

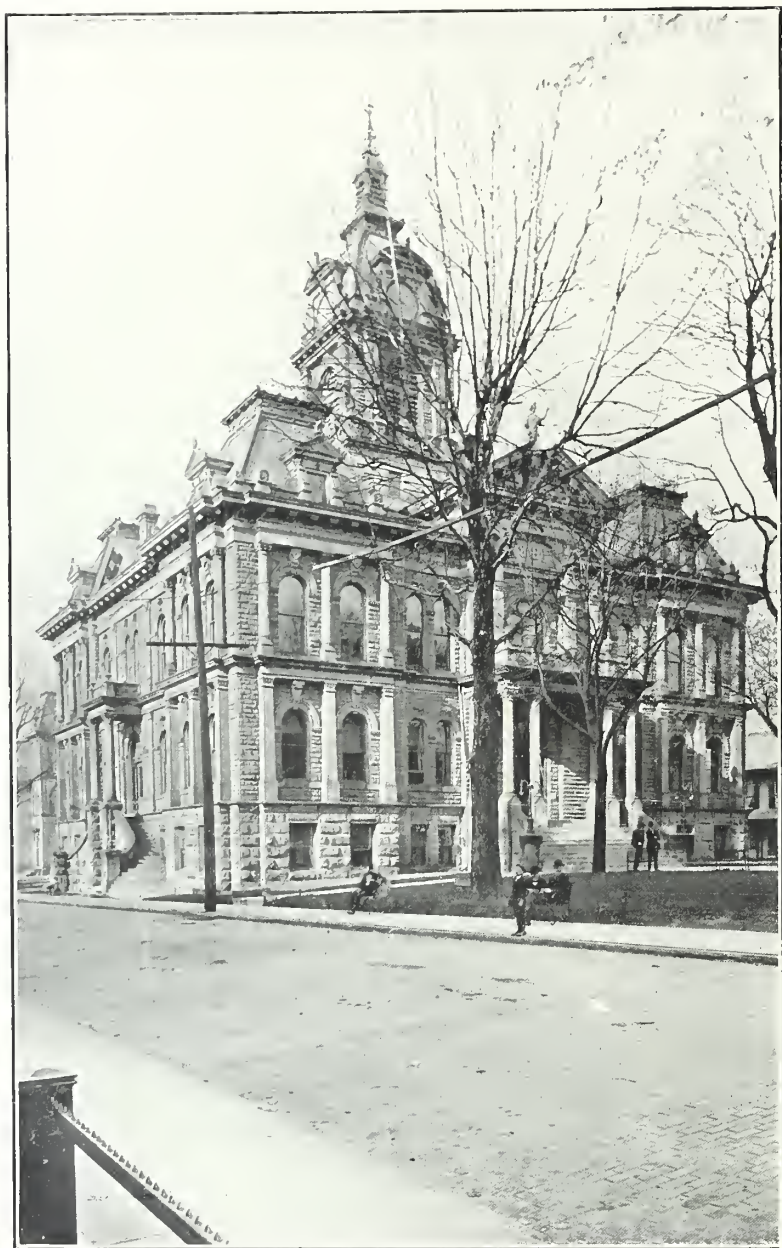
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GUERNSEY COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

HISTORY
OF
GUERNSEY COUNTY
OHIO

By COL. CYRUS P. B. SARCHET

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

1911

B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens
by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer
flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made
Guernsey County a garden of sun-
shine and delights.

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PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Guernsey county, Ohio, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete biographical memoirs of Guernsey county, Ohio, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Guernsey county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "History of Guernsey County, Ohio," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	25
Natural Features — Drainage — Forest Trees — Minerals — Landscape—The Streams of the County—Settlement of the County—Zane Trace—Wills Creek—Origin of Some Geographical Names.	
CHAPTER II—INDIAN OCCUPANCY	30
Territory Acquired by White Man—LaSalle's Explorations—British Acquire Title from the French—Colonial Ohio Land Company—George Washington—Boquet's Expedition—Indian Disturbances—Battle of Point Pleasant—North-west Territory Acquired by United States—George Rogers Clark—Indian History—Last Tribes in Ohio—Indian Customs and Amusements—Anecdote of Col. John McDonald.	
CHAPTER III—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.....	38
Military Land District—Land Surveys Completed—Guernsey County Formed—Civil Townships Organized—County-seat Question—Town Plats of the County—Incorporated Towns—A Lost Town.	
CHAPTER IV—EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.....	46
½ The First Settler—Pioneer Graham—Early Comers—Life of the Pioneers—First Schools—A Wounded Deer—Indian Camps.	
CHAPTER V—COUNTY GOVERNMENT	53
Official Record—First Officers—Commissioners Busy—Organization of Townships—The County-Seat Question—The First Court House—The County Jail—County Infirmary—The Children's Home—A Five Year Record—Assessments in 1835—Assessments for 1910—Treasury Defalcations—Resulting Trials.	
CHAPTER VI—POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.....	65
Votes in 1824—The Campaign of 1840—Naphtali Luccock—Origin of Term "Hard Cider and Log-Cabin Campaign"—Notes on the Campaign of 1844—Old Time Flag Poles—The Civil War Period—A Visit to McKinley—Different Votes on Prohibition—Presidential Vote—Gubernatorial Vote—Congressmen—State Senators—Representatives—County Treasurers—Sheriffs—Clerks of the Court—Associate Judges from 1810 to 1851—County Auditors—County Recorders—County Surveyors—County Commissioners—Infirmary Directors—Prosecuting Attorneys—Probate Judges—Coroners.	
CHAPTER VII—MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.....	88
An Honorable Military Record—A Revolutionary Character—Soldiers of 1812—Captain Beymer's Company—Captain Martin's Company—Captain Beatty's Company—Off to the Wars—Soldiers of the War of 1812—The Mexican War—The Civil War—The First Company of Cambridge Volunteers—Drafts—Murder of Marshal Cook—Guernsey County Enlistments—Soldiers' Aid Societies—A Regimental Printer—John Morgan's Raid—The Cambridge Scouts—The Spanish-American War — The Cambridge Soldiers' Monument — Soldiers' Graves—Grand Army of the Republic.	

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER VIII—EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.....	117
Early Efforts to Provide Schools—First Free School in Cambridge—Other Early Schools—Spelling Classes—The Cambridge Academy—District School Notice—A Teacher Wanted—Other Educational Institutions — Cambridge Schools—The High School—The First Commencement—The Richland Township Free School—Pioneer School Discipline—Present School Statistics—Cambridge Seminary—Madison College.	
CHAPTER IX—CHURCH AND DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY.....	138
Early Religious Sentiment—The Methodist Episcopal Church—The First and Second Churches at Cambridge—A Disastrous Fire—The Byesville Church, and Societies at Cumberland, Salesville and Other Points—The Christian Churches at Quaker City and Cambridge—The Friends Church—The Catholic Church—Methodist Protestant Church at Cambridge and Byesville—The Presbyterian Church at Cambridge—Cumberland—Lore City—Washington—Senecaville—Cumberland Presbyterian Church—United Brethren Church—Evangelical Lutheran Church—Pleasant City, Senecaville and Harmony Congregations—St. John's Episcopal Church—United Presbyterian Churches—Byesville, Washington, Pleasant Hill, Lebanon and Fairview — Baptist Churches—Macedonia, Goshen, Cumberland and Byesville.	
CHAPTER X—SECRET SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY.....	167
The First Masonic Lodge—Guernsey Lodge No. 66—Cambridge Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons—Guernsey Council No. 74, Royal and Select Masters—Cambridge Commandery No. 47, Knights Templar—Princes of Jerusalem—Nobles of the Mystic Shrine—Guernsey Chapter No. 211, Order of the Eastern Star—Cumberland Lodge No. 134—Mount Pleasant Lodge No. 360—Quaker City Lodge No. 500—Acorn Chapter No. 205, O. E. S.—Cumberland Chapter No. 110, O. E. S.—Quaker City Chapter No. 177, O. E. S.—Pleasant City Chapter No. 227, O. E. S.—The Masonic Temple—Masonic Calendar—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Cambridge Lodge No. 301—Cambridge Encampment No. 150, Patriarchs Militant—Other Lodges—Knights of Pythias—Cambridge Lodge No. 53—Pleasant City Lodge No. 595—Rathbone Sisters, Golden Rod Temple No. 128—Quaker City Lodge No. 310—Seneca Lodge No. 727—Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—Cambridge Lodge No. 448.	
CHAPTER XI—EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.....	178
Hardships of Early Settlers—The Sheep Industry—Statistics of 1876—Report of 1907—Good Fleeces—Agricultural Societies—First Premium List—The Fair at Washington—A Peculiar Season.	
CHAPTER XII—RAILWAY, WATER NAVIGATION AND THE OLD PIKE ROAD..	185
Early Importance of Transportation—Zane Trace—The Pike, or National Road—The Old Wheeling Road—Survey of the Seven Ranges—New Washington—Early Roads—The Old Pike—Report of Travel—Toll Gates—First Flat or Keel Boat on Wills Creek—First Steamboat—Leaving the Country with a Flatboat—An Early River Venture—The Railroad Era—The Central Ohio (now the Baltimore & Ohio) Railroad—The Cleveland & Marietta Road—Ohio River & Western Railroad.	
CHAPTER XIII—THE BAR OF GUERNSEY COUNTY.....	197
Early Lawyers—First Colored Jury—Death Sentences—First Grand Jury in	

CONTENTS.

Guernsey County—Present Justices of the Peace—Prominent Early Attorneys—Published Lists—Present Court Officers—Present Members of the Guernsey County Bar.

CHAPTER XIV—THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.....	203
Efficiency of the Pioneer Doctors—Paper by Dr. C. A. Moore—Early Medical Advertisements—Dr. Andrew Wall—Personal Mention of Members of the Fraternity—List of Early Guernsey County Physicians—Present-Day Physicians—Medical Societies—Keenan's Hospital.	
CHAPTER XVI—NEWSPAPERS OF GUERNSEY COUNTY.....	215
The First Newspaper—The <i>Guernsey Times</i> —The <i>Washington Republican</i> , the First Democratic Paper—The <i>Jeffersonian</i> —The <i>Guernsey Times</i> —Joseph Sterling Thomas— <i>People's Press</i> —A Curious Editorial—The <i>Cambridge Herald</i> —Other Cambridge Newspapers—Newspapers at Pleasant City—Byesville Newspapers—Those at Cumberland—Quaker City Papers.	
CHAPTER XVI—BANKS AND BANKING.....	224
Banks Established Early to Meet a Demand—Wild-cat Money—Discount on Bank Notes—An Old Bank Detector—Old Time Values—Value of Town Lots—Guernsey County's First Bank—National Bank of Cambridge—Guernsey National Bank—Citizens Savings Bank—Central National Bank—Cambridge Savings Bank—People's Bank—Guernsey Building and Loan Company—Byesville Banking—Banking at Cumberland—Senecaville—Quaker City—Cambridge Loan and Building Company—Bank Failures.	
CHAPTER XVII—MINES AND MINING.....	239
Mineral Resources of Guernsey County—Development of Coal Mines—Statistics—Description of the Large Mines—Smaller Mines of the County—Salt Manufactory—Natural Gas.	
CHAPTER XVIII—THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.....	245
Origin of Name—Location—The Oldest House in Town—Levi Morgan—Early History—Settlers—The Whipping Post in Cambridge—Early Deeds Made—Early Business Prospects—The Old Market House—Cambridge Postoffice—Early Stage Lines and Mail Service—A Postoffice "Primary" Incident—First Telegraph in Cambridge—Municipal History—Present City Officers—The Public Library—The City Cemeteries—Religious Worship—Temperance Movements—Important Events—Gen. Tom Thumb—First Events—Lorenzo Dow in Cambridge—William Henry Harrison Here—Long-ago Incidents—Old Wills Creek Bridge—A Cambridge Newsboy—Boom the Town—Industrial Cambridge—Prominent Industries—A Cambridge Fire—A Midnight Fire—Fire of 1895—A Terrible Death.	
CHAPTER XIX—ADAMS TOWNSHIP.....	281
Boundaries—Old Settlers—Personal Mention of Pioneers Who Settled in the Township.	
CHAPTER XX—CAMBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.....	284
One of the Original Five Townships—Present Boundaries and Area—Streams—Roads—Home of the First White Settler in Guernsey County.	
CHAPTER XXI—CENTRE TOWNSHIP.....	285
Area and Boundaries—Early Settlement—Prominent Early Pioneers—Centreville—Craig.	

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXII—JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.....	288
A Township Without a Village—Area—Aged Residents of the Township— First Actual Settlers.	
CHAPTER XXIII—JACKSON TOWNSHIP.....	291
Named in Honor of General Jackson—Organization—Area—Pioneers Living in 1882—Prominent Early Families—Byesville—Incorporation History—Fac- tories—Postoffice—Business Directory of 1910.	
CHAPTER XXIV—KNOX TOWNSHIP.....	296
Boundary of the Township—An Agricultural Community—Old Settlers Sur- viving in 1876—Sketches of Some of the Early Settlers.	
CHAPTER XXV—OXFORD TOWNSHIP.....	298
Physical Description of the Township—Organization of the Township—The Zane Trace—First Settlement in the Township—Platting of Fairview—Post- office—Mayors—Business Interests.	
CHAPTER XXVI—LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.....	303
Organization—A Good Agricultural Section—A Contented People—Old Resi- dents—Towns and Villages—Kimbolton—Business Interests.	
CHAPTER XXVII—RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.....	306
Description of Township—Early Settlers—Towns and Villages—Lore City— Incorporation and Town Officers—Senecaville—Incorporation—Business Inter- ests in 1910—Early Conditions and Events.	
CHAPTER XXVIII—MILLWOOD TOWNSHIP.....	311
Area—Rich in Agricultural and Mineral Resources—Aged Early Settlers Sur- viving in 1876—Prominent Families—True Pioneer Hall—Shroud and Coffin— Towns and Villages—Millwood, now Quaker City—Salesville—Its Inception —Present History—Business Factors—Incorporation of Quaker City—Present Business Interests—Town Officers.	
CHAPTER XXIX—MONROE TOWNSHIP.....	320
Formerly a Part of Jefferson Township—Area—Drainage—New Birmingham —Pioneers Surviving in 1876.	
CHAPTER XXX—MADISON TOWNSHIP.....	322
Organization—First Election—List of Aged Pioneers in 1876—Edward Bratton, the First White Settler—Other Pioneers.	
CHAPTER XXXI—SPENCER TOWNSHIP.....	324
Organization and First Election—Boundary—Irrigation and Drainage—Pio- neer Names—First Settlers—Town of Cumberland—Facts of Interest—Busi- ness Factors in 1910.	
CHAPTER XXXII—WHEELING TOWNSHIP.....	329
Boundary and Area—Streams and Roads—First Settler—The Pioneer Band— Town of Guernsey—Bird's Run—A Strange Natural Formation.	
CHAPTER XXXIII—WESTLAND TOWNSHIP.....	332
One of the Original Townships—Physical Characteristics—Early Settlers— Survivors in 1876.	

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXXIV—LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.....	335
Area and Boundary—Old Residents in 1876—Platting of Londonderry—Early Organization of Quakers—Early-day School Facilities.	
CHAPTER XXXV—WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.....	337
Boundary—Drainage—A Good Agricultural Section—Its Early Settlers—Levi Williams, the Pioneer—Towns and Villages—Antrim—Winchester.	
CHAPTER XXXVI—WILLS TOWNSHIP.....	341
Location—Well Watered—Prominent Early Settlers Surviving in the Centennial Year—Woolen Factory—Pioneers—Towns and Villages of the Township—Elizabethtown—Washington—Present Officers and Population—Present Business Interests—An Early Sketch—Originally Called Beymerstown—Frankfort—Village of Derwent—Formerly a Sheep-Raising District.	
CHAPTER XXXVII—VALLEY TOWNSHIP.....	349
Organization and Location—A Rich Mineral Section—First Settlers—Pleasant City—Its History, as Told by Abe T. Secrest—Business Factors of 1910—Municipal History—Buffalo (old Hartford)—Old Mills—Fire—Present Interests.	
CHAPTER XXXVIII—MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS OF INTEREST.....	357
Unique Advertisements—A Slave Case—The "Underground Railroad"—Some Peculiar Notices—Siamese Twins—Cambridge Markets in 1837 and 1854—Market Prices at Later Dates—Present Prices—California Gold Fever Here—The Pennyroyal Reunion Society—A Curious Old Paper—Early Highway Robbery—Henry Clay in Cambridge—Colonel Sarchet's Birthday Banquet—Early Guernsey County Marriages—A Human Team—Meteoric Shower of 1833—Cyclones—Hail Storm in 1826—Cold Weather Statistics—Oldest Man in the County—Grave Robbing—The First Mails—Daring Mail Robbery—Postoffices in 1895—Guernsey County's Man-Woman—Days of Mourning—Death of President Harrison—President Lincoln's Assassination—Death of President Garfield—President Grant's Memorial Services—Death of President McKinley—Sarchet Brothers and Their Bible—An Old Bridge.	
CHAPTER XXXIX—GENERAL REMINISCENCES.....	393
Pioneer Incidents—Salt for Wheat—The Old Mill—Flour and Salt—Pack Saddle—An Indian Wedding—Early Whiskey-dog Trial—County's Pioneers—Local Historical Sketch—Early Days on Wills Creek—Sarchet Gives Some History—General Jackson's Visit to Cambridge—"From Hen to Mouth"—The Old Pike and Early Inns.	

HISTORICAL INDEX

A

Academy, Cambridge	134
Acorn Chapter, O. E. S.....	171
A Curious Editorial	220
A Curious Old Paper	372
Adams Township	281
Agricultural Interests	178
Agricultural Societies	180
Agricultural Statistics	179
Aid Societies, Soldiers'	98
A Lost Town	44
Anderson Lodge, I. O. O. F.....	174
Anecdote of John McDonald	35
An Old Bridge	392
Antrim	340
A Peculiar Season	184
A Revolutionary Character	89
A Slave Case	358
Assassination of President Lincoln.	389
Assessments for 1835	61
Assessments for 1910.....	61
Associate Judges	82
A Terrible Death	278
Attorneys, List of	202
Auditors, County	82
Austin, Dr. Charles R.	210

B

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad	194
Bank Failures	238
Bank of Cumberland	235
Banks and Banking	224
Baptist Church	163
Bar of Guernsey County	197
Battle of Point Pleasant	32
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	176
Beymerstown	346
Bible, Sarchet Brothers'	392
Birthday Banquet, Colonel Sarchet's	376
Black Hawk	264
Bolan, Dr. William K.	208
Boom the Town	271

Boundaries of Guernsey County	25
Bouquet's Expedition	31
Bratton, Edward	323
British Acquire Ownership	30
Broadhead's Trail	27
Buffalo	356
Buffalo M. E. Church	145
Buffalo Presbyterian Church	152
Byesville	293
Byesville Banking.....	234
Byesville Baptist Church	165
Byesville, Business Directory	295
Byesville Catholic Church	147
Byesville <i>Enterprise</i>	222
Byesville, Incorporation of	293
Byesville Lodge, I. O. O. F.....	174
Byesville M. E. Church	142
Byesville M. P. Church	149
Byesville Postoffice	295
Byesville U. P. Church	161

C

California Gold Fever	366
Cambridge Academy	134
Cambridge Baptist Church	163
Cambridge Catholic Church	146
Cambridge Cemeteries	260
Cambridge Chapter, R. A. M.....	169
Cambridge Commandery, K. T.....	169
Cambridge, Early History	247
Cambridge Encampment, P. M.....	173
Cambridge Episcopal Church	159
Cambridge E. L. Church	155
Cambridge Fire	276
Cambridge, First Settlers	247
Cambridge <i>Herald</i>	220
Cambridge, Industries of	273
Cambridge Loan and Building Com- pany	237
Cambridge, Location of	245
Cambridge Lodge, B. P. O. E.....	176
Cambridge Lodge, F. & A. M.....	168
Cambridge Lodge, I. O. O. F.....	173

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Cambridge Lodge, K. P.	174
Cambridge Markets, 1837	365
Cambridge Markets, 1854	364
Cambridge, Mayors of	257
Cambridge M. E. Church	138
Cambridge M. P. Church	147
Cambridge, Municipal History	257
Cambridge Newsboy	271
Cambridge Postoffice	253
Cambridge Presbyterian Church	149
Cambridge Public Library	258
Cambridge Savings Bank	233
Cambridge Schools	126
Cambridge Scouts	101
Cambridge Seminary	134
Cambridge Soldiers' Monument	113
Cambridge Township	284
Cambridge U. B. Church	155
Cambridge U. P. Church	160
Campaign of 1840	65
Campaign of 1844	68
Captain Beatty's Company	92
Captain Beymer's Company	90
Captain Martin's Company	91
Catholic Church	146
Cemeteries at Cambridge	260
Central National Bank	232
Central Ohio Railroad	194
Centre Township	285
Children's Home	59
Christian Church	145
Church History	138
Citizens Savings Bank	232
City of Cambridge	245
Civil War	94
Civil War Vote	71
Clark, George Rogers	32
Claysville M. E. Church	144
Clerks of Court	82
Cleveland & Marietta Railroad	195
Coal Mines, Description of	241
Cold Weather Statistics	383
College, Madison	135
Colonial Ohio Land Company	30
Commencement, First	130
Commissioners, County	84
Congressmen	76
Cook, Murder of Marshal	97
Coroners	86
County Auditors	82

County Commissioners	84
County Government	53
County Infirmary	58
County Jail	58
County Officers, First	53
County's Pioneers	397
County Recorders	83
County-seat Question	54
County Surveyors	83
County Treasurers	80
Court House, First	55
Court House, Present	56
Court Officers	202
Cumberland	327
Cumberland Baptist Church	165
Cumberland Chapter, O. E. S.....	172
Cumberland <i>Echo</i>	222
Cumberland Lodge, F. & A. M.....	170
Cumberland Lodge, I. O. O. F.....	174
Cumberland M. E. Church	143
Cumberland Presbyterian Church ..	152
Cumberland Presbyterian Church...	154
Cumberland Savings Bank	235
Cyclones	381

D

Daughters of Rebekah	174
Days of Mourning	389
Death of President Garfield	390
Death of President Harrison	389
Death of President McKinley	391
Death Sentences	198
Deeds, Early	249
Defalcation, Treasury	62
Derwent	347
Discipline, Pioneer School	132
Drafts for Military Service	97
Drainage of Guernsey County	25

E

Earliest Physicians	212
Early Business Prospects	250
Early Days on Wills Creek	415
Early Deeds	249
Early Guernsey County Physicians..	210
Early Highway Robbery	373
Early Inns	419
Early Lawyers	199
Early Marriages	379
Early River Venture	193
Early Settlement of County	46

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Educational Development	117
Elizabethtown	344
Episcopal Church	159
Evangelical Lutheran Church	155
Expedition by Bouquet	31

F

Fairview	301
Farview, Business Interests of.....	302
Fairview, Mayors of	301
Fairview U. P. Church	162
Fire of 1895	277
First Colored Jury	198
First Commencement	130
First County Officers	53
First Court House	55
First Flat Boat	190
First Free School	117
First Grand Jury.....	198
First Mails	386
First National Bank, Byesville	234
First National Bank, Senecaville ...	236
First Steamboat on Wills Creek....	192
First Telegraph	256
First Volunteers	95
Flag Poles, Old-time	69
Flour and Salt	394
Frankfort	347
Free and Accepted Masons	167
Free School, First	117
French Assert Ownership	30
Friends Church	145
"From Hen to Mouth".....	419

G

Garfield, President, Death of	390
Golden Rod Temple, R. S.....	175
Gold Fever	366
Good Fleeces	180
Goshen Baptist Church	165
Government, County	53
Grand Army of the Republic	116
Grant, President, Memorial Services	390
Grave Robbing	385
Graves, Soldiers'	115
Gubernatorial Vote	75
Guernsey	330
Gurnsey Building and Loan Company	234
Guernsey Capter, O. E. S.....	170
Guernsey Council, R. & S. M.....	169

Guernsey County Agricultural So-	
ciety	180
Guernsey County, Boundaries	25
Guernsey County, Drainage of	26
Guernsey County, Organization of ..	38
Guernsey County's First Bank	228
Guernsey County Soldiers	97
Guernsey County, Topography of....	25
Guernsey Lodge, F. & A. M.....	167
Guernsey National Bank	232
Guernsey <i>Times</i>	215

H

Hail Storm	383
Harmony E. L. Church	158
Harrison, President, Death of.....	389
Hartford	356
Henry Clay, Visit of	375
Highway Robbery	373
Hill, Dr. Noah.....	209
Historical Sketch	413
Holmes, Dr. Harry W.	209
Home, Children's	59
Human Team	379
Hunt, Dr. Samuel	208

I

Important Events	264
Incorporated Towns	44
Independent Order of Odd Fellows ..	173
Indian Camp	33
Indian Disturbances	31
Indian History	32
Indian Occupancy	30
Indian Treaty	32
Indian Wedding	395
Indians, Removal of	32
Industrial Cambridge	273
Infirmary	58
Infirmary Directors	85

J

Jackson, General, Visit of.....	418
Jackson Township	291
Jail	58
Jefferson Township	288
Jim Lyons	35
Judges, Associate	82
Judges, Probate	86
Justices of the Peace.....	199

HISTORICAL INDEX.

K

Kackley, Dr. Jonathan A.	209
Keenan's Hospital	214
Kimbolton	305
Kimbolton M. E. Church.	144
Knights of Pythias.	174
Knox Township	296

L

Lawyers, Present.	202
Leaving County With Flat Boat.	192
Lebanon U. P. Church.	162
Liberty	305
Liberty Township	303
Life of the Pioneers.	47
Lincoln, Assassination of.	389
Londonderry Township	335
Long-ago Incidents	268
Lore City	307
Lore City Lodge, I. O. O. F.	174
Lore City M. E. Church.	144
Lore City Presbyterian Church.	152
Lorenzo Dow	266
Luccock, Naphtali	66

Mc

McDonald, Anecdote of Col. John.	35
McKinley, President, Death of.	391
McKinley, Visit to.	72
McNeil, Archie	424

M

Macedonia Baptist Church.	164
Madison College	135
Madison Township	322
Mail Robbery	387
Mails, The First.	386
Man-Woman, Guernsey County's.	387
Market House, The Old.	251
Market Prices	365
Marriages, Early	379
Masonic Calendar	172
Masonic Order	167
Masonic Temple	172
Medical Advertising	205
Medical Profession	203
Medical Societies	213
Metcalf's Tavern	246
Meteoric Shower	380
Methodist Episcopal Church.	138

Methodist Protestant Church.	147
Mexican War	94
Midnight Fire	277
Military Drafts	97
Military History of County.	88
Military Land District.	38
Miller, Dr. Thomas J.	209
Millwood Township	311
Mines and Mining.	239
Mines, Description of.	241
Mining Accidents	240
Mining Statistics	240
Miscellaneous Events	357
Monroe Township	320
Monument, Soldiers'	113
Morgan's Raid	98
Murder of Marshal Cook.	97
Mystic Shrine	170

N

Names of Streams.	26
Names, Origin of.	28
National Bank of Cambridge.	229
Natural Gas	244
National Road	185
Newspapers of the County.	215
New Washington	187

O

Ohio River & Western Railroad.	196
Old Bank Detector.	225
Oldest House in Cambridge.	245
Oldest Man in the County.	385
Old Market House.	251
Old-time Flag Poles	69
Old-Time Values	226
Old Wills Creek Bridge.	270
Organization of County.	38
Original Townships	39
Origin of Names.	28
Otterbein U. B. Church.	154
Oxford Township	298

P

Pack Saddle	395
Pennsylvania Railroad	195
Pennyroyal Reunion Society.	369
People's Bank	234
Physicians, Present-day	212
Pioneer Doctors	204
Pioneer School Discipline.	132
Pioneers, County's	397

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Pioneers, Life of the.....	47
Pleasant City	350
Pleasant City Chapter, O. E. S.....	172
Pleasant City E. L. Church.....	156
Pleasant City Lodge, K. P.....	175
Pleasant City M. E. Church.....	145
Pleasant City Recorder.....	222
Pleasant Hill U. P. Church.....	162
Point Pleasant, Battle of.....	32
Point Pleasant Lodge, F. & A. M...	171
Postoffice at Cambridge.....	253
Postoffices	387
Presbyterian Church	149
Present Court House.....	56
Present Court Officers.....	202
Present-day Physicians	212
Present Lawyers	202
Presidential Vote	75
Princes of Jerusalem.....	170
Probate Judges	86
Prohibition, Vote on.....	74
Prosecuting Attorneys	86
Public Library	258

Q

Quaker City	317
Quaker City Chapter, O. E. S.....	172
Quaker City Christian Church.....	145
Quaker City <i>Independent</i>	223
Quaker City Lodge, F. & A. M.....	171
Quaker City Lodge, K. P.....	176
Quaker City M. E. Church.....	144
Quaker City National Bank.....	236
Quakers	145

R

Raid, Morgan's	98
Railroad Era	194
Railways	185
Rathbone Sisters	175
Recorders, County	83
Recorder's Record	60
Record of Recorder.....	60
Regimental Printer	98
Religious Worship	262
Reminiscences	393
Representatives	78
Richland Township	306
Robbery, Early Highway.....	373

S

St. Benedict's Catholic Church.....	146
Salesville	315
Salesville M. E. Church.....	143
Salt for Wheat.....	393
Salt Manufactory	243
Sarchet, Colonel, Birthday Banquet.	376
Sarchet Family Bible.....	392
Schools, Cambridge	126
School Discipline, Pioneer.....	132
School Statistics	133
Scott, Dr. Winfield.....	210
Second Baptist Church.....	163
Second U. B. Church.....	155
Second U. P. Church.....	160
Secret Societies	167
Seminary, Cambridge	134
Senators, State	78
Seneca Lodge, K. P.....	176
Senecaville	308
Senecaville Lodge, I. O. O. F.....	174
Senecaville Lutheran Church.....	157
Senecaville M. E. Church.....	145
Senecaville Presbyterian Church....	153
Settlement, Early	46
Seven Ranges	186
Sheep Industry	179
Sheriffs	81
Shroud and Coffin.....	314
Siamese Twins	363
Simons, Dr. Charles P.....	208
Soldiers' Aid Societies.....	98
Soldiers from Guernsey County....	97
Soldiers' Graves	115
Soldiers' Monument	113
Soldiers of 1812.....	90, 93
Some Peculiar Notices.....	361
Spanish-American War	112
Spencer's Station	315
Spencer Township	324
State Senators	78
Streams, Names of.....	26, 29
Surveyors, County	83

T

Telegraph, First in Cambridge.....	256
Temperance Movements	262
The <i>Jeffersonian</i>	215
The Old Pike.....	185, 189, 419

HISTORICAL INDEX.

The Old Mill.....	393
The <i>Republican-Press</i>	219
Toll Gate Statistics.....	189
Tom Thumb	265
Topography of Guernsey County....	25
Town Plats	41
Townships, Organization of.....	39, 54
Townships, Original	39
Treasurers, County	80
Treasury Defalcation	62

U

Underground Railroad	358
Union School	127
Unique Advertisements.....	357
United Brethren Church.....	154
United Presbyterian Church.....	160

V

Valley Township	349
Visit to McKinley.....	72
Vote, Gubernatorial	75
Vote in 1824.....	65
Vote on Prohibition.....	74
Vote, Presidential	75
Volunteers, First	95

W

Wall, Dr. Andrew.....	206
-----------------------	-----

Washington	344
Washington Fair	183
Washington, George	31
Washington M. E. Church.....	145
Washington Presbyterian Church...	153
Washington <i>Republican</i>	215
Washington Township	337
Washington U. P. Church.....	161
Water Navigation	185
Weather Statistics	383
Westland Township	332
Wheeling Road	186
Wheeling Township	329
Whipping Post	248
Whiskey-dog Trial	396
Whittier, Andrew	89
William Henry Harrison, Visit of..	267
Wills Creek Bridge.....	270
Wills Creek, Early Days on.....	415
Wills Township	341
Winchester	340
Wool Industry	179
Wounded Deer	49

Z

Zane's Trace	27, 186
--------------------	---------

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

A.

Abels, James D.....	613
Adair, William J.....	703
Albin, Perry M.....	531
Allison, Richard M.....	907
Amos, John M.....	544
Anderson, Charles M.....	818
Anderson, John	813
Anderson, Matthias C.....	813
Arbuckle, Alexander W.....	725
Arndt, David	608
Arndt, Howard W.....	608
Atkins, Robert H.....	791
Atkins, Robert N.....	599
Ault, Charles M.....	650
Austin, Charles R.....	783

B

Bair, James G.....	505
Banta, Charles Levi	517
Barber, Nathan H.....	894
Barnes, John W.....	670
Barr, James R.....	926
Bayless, Osmond M.....	533
Beckett, John C.....	477
Bell, Oscar O.....	604
Bell, William H.....	674
Bennett, Arthur J.....	625
Berry, John S.....	909
Berry, Oscar J.....	758
Bierly, William F.....	492
Bird, Frank E.....	852
Black, Archibald L.....	787
Blair, William H.....	839
Bond, John H.....	685
Bonnell, Thomas A.....	482
Bostwick, John A.....	554
Bostwick, Nathan	555
Bown, Herbert H.....	529
Braden, Daniel E.....	899
Bradford, William N.....	654
Bratton, John B.....	770
Bratton, Samuel, Jr.....	511
Brown, J. Marshall	550

Brown, Turner G.....	889
Brown, William H.....	648
Bruner, John L.....	600
Burgess, Samuel M.....	494
Burt, David S.....	728
Burt, John M.....	762

C

Cain, Albert R.....	672
Cale, John W.....	801
Campbell, James W.....	468
Carnes, Samuel C.....	578
Carter, Samuel	610
Casey, Charles L.....	501
Catholic Church in Guernsey County.	480
Clark, John Bargar	945
Clark, Richard J.....	572
Clark, Stephen B.....	519
Clark, Thomas C.....	571
Cochran, Alexander	615
Coen, Alexander L.....	596
Combs, James G.....	822
Combs, John M.....	811
Conner, Silas W.....	658
Conroy, Dennis	967
Cowden, David L.....	919
Cowden, William N.....	919
Craig, Samuel A.....	662
Cubbison, James	588
Cubbison, Pnlaski	587

D

Davis, Carson B.....	800
Davis, William H.....	688
Davis, William H., Jr.....	776
Deselm, Wilbur D.....	756
Dickerson, George W.....	715
Dilley, Ephraim M.....	877
Dilley, James L.....	834
Dollison, Joseph B.....	627
Dowdall, William W.....	673
Druesedow, Anton E.....	697
Dyson, Joseph W.....	526

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

E	
Eagleson, Alexander G.....	679
Eagleson, Thomas	534
Eagleton, William	913
Eagleton, John	913
Eaton, James E.....	612
Eaton, Philip W.....	606
Enos, Benjamin F.....	515
Evans, William P.....	836

F	
Fairchild, John T.....	851
Ferguson, Ira	503
Ferguson, Joseph B.....	629
Finley, John F.....	778
Finley, Samuel A.....	777
Fishel, John B.....	774
Forbes, Robert S.....	786
Forsythe, Homer A.....	901
Forsythe, William R.....	923
Fowler, Thomas W.....	951
Frame, Roland S.....	793
Frost, John W.....	622
Frye, Charles W.....	771
Frye, George W.....	581
Frye, Henry F.....	760
Frye, William K.....	761

G	
Gable, John E.....	496
Galbraith, Henry P.....	828
Gander, David C.....	710
Gander, Homer S.....	767
Gibson, William H.....	619
Graham, Richard C.....	552
Grant, John Roland	961
Green, Elmer E.....	932
Green, Fred F.....	876
Green, James	931
Green, Willoughby B.....	937
Gregg, John B.....	537
Gregg, William D.....	589
Gregg, William J.....	590
Groves, Samuel C.....	773

H	
Hall, Edward	911
Hall, Isaac W.	586
Hall, John R.	585
Hartley, Leon C.	929
Hartley, Milton L.	929
Hawes, James F.	779

Hawes, Joseph	789
Hayman, Jacob H.	682
Heade, Wilson S.....	521
Heaume, William E.	528
Heiner, Charles A.	722
Henderson, James C.	796
Hilderbrand, Benjamin I.	858
Hoopman, Elijah B.	750
Hoopman, James A.	756
Hoopman, Parmer E.	757
Hoopman, William H.	512
Hunt, William A.	789
Hutton, William A.	871
Hyatt, John H.	946
Hyatt, Noah	947

J	
Jackson, Coleman B.	881
Jackson, Samuel	746
Jenkins, David J.	884
Johnson, Samuel M.	642
Johnston, Andrew S. T.....	597
Johnston, Francis	597
Johnston, Willard B.	624
Johnston, William F.	921
Joyce, Benjamin B.	558

K	
Kaho, George S.	695
Keenan, Isaac W.	560
Koontz, Henry A.	862
Koren, Joseph	812

L	
Laughlin, James	854
Lawyer, William M.	524
Lee, Benjamin F.	882
Lepage, Nathaniel	837
Linkhorn, L. S.	768
Linn, David	548
Lofland, Gordon	486
Lowry, Orlando F.	514
Luccock, Howard W.	656
Lynch, Edward	845

Mc	
McBurney, James R.....	607
McConnell, John M.	579
McCourt, James	737
McCracken, Alexander	868
McCreary, James H.	690
McCreary, John L.	781

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

McCulloch, Allen R.	898
McIlyar, Clyde R.	659
McKim, Martin V.	617
McKinley, Thomas W.	717
McMillen, George A.	700

M

Mahaffey, John P.	498
Marsh, D. Dillon	640
Mathews, Edward W., Jr.	500
Mathews, Edward W., Sr.	465
Meek, Erastus F.	824
Merry, Abraham M.	968
Millhone, Elijah	871
Moore, Andrew Bines.	832
Moore, Hiram K.	896
Moore, Isaac	708
Moore, James W.	878
Moore, Robert B.	798
Moore, Ross	527
Moore, Thomas I.	708
Moore, Wiley O.	576
Moorhead, Joel	539
Moorhead, John S.	843
Morgan, John H.	484
Morton, Isaac	633
Moser, William M.	831
Murray, Alexander R.	631
Murray, James	631

N

Nash, John H.	735
Neeland, Elijah	705
Nelson, Edwin M.	686
Nichols, W. G.	972
Nicholson, Andrew W.	747
Nicholson, Jacob	806
Nicholson, John L.	809
Nicholson, John R.	755
Nicholson, Ulysses G.	749
Nosset, David W.	564

O

Orr, Charles A.	508
Ogier, John, Jr.	541
Oldham, Isaac A.	885
Oldham, Isaac J.	669
Orr, James Clinton	507

P

Patton, James E.	543
People's Bank, Pleasant City	493
Peters, James B.	952

Pitt, Albert E.	816
Potts, Benjamin O.	677
Pryor, James A.	820
Purdum, U. C.	546
Purdum, Zachary	546
Pyles, Thomas	943

R

Ramsey, William T.	784
Rankin, Daniel L.	804
Reasoner, Lynn S.	635
Reasoner, Thomas H.	636
Reynolds, John	661
Riddle, Lincoln O.	759
Riggs, Eugene C.	887
Ringer, Arthur G.	667
Robins, James E.	583
Robins, John, Sr.	583
Robins, Martin L.	584
Rogers, Lawson A.	815
Rogers, Lilburn C.	940
Rosemond Family	933
Rosemond, Fred L.	936

S

St. Benedict's Catholic Church	480
Salladay, George	567
Salladay, Jacob W.	916
Salladay, Lewis F.	573
Salladay, Warren	574
Sarchet, Cyrus P. B.	463
Sarchet Family	457
Sarchet, Moses	462
Sarchet, Thomas, Sr.	458
Schick Brothers	949
Schick, Frank L., Jr.	950
Schick, Frank L., Sr.	949
Schick, John B.	951
Scott, Nathan B.	733
Scott, Robert T.	866
Secrest, George M.	792
Secrest, Harrison	851
Secrest, Jacob F.	591
Secrest, James M.	850
Secrest, James W.	808
Secrest, Noah E.	739
Secrest, Noah E.	713
Secrest, William	795
Shaw, George R.	727
Shepler, Robert I.	765
Sheppard, Benjamin F.	470

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Sheppard, Charles S.	602
Sheppard, William S.	970
Sherby, Michael	562
Shriver, John W.	692
Shriver, Mark Gordon	699
Shriver, Michael E.	698
Siegfried, Jacob B.	536
Siens, Milton H.	557
Simpson, William L.	621
Skinner, James A.	647
Smith, Ernest W.	724
Smith, Frank R.	509
Smith, George M.	942
Smith, Jeremiah R.	869
Spaid, Chaise J.	971
Spaid, James E.	859
Spaid, Thomas A.	702
Stage, William M.	827
Stage, William S.	827
Stevens, Alpheus L.	472
Stewart, James B.	574
Stone, Elias D.	848
Stout, George H.	924
Strauch, Matthew	719
Stubbs, Isaac E.	652
Suitt, William C.	665

T

Taylor, Alexander A.	904
Taylor, David D.	592
Taylor, Joseph D.	953
Taylor, Orlando R.	842
Temple, Edward	704
Temple, Lafayette	704
Temple, William	704
Thompson, Bert M.	473
Thompson, Ebenezer F.	829
Thompson, John A.	874

Thompson, William	829
Trenner, Benjamin	693
Trenner, George S.	644
Trenner, Obediah E.	847
Trott, Elza D.	752
True, Alfred J.	565
Turner, George	488
Turner, William H.	488

U

Upton, William H.	476
------------------------	-----

V

Vankirk, Samuel C.	917
Veitch, Henry H.	891
Vessels, John A.	965
Vorhies, Elmer E.	892

W

Wagner, Rev. J. H.	480
Wall, Andrew	720
Warne, Clinton D.	691
White, Isaac N.	676
Williams, Henry L.	523
Williams, Robert N.	743
Wills, Theodore M.	856
Wilson, Henry H.	638
Wilson, James M.	963
Wilson, Samuel, Sr.	638
Wilson, William C.	964
Wilson, William H.	569
Wires, John	731
Woodworth, Henry P.	902
Wycoff, Albert E.	714

Y

Yeo, William B.	741
Young, Ora F.	712

Z

Zahniser, Robert W.	915
--------------------------	-----

HISTORICAL.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—NATURAL FEATURES.

Guernsey county is bounded on the north by Tuscarawas and Harrison counties, on the east by Belmont county, on the south by Noble and on the west by Muskingum and Coshocton counties. Its soil is derived chiefly from the underlying rocks, which are mostly shales or sandstone. Except on the eastern borders, where the limestone at the base of the upper coal measure is reached, this applies where the soil is loose and thin. In some places it affords barely enough hold for the growth of grasses on the steep hillsides. A very small portion of the lands in the county were uncultivated later than 1880. It has every facility for a good dairy section, and to this many have, of late years, turned their attention with much profit. Its many springs and cooling streams make it an ideal country for this branch of farm industry. Sheep also do well and long years since the county ranked third and fourth of all the counties in Ohio in the production of sheep and wool.

The county, generally speaking, is very hilly and uneven in its topography. It has been rightly termed "up hill and down hill" in its make-up. The highest ground is in the northwest and southwest portions. Four miles out of this county—over in Muskingum county—west from Spencer township, Guernsey county, is situated High hill, the highest isolated point in Ohio, though in Logan county the general altitude is greater. There is a romantic appearance to the general topography here. Strange to say, there are no valleys but those shut in and surrounded by other hills and valleys. There are quiet dells, retiring far between the swelling hills, and this makes the whole scene one of beauty and charm to the passer-by. The slopes afford good pasture, and in many instances the hillsides are covered with fine vineyards. The best mines in the county are located in the southern part. The southwestern section affords an excellent farming country, and many years ago this was noted for its wealth of livestock and prosperous farmers.

The drainage of the county is by the valley of Wills creek, a branch of the Muskingum river. The headwaters of Wills creek include the well-known streams or creeks, Leatherwood, Crooked creek, Salt fork, Bushy creek, and Sugar Tree fork, Leatherwood being the larger of these tributaries. Wills creek flows from its headwaters in Noble county, through the entire length of Guernsey, emptying into the Muskingum near the corners of Muskingum and Coshocton counties. All other streams in this section of Ohio flow toward the south, but Wills creek flows north—away from the Ohio. It is a sluggish stream, following a tortuous course, north and south, through the western part of the county, with scarcely a foot fall per mile—hence its sluggishness. Its numerous tributaries form a complete network throughout the entire county. The soil through which Wills creek flows is yellowish, hence the yellow appearance of this stream everywhere it meanders.

The county abounds in a good grade of both lime and sandstone and valuable clays; it also has an abundance of excellent timber, though much of the original forests have been long ago cut and sawed, leaving, however, a good supply for the present and oncoming generations. Beech, poplar, sycamore, oak, chestnut, maple, elm and ash are among the valuable varieties of timber growing.

Coal, which is mentioned in the Mining chapter, underlies almost every portion of the county and has come to be the most paying branch of Guernsey county's industries. Salt can be had by boring wells, which was done at a very early date in the history of the county.

Nature, everywhere within the confines of this county, smiles on man and yields up her treasures of soil and mineral wealth. The landscape certainly is one "ever a feast to the eye," and is admired by resident and stranger alike. When the spring buds put forth, there is a sweetness in the atmosphere one seldom finds elsewhere. When autumn puts on her robes of beauty and silently glides winterward, no finer hues and brilliant commingling of forest leaves can be seen on the continent. While there are many countries with a deeper, richer soil, and where the raising of crops can be carried on with less work and more profit, there are few better countries for the general resources that go toward making man happy and contented with what nature has given him.

The following interesting items concerning the streams of this county and their names are from the pen of Hon. William M. Farrar: The streams of Guernsey county come somewhat curiously by their names, as Leatherwood, from a bush having a tough, leathery bark used by the pioneers for many useful purposes; Yoker, from the yoker brush that grows along its

banks; Wills creek, from Wills river, Maryland; Crooked creek, from its winding course; Little and Big Skull forks, from the fact that in early times the Indians, having made one of their raids into the white settlements east of the Ohio river, were returning with their prisoners, among whom were a mother and infant child; being pursued, they first killed the infant and left the body to be devoured by the wolves, who left no remains but the little skull; farther on the mother was killed, and in like manner devoured by the wolves, leaving only the skull. These skulls were found by the pursuing whites on the banks of the streams which thus received their respective names. Another stream is named Indian Camp, from one of their camping grounds.

The settlement of the county was curious, in that settlers from so many different districts met here. The Virginians and Guernseymen met at Wills creek; the Yankees, from Massachusetts, and western Pennsylvanians, in the southwest; Quakers, from North Carolina and Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the southeast; the Irish, in the northern and western townships. A settlement from New Jersey extends into two townships, while there are families, descendants of the Hessians, in the southern part of the county, that came in through Virginia and Maryland settlements. The youngest daughter of General Stark, of the Revolution, died in this county, aged ninety-nine years.

The man who wields the second oar in the painting of "Perry's Victory," in the rotunda of the Ohio State House, was a Guernsey county man known as "Fighting Bill" Reed. He was of Virginia or Pennsylvania stock, who learned the blacksmith trade of William McCracken, of Cambridge.

General Broadhead's trail in his Coshocton campaign in 1781 against the Indians is distinctly marked through the county. There were no Indian villages in this region, it being the hunting ground of parties that hunted and fished along the principal streams.

In 1798 "Zane's Trace" was cut through the county. When Zane's party arrived at Wills creek crossing they found the government surveyors busy surveying the United States military lands. They had a camp on its banks. At this time the only dwelling between Wheeling and Lancaster was at Zanesville. The Zanes were from the south branch of the Potomac, near Wills river, Maryland, and hence gave the name Wills creek to the stream. So far as known, Ebenezer Zane's party consisted of himself, his brother, Jonathan Zane, John McIntire, Joseph Worley, Levi Williams, and an Indian guide named Tomepomahala.

Wills creek is a sluggish stream with a clay bottom, and, choked up as it was at that day with driftwood and rubbish, was a difficult crossing, and the Zanes, in compliance with the requirements of the act to establish and maintain ferries at the principal crossings, probably induced a man by the name of Graham to establish one there. It was the first stream west of Wheeling on the "Trace" over which they placed a ferry. Who this first ferryman was or where from is not known. He remained about two years, and was succeeded by George Beymer, from Somerset, Pennsylvania, a brother-in-law of John McIntire, of Zane's party. McIntire was a brother-in-law of Ebenezer Zane. Both of these persons kept a house of entertainment and a ferry for travelers on their way to Kentucky and other parts of the West. Mr. Beymer, in April, 1803, gave up his tavern to John Beatty, who moved in from Loudoun county, Virginia. Beatty's family consisted of eleven persons. Among these was Wyatt Hutchinson, who later kept a tavern in the town. The Indians then hunted in this vicinity, and often encamped on the creek. In June, 1806, Cambridge was laid out, and on the day the lots were first offered for sale, several families from the British isle of Guernsey, near the coast of France, stopped here and purchased lands. These were followed by other families, amounting in all to some fifteen or twenty, from the same island, all of whom, settling in the county, gave origin to its present name. Among the heads of these families were William Ogier, Thomas Naftel, Thomas Lanfisty, James Bichard, Charles and John Marquand, John Robbins, Daniel Ferbrache, Peter, Thomas and John Sarchet and Daniel Hubert.

ORIGIN OF SOME GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

(From Col. C. P. B. Sarchet's Writings.)

There is a significance about names both historical and otherwise. We know that Millwood township was first settled by Quakers, and that your beautiful city was first called Millwood. The name now, Quaker City, is appropriate, but because the Websters built a mill on Leatherwood, didn't give it the name of Millwood. The reason for the name is farther back in history. Who knows? Coming down to Salesville, we know that the Brills and Williams were first settlers there, and that Brillsburg and Williamstown would have been appropriate names, but the name is farther back. Who knows? There have been some stories written about the "Leatherwood God" Dylks. We wrote one of these. We placed him as entering unseen into the old log "Temple" north of Salesville. Another writer says he made his ap-

pearance at a camp meeting held near the "Miller meeting house." There is no question but there was a Dylks, but where the "God" appeared ought to be definitely located: whether on the mountain top or in the vale, who knows?

At the first Pennyroyal Reunion, the late Hon. Newell Kennon gave some historical reminiscences. He said that the contractor who built the old stone church, for the Reformed Associate Presbyterian church, in which Dr. Samuel Lindsey ministered so long, placed a jug of whisky, and that when the church was torn down, the workmen found the jug and the whisky in a high state of preservation. "They drank the whisky, but I don't know what became of the jug." Now it would not do to say Presbyterianism about Fairview had for its cornerstone a jug of whisky, but it was put there for some reason by the contractor. So it is sometimes with history. A part is given and the other is lost.

Leatherwood creek was named from a peculiar bush that grew along its banks that was as pliable as leather, and was used as withes by the early settlers. Beaver creek, because of the beavers and beaver dams along it. Seneca creek, from the oil that gathered on the salt water at the old Satterthwaite salt works (which was gathered by spreading clothes on the water and then wringing out the oil, which was the same as the oil of Seneca Lake, New York. This oil was used for medicinal purposes. In our boyhood we took some dropped on loaf sugar, but would have preferred to mix the dose ourself). Salt Fork creek, from the salt lick found at the covered bridge on the National road, where the old Moore salt works were located. Buffalo creek, from the many evidences of buffalo trails and stamps found near them. A legend is that the Indians had captured a woman and child, and on being pursued, had first killed the child, and later the mother. The child's skull was found near Little Skull fork and the mother's near Big Skull fork.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY—TERRITORY ACQUIRED BY WHITE MEN.

La Salle, the famous adventurer and explorer, was beyond much doubt the first white man to tread the soil of what we now call Ohio. With a few followers and led by Indian guides, he penetrated the vast country then held by that powerful tribe of North American Indians known as the Iroquois and went down the Ohio as far as the "Falls," or where the city of Louisville now stands. There his band abandoned him and he traced his steps back north alone. This, it is believed, was in the winter of 1669-70—two hundred and forty years ago—and this was more than a hundred years before Marietta, Ohio, was settled by the white race. This daring French explorer doubtless camped at the mouth of the Muskingum river. In 1682 he reached the Mississippi river, descended to its mouth, and there proclaimed possession of the vast valley in the name of his king.

Prior to the middle of the eighteenth century, the French people reasserted their ownership of the Northwest and did actually take possession of what is now the northern part of Ohio, building a fort and establishing a trading station at Sandusky. Celeron de Bienville made a systematic exploration of the Ohio valley and formally declared by process verbal the ownership of the soil. August 16, 1749, he was at the mouth of the Muskingum river, which fact was revealed in 1798 by the discovery of a leaden plate deposited by him and which set forth the exploration. The plate was found protruding from a bank, after a freshet, by some boys, who cut away a portion of its inscription, not knowing its great historic value. The same was translated by William Woodbridge, later governor of Michigan. A similar plate was found in 1846, at the mouth of the Kanawha. These were to reassert the rights of the French government to this land. While the French had a good title to this state, it was not long before it was wrested from them by the British crown.

The Colonial Ohio Land Company was organized in Virginia in 1748, by twelve associates, among whom were Thomas Lee and Lawrence Augustine, brothers of George Washington. Under this company, Christopher Gist explored the Ohio valley as far as the Falls. The company secured

a royal grant of half a million acres in the valley of the Ohio river. It was intended to at once found a colony, but the French opposed it, and the royal governor of Virginia sent George Washington, then a young man, to the commander of the French forces to demand their reason for invasion of British territory. Washington received an answer that was both haughty and defiant. He returned and made his report to the governor, who abandoned the idea of making immediate settlement, but at once set about asserting the English claims by force of arms. The result was the union of the colonies, the ultimate involvement of England in the war that ensued, the defeat of the French, and the vesture in the British crown of the right and title to Canada and of all the territory east of the Mississippi and south to the Spanish possessions in the South. Ben Franklin had tried to effect a union of the colonies, but was unsuccessful. He had proposed a plan of settlement in 1754, and suggested that two colonies be located in the West—one upon the Cuyahoga and the other on the Scioto, which tract he declared had not its equal on the North American continent, having timber and coal almost on the surface ready to mine.

But the English did little toward improving their title or effecting settlement here in Ohio. George Washington made a journey down the Ohio in 1770 with several others interested. He camped at Duck creek, as is shown by his diary. Through his instrumentality, the western scheme was revived. A large colony was formed, which included the old Ohio Company and the Walpole scheme, as well as recognizing the bounty act of Virginia volunteers in the French and Indian war. Had it not been for Indian troubles coming on this would have been a wonderful success.

Col. Henry Bouquet had made the first English expedition into the Ohio country in 1764, for the purpose of punishing the Indians and recovering from them the captives they had taken during the previous years on the Pennsylvania and Virginia borders. No blood was shed, the Indians assenting to the terms offered them. The expedition was directed against the Delawares upon the Tuscarawas and Muskingum. Bouquet obtained two hundred captives at the hands of the savages, and returned to Fort Pitt (Pittsburg) with an army of fifteen hundred men. For a time this quieted the Indians of the Ohio country, and the next ten years passed peacefully.

But to resume the history first spoken of. The Shawnees had become very hostile, on account of the prospect of their having to lose their lands and because of the murder of Logan, the famous Mingo chief, who had been dwelling with them at old Chillicothe. To quell the disturbance thus

arising, Lord Dunmore, royal governor of Virginia, organized an army of invasion into the Indian country. He had command of one wing and entrusted the other wing to Gen. Andrew Lewis.

The forces of Lewis were attacked by the Indians, south of the Ohio river, and the ensuing combat, known as the battle of Point Pleasant, was one of the bloodiest in Indian border warfare up to that date. Dunmore did not get into a real engagement with his wing of the army. A treaty was held at Camp Charlotte, in which all agreed but old Logan, the Mingo chieftain, who there made the speech which all school boys used to delight in reading and "speaking," being the most eloquent one ever coming from the lips of an Indian, and equal, so Thomas Jefferson said, to any made by classic scholars the world round.

The Revolution came on, and the West was no longer the scene of military action. But a soldier who served under Dunmore,—George Rogers Clark,—of whom the late lamented James A. Garfield remarked, "The cession of that great territory, under the treaty of 1783, was due mainly to his foresight and courage, and who has never received the adequate recognition due him for so great a service"—at the close of the Revolution was instrumental in making the Northwest territory a portion of the United States, instead of leaving it to be possessed by the English, in the terms of peace that were made. Had it not been for this, the Colonies would have been owners only of the country east of the Alleghanies, unless the West should be later conquered by them from the British. He sought out Governor Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, who allowed him (Clark) to raise seven companies of soldiers and to seize the British posts in the Northwest and this brought the territory rightfully into the territory agreed upon when the treaty was finally effected between the Colonists and England. He also made two other expeditions—both against Indians upon the Miamis—in 1780 and 1782.

Thus Ohio—a part of the Northwest territory—became a part of the United States and not held as a province of Great Britain.

INDIAN HISTORY.

In August, 1831, the first treaty for the removal of the Indians from Ohio was made, and in September, 1832, the first removals were made by David Robb and H. A. Workman. The tribes removed were Shawnees and Senecas. David Robb had been a former prominent citizen and official of Guernsey county, was sheriff and senator and representative in the Legisla-

ture and publisher and editor of *The Washington Republican*, the first Democratic paper of Guernsey county, published at Washington. He was appointed Indian agent by President Jackson.

David Robb published a very interesting history of his connection with the Indians as agent in *The Belle Fountain Republican*, and of his several overland journeys with them to their new "hunting grounds" west of the Mississippi river.

The last Indian tribe to be removed from Ohio was the Wyandottes. Rev. James B. Finley, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a missionary among the Wyandottes, and gives in his autobiography many interesting incidents of his connection with this tribe.

The Indians who lived in and fished in what are now the bounds of Guernsey county were the Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Mingos. These tribes had towns at the forks of the Muskingum. It is mistaken history when it is said that there were no Indian towns in Guernsey county. There were at least five, Old Town, above Byesville, one at the Fish Basket, north of Cambridge, one on Salt Fork creek, one on Indian Camp run, and one on Bird's run. Many of the tribes referred to resorted to Guernsey waters because of the fish they contained and of the riffles where they could securely set their "fish baskets."

All of the Indians did not take kindly to the wish of General Jackson, the then "Great Father," that they give up their hunting grounds in Ohio in exchange for hunting grounds west of the Mississippi river, and roving bands of the peaceful but dissatisfied red men moved about through the state. In September, 1834, one of these bands visited Cambridge. The *Guernsey Times*, then published by Hersh and McPherson, gives us a local note, "that a band of Indians are in camp near this town." It is left for an eye-witness, although then young, to complete that local of 1834.

The Indian camp was located south of Gaston avenue, on the site now known as "Silver Cliff." At that time the ridge was covered with oak and beech trees. The water for the use of the camp was gotten from a spring in the old Asher-Williams lot. There were perhaps a hundred men, women and children. They remained in camp there for ten days or more. They wore, when they wore anything (for it was warm and pleasant weather), the usual Indian dress of blankets and breech-clouts. The men were peaceful and quiet, except when they had been presented too freely with "whisk."

They had no arms except bows and arrows and tomahawks. The women had Indians' trinkets, which they peddled about the town. The men put in the daytime mostly shooting with their bows and arrows at

"fips and levies," set up in split sticks driven in the ground. Their principal shooting place was in the street west of the Hutchison tavern. The distance was sixty feet. The "fips and levies" stuck in the splits were the prizes to the shooters who hit the mark. The squaws, with their papposes tied to boards and hung on their backs, or set up against the houses, stood around and enjoyed the sport and cheered the lucky Indian who took the prize.

Those who took the most interest in the shooting contests and mingled most with them were Edward Rogers and G. W. Mulholland. Rogers was a silversmith, having a shop in the east room of the Ogier house. Mulholland was a tailor, and had a shop in the Seneca Needham house, located on the now Orme Hardware Company corner. They were strong Jacksonians, and would try to make the Indian chiefs understand that the "Great Father," at Washington City, would deal justly with the Indians. But these Indians were on a strike against the "Great Father," and they only "ughed" at the praise given by these Democratic followers of the "Great Father." These Indians were a mixture of tribes, Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandottes and Senecas. They came to Cambridge from the south, crossing Wills creek below the old Gomber-Moore mill. They had a few old wagons and carts. The tent poles and many of the trappings were tied around the necks of the ponies and horses and dragged upon the ground. The squaws had charge of the train, and, according to Indian custom, did most of the work, while the big, lazy "bucks" rode horses and the children who were big enough to ride rode the ponies. The older men and women and the small children rode in the wagons and carts. Some of the women rode on ponies, two to each, and some rode sidewise and some astride. It may have been that these rovers were visiting their old hunting and fishing grounds on Wills creek.

When they broke camp, they moved towards the north. To the writer then, and in a backward view now, it was a better "wild west" parade than "Buffalo Bill" ever made at Cambridge. It was a parade of the pure, undiluted "Ingen," without spangles, feathers or paint. With the tribe were two white women, who had been captured in infancy, who had lost all trace of their white ancestry, and were the apparently happy wives of two big, lazy "bucks."

There were in 1805 five Indian families residing in this vicinity. Two brothers, named Jim and Bill Lyons, who had their huts up the bottom where William Tedrick's house now stands; Joseph Sky, who lived at the mouth of Brushy fork, near where Lynn's mill now is; one Doughty, who

had a hut between Mrs. Culbertson's and Newman Lake's, who had two squaws; and one named Hunter, who didn't have any squaw.

Doughty's extra squaw was an incumbrance, however, being one of Simon Girty's, which he and the Lyons brothers were under obligations to support for some service Girty had rendered their fathers. She was exceedingly ill-favored and very intemperate.

These Indians hunted in that neighborhood during the summer, and when winter came would pack up and move off to Big Stillwater, where they had a sort of Indian town. They were, however, very friendly and not troublesome.

Jim Lyons had a white wife, a girl that his father had taken prisoner when a child; having adopted and raised her, his son married her. In her dress, appearance and manner she was as much an Indian as any of them, and could not have been distinguished had it not been for her hair, which was fairer than that of the Indians and inclined to be wavy. She was very reserved in her manner towards the whites; seemed to avoid their society, and was never known to speak to a white person, or in their presence. In one respect the Lyons brothers were an exception among Indians—they didn't like whisky; and as Girty's old squaw wouldn't do without it, she lived most of her time at Doughty's hut, and would get drunk, whenever she could get liquor enough, and swear and tear around, and quarrel, and "take on" equal to any of the "white trash."

ANECDOTE OF COL. JOHN M'DONALD.

(From "Howe's History of Ohio.")

In the year 1791 or '92, the Indians having made frequent incursions into the settlements along the Ohio river, between Wheeling and Mingo bottom, sometimes killing or capturing whole families, at other times stealing all the horses belonging to a station or fort, a company consisting of seven men rendezvoused at a place called the Beech bottom, on the Ohio river, a few miles below where Wellsburg has been erected. This company were John Whetzel, William McCollough, John Hough, Thomas Biggs, Joseph Hedges, Kinzie Dickerson and a Mr. Linn. Their avowed object was to go to the Indian towns to steal horses. This was then considered a legal, honorable business, as we were then at open war with the Indians. It would only be retaliating upon them in their own way.

These seven men were all trained to Indian warfare and a life in the

woods from their youth. Perhaps the western frontier at no time could furnish seven men whose souls were better fitted, and whose nerves and sinews were better strung to perform any enterprise which required resolution and firmness.

They crossed the Ohio, and proceeded, with cautious steps and vigilant glances, on their way through the cheerless, dark and almost impervious forest, in the Indian country, till they came to an Indian town, near where the headwaters of the Sandusky and Muskingum rivers interlock. Here they made a fine haul, and set off homeward with fifteen horses. They traveled rapidly, only making short halts to let their horses graze and breathe a short time to recruit their energy and activity. In the evening of the second day of their rapid retreat they arrived at Wills creek, not far from where the town of Cambridge has since been erected.

Here Mr. Linn was taken violently sick, and they must stop their march or leave him alone to perish in the dark and lonely woods. Our frontiersmen, notwithstanding their rough and unpolished manners, had too much of my Uncle Toby's "sympathy for suffering humanity," to forsake a comrade in distress. They halted, and placed sentinels on their back trail, who remained there until late in the night, without seeing any signs of being pursued. The sentinels on the back trail returned to the camp, Mr. Linn still lying in excruciating pain. All the simple remedies in their power were administered to the sick man, without producing any effect.

Being late in the night, they all lay down to rest, except one who was placed as guard. Their camp was on the bank of a small branch. Just before daybreak the guard took a small bucket and dipped some water out of the stream; on carrying it to the fire he discovered the water to be muddy. The muddy water waked his suspicion that the enemy might be approaching them, and were walking down in the stream, as their footsteps would be noiseless in the water. He waked his companions and communicated his suspicion. They arose, examined the branch a little distance, and listened attentively for some time; but neither saw nor heard anything, and then concluded it must have been raccoons, or some other animals, puddling in the stream.

After this conclusion, the company all lay down to rest, except the sentinel, who was stationed just outside of the light. Happily for them the fire was burned down, and only a few coals afforded a dim light to point out where they lay.

The enemy had come silently down the creek, as the sentinel suspected, to within ten or twelve feet of the place where they lay, and fired several guns over the bank.

Mr. Linn, the sick man, was lying with his side towards the bank, and received nearly all the balls which were at first fired. The Indians then, with tremendous yells, mounted the bank with loaded rifles, war-clubs and tomahawks, rushed upon our men, who fled barefooted and without arms. Mr. Linn, Thomas Biggs and Joseph Hedges were killed in and near the camp. William McCullough had run but a short distance when he was fired at by the enemy. At the instant the fire was given, he jumped into a quagmire and fell; the Indians, supposing that they killed him, ran past in pursuit of others. He soon extricated himself out of the mire, and so made his escape. He fell in with John Hough, and came into Wheeling.

John Whetzel and Kinzie Dickerson met in their retreat, and returned together. Those who made their escape were without arms, without clothing or provisions. Their sufferings were great, but this they bore with stoical indifference, as it was the fortune of war.

Whether the Indians who defeated our heroes followed in pursuit from their towns, or were a party of warriors who accidentally happened to fall in with them, has never been ascertained. From the place they had stolen the horses they had traveled two nights and almost two entire days, without halting, except just a few minutes at a time, to let the horses graze. From the circumstances of their rapid retreat with the horses it was supposed that no pursuit could possibly have overtaken them, but fate had decreed that this party of Indians should meet and defeat them.

As soon as the stragglers arrived at Wheeling, Capt. John McCullough collected a party of men, and went to Wills creek and buried the unfortunate men who fell in and near the camp. The Indians had mangled the dead bodies at a most barbarous rate. Thus was closed the horse-stealing tragedy.

Of the four who survived this tragedy none are now living to tell the story of their suffering. They continued to hunt and to fight as long as the war lasted. John Whetzel and Dickerson died in the county near Wheeling. John Hough died a few years since, near Columbia, Hamilton county, Ohio. The brave Capt. William McCullough fell in 1812, in the battle of Brownstown, in the campaign with General Hull.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

From the beginning Guernsey county territory had belonged to Washington county up to 1788, when it was included in what was organized as Muskingum county, in 1804. Prior to the adoption of the state constitution in 1851, there was much agitation about a new county, to be formed out of parts of Guernsey, Tuscarawas and Coshocton, with New Comerstown as the county seat. But when the new constitution was adopted the issue was forever removed from the minds of the projectors of that scheme.

A word concerning the term "Military Land District" may not be out of place in this connection. The origin of this term is from the fact that in 1798 Congress appropriated certain lands to satisfy claims of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. These lands were surveyed into townships five miles square, and these again into quarter-townships, containing four thousand acres, and some later into forty lots of one hundred acres each, for the accommodation of soldiers and others holding warrants for that number of acres. What land was not required for the satisfaction of military warrants was subsequently sold by act of Congress, and the designation of "Congress Land" given to it. In 1903 Congress granted to the state one-sixth of all the lands in the United States Military District for the use of schools in the same. As the population of the townships warranted, they were named, having previously been designated by numbers. In 1812 the legislature provided for a road from Cambridge to Coshocton. The Marietta and Cleveland road was completed at a later date.

The land district of which Guernsey county is a part was surveyed west of the seventh range, into townships of five miles square, and a quarter township of two and a half miles square, between 1798 and 1804. Zaccheus Biggs, as deputy surveyor, made a part of the survey, and George Metcalf, then a young man, formed one of the surveying party. He was charmed with the locality and enthused many at his home with the idea of effecting settlement here, and he really prevailed upon Jacob Gomber, his father-in-law, and Zaccheus A. Beatty, brother-in-law of Gomber, to purchase a quarter of a township (four thousand acres), upon which the city of Cambridge is now situated.

The survey of the land district was completed in 1804 and the land subject to entry, from the land office at Zanesville, at two dollars per acre. Settlements were soon made in different parts of the county, as will be seen in the chapter on "Early Settlement," following this chapter.

By order of the Ohio State Legislature in 1809, a new county from portions of Belmont and Muskingum counties was formed and by its provisions it was called Guernsey in honor of the first emigrants from the isle of Guernsey. Prior to that time—March 10, 1810, the actual dating of the bill—all territory which is now included in this county west of the eastern boundary of what is now Wills township, Madison township and Washington township, was a part of Muskingum county. East of the present townships of Londonderry, Oxford and Millwood formed a part of Belmont county. April 23d, following, there was held a meeting at the house of George Beymer, at Cambridge, and there and then the first county commissioners were sworn into office for Guernsey county. They were James Dillon, William Dement and Absalom Martin. Elijah Beall was appointed clerk and John Beatty, treasurer. Elijah Dyson was appointed lister of the residents of the newly made county, as being subject to taxation. Thomas Knowles was the first sheriff, George Metcalf, first surveyor, Peter Wirick, first auctioneer, and Joseph Smith, first coroner.

It was ordered that the new county be divided off into five civil townships to be called Oxford, Seneca, Wills, Cambridge and Westland. Much difficulty was experienced by reason of there being no map of the territory within the county just formed.

Tavern licenses were fixed at from four to ten dollars.

At the meeting of June 10, 1810, a township, to be known as Buffalo, was ordered to be set off, and a meeting held at Jacob Jordon's on June 23d, that year, when township officers were duly elected.

Wheatland township was organized June 9, 1810. The same date Andrew Marshall was awarded the contract to construct a county gaol or jail.

On July 28, 1810, a meeting was called to elect officers for a township to be called Richland and was held at the house of Samuel Leath; also one the same day for election of officers for Madison township at the house of Absalom Martin.

On September 15, 1810, Wheeling township was organized and two justices of the peace and other officers elected at a meeting at the home of William Gibson.

On September 4th of that year, there had been held a meeting of the board, at which the bounty for every wolf-scalp of wolves over six months

that had been killed within the county, was fixed at two and one-half dollars and one dollar for those under six months.

On December 25, 1810, Robert Johnston became clerk. The Steubenville road was completed from Cadiz to Cambridge in 1811 and in June that year Lloyd Talbott was awarded the contract to build, or rather superintend, the construction of a county court house, while Z. A. Beatty and Jacob Gomber were chosen as contractors to construct the same. The jail was completed September 3, 1811.

In March, 1815, Valley township was incorporated, at a meeting held at the house of William Thompson.

On June 3, 1816, it was ordered that a new township be made and named Jefferson; this was taken from the west of Madison township. It was also, at that date, ordered that Londonderry township be formed from parts of Madison and Oxford; that Beaver township should be formed from parts of Seneca and Oxford townships; also that Olive township should be set off from Buffalo township.

Monroe township was incorporated from the north end of Jefferson township, and township officials were elected at the house of Lawrence Tetrick in April, 1818.

Knox township was formed from the northern end of Westland and the west end of Wheeling township.

On April 8, 1819, it was ordered that the south row of sections in Wheeling township be added to Cambridge township.

Spencer township was set off from the west end of Buffalo township in March, 1819.

Liberty township was created in 1820; Centre township in 1822 and Washington in 1823.

In June, 1824, Jackson township was organized, and in 1827 Adams was taken off of Knox and Westland townships and named in honor of John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States.

In 1851, Buffalo, Beaver, Olive and Seneca townships were detached from Guernsey county, and since then have been included in Noble county.

As soon as the townships were organized the county-seat question was agitated. Both Washington and Cambridge wanted the seat of justice. Messrs. Beatty and Gomber made a proposition to donate the public grounds and furnish a suitable set of public buildings ready to roof if the county seat should be located at Cambridge, and their offer was accepted. Several attempts have been made since the location of the county seat, to remove it to Washington, but of late years this talk has all ceased and with the present

city of Cambridge and the court house and jail so substantial, the question will probably never be before the people again.

After the above preliminary steps had been taken, it remained for the board of county commissioners to provide highways, bridges, and suitable buildings for the county, as its settlement increased. The chapter on "County, State and National Representation—Political" will inform the reader as to who the men were at the helm during all of the formative period of the county's development, and other chapters will show how well they laid the foundations. The government of this county is treated in the next chapter and there will be seen much of the county's building, its taxes and expenditures to the present time. As the platting of towns and villages comes with the settlement of every new county organized, its surveyors and recorders have to execute these records, this topic naturally comes under the head of organization and will here follow the list of such town plattings:

TOWN PLATS OF THE COUNTY.

During the years of the county's history there have been many village, or town plats, executed in the various townships. Some are still in existence, but many have long since become defunct. The following is a complete list of all that have ever been platted, with date, location and name of the proprietors (township name at date of platting):

Wheeling was platted by David Dull on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 4, range 3, in Wheeling township. It was surveyed April 24, 1874.

New Birmingham was platted in 1826, by William Carson, and was replatted for assessment purposes June 14, 1860; it was located on section 11, township 4, range 2.

Guernsey, in Cambridge township, in section 4, township 2, range 3, of the United States military lands, was laid out by John Fordyce, J. W. Robins and Madison D. Robins, November 7, 1872.

New Gottengen, by Charles Heidelberg, on the "Clay Pike," in Richland township, May 13, 1836.

Winchester, on section 14, township 3, range 1, August 18, 1836. Its proprietor was Isaac Bonnell.

Elizabethtown, on the National turnpike, by Jacob Weller, in Wills township, March 7, 1832.

Londonderry, by Robert Wilkins, August 19, 1815, in Londonderry township.

Salesville was incorporated August 20, 1878. The original plat was surveyed in 1835, with George Brill as its proprietor.

Antrim, by Alexander Alexander, March 1, 1830, on lot 12, in the first quarter of township 3, range 1, of the United States military school lands.

Liberty, by William and John Gibson, on a part of the southeast quarter of section 23, township 4, range 3, August 2, 1828.

Fairview, on the southeast quarter of section 2, township 10, range 7, by Hugh Gilliland, March 24, 1814.

Middleton, on the National pike, on the north half of section 31, township 10, range 7, September 1, 1827, by Benjamin Masters.

Hartford, September 26, 1836, by David Johnston and John Secrest, on the southeast quarter of section 4, township 8, range 9, in "Buffalo" township.

Senecaville, on the banks of Seneca creek, in Richland township, by David Satterthwaite, July 18, 1815.

Bridgewater, March 24, 1834, by William Orr, on the northwest quarter of section 25, township 2, range 7.

Portugal, November 14, 1833, by Levi Engle on the northwest quarter of section 3, township —, range 1.

Olivetown, on the southeast quarter of section 5, township 6, range 9, by John Wiley and Isaac Hill, September 27, 1815.

Craigsborough, on the west bank of Duck creek in the northeast quarter of section 4, township 6, range 9, by William Craig, February 26, 1818.

Zealand, on the northwest quarter of section 27, township 9, range 10, by Benjamin Bay, June 21, 1820.

Williamsburg, in "Beaver township," on the southwest quarter of the south half lot 3, section 16, by William Finley, November 21, 1828.

Union, by Elijah Lowery and John Laughlin, May 4, 1812, on the southeast quarter of section 9, township 1, range 2. A part of this was donated to the county for court house purposes, should the seat of justice be located at that point.

Paris was platted on the southeast and southwest quarters of section 22, township 1, range 4, by William Hunter, December 24, 1827.

Point Pleasant, at the junction of the Beaver and Seneca forks of Wills creek, on the northeast quarter of section 13, township —, range 8, by Benjamin Wilson, July 24, 1829.

Newburn, on section 22, "Beaver township," by Thomas Walsh, November 27, 1828.

New Liberty, on the southwest quarter of section 20, township 1, range 3, by Richard Dickinson, October 17, 1815.

Lexington, platted on the southeast quarter of section 24, and the northeast quarter of section 25, township 7, range 8, by Jacob Young and Jacob Myers, August 12, 1816.

Millwood, by Jonah Smith, on section 20, township 9, range 7, in "Beaver township," February 18, 1835. It is now Quaker City.

West Barnesville, by Ford Barnes, December 23, 1825.

Martinsburg, by John Bickham and James Welsh, May 17, 1816, in Madison township.

Kimbolton (same as old Liberty), in Liberty township, incorporated November 5, 1884.

Byesville, by a number of persons. It is located in Jackson township and was platted November 26, 1881 (as an incorporation), but the original platting had been executed on section 6, township 1, range 2, July 1, 1856.

Quaker City, on section 20, of Millwood township, was platted as Millwood by Jonah Smith in 1835.

Spencer Station is on sections 7 and 13, of Millwood township.

Mount Ephraim, in "Seneca township," platted June 29, 1838, by Ephraim Vorhees, on section 33, township 8, range 8.

Kennonburg, in township 8, range 8, and in the east half of section number 2, was platted by Daniel Rich and Arthur Vandyke, December 2, 1839.

West Boston, by Charles Phillis, December 3, 1836, on section 23, township 1, range 4.

Putneyville, on the southeast of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 9, range 7, was platted by George W. Henderson, April 30, 1846.

Bailey's Mills, platted May 14, 1855, on section 1, township 9, range 7, by Jesse W. Bailey.

Bridgeville, by Washington Shoff, February 5, 1848.

Cambridge (City), original platting, by Jacob Gomber and Zaccheus A. Beatty, on June 2, 1806.

Washington, by George and Henry Beymer, September 28, 1805, at a time when this county was still a part of Muskingum county.

New Salem, by William Hosack, April 21, 1845, on the Grade Road leading from Cambridge to the Ohio Canal.

Mantua, August 6, 1853, by Thomas P. Wilson and William P. Rose, on the northwest quarter of section 3, township 2, range 4.

Centreville, on the southwest quarter of section 5, township 2, range 2, by David Kinhead, August 31, 1842.

Easton, in Washington township, by Alexander Frew, November 21, 1842.

Florence, by Samuel Arbuthnot, September 12, 1842, on the Steubenville, Cadiz and Cambridge macadamized road.

Derwent, in Valley township, on a part of section 4, township 8, range 9, by Eliza Dickerson, August 10, 1898.

Rigby, on the northeast quarter of section 4, township 1, range 2, in Centre township, by Henry Moss, December 20, 1898.

Kingston, in Centre township, on the northeast quarter of section 3, township 1, range 2, by John H. Robins.

Lore City, June 8, 1903, in Centre township, on the Leatherwood creek.

Opperman, in Valley township, on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 9, range 10, by Thomas Moore and wife, August 28, 1903.

Fletcher, November 5, 1908, by J. B. Hamilton, A. E. Fletcher and B. V. Witten, on the west half of section 11, township 8, range 9.

Blacktop, on section 8, township 1, range 2, July 2, 1900, by M. L. Spaid.

Midway, on lot 35, township 1, range 3, in Jackson township, by Mike Stifka, October 31, 1904.

Greenwood, by Thomas Taylor, June 12, 1848.

Cumberland, by James Bay, on the northeast of section 32, township 9, range 10, April 24, 1828.

Claysville, on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 1, range 4, by Ford Barnes, June 7, 1828.

There have been numerous villages—a small collection of houses and trading places with postoffices, besides the above, but were not regular plats. These include Hopewell, Londonderry, Winchester, Indian Camp, etc.

INCORPORATED TOWNS.

The incorporated towns of the county are: Cambridge (City), Salesville, Pleasant City, Cumberland, Quaker City, Byesville, Senecaville, Fairview, Kimbolton, Lore City, Washington, Hartford.

A LOST TOWN.

The first town laid out in Guernsey county, rightfully speaking, was on the old Zane trace, five miles to the east of Washington, on the northwest half of section 19, township 2, range 1. The proprietor, Joseph Smith, called the town Frankford, but the records of Muskingum county, to which the

lands of this county then belonged, show the plat of a town named Frankby, and Frankley, recorded September 13, 1805; this makes the place twenty-three days older than Washington. Who Joseph Smith was and what became of him, no one seems to know. There being no record of the patent, it cannot be told whether he entered or squatted on this land, but he evidently had some notion of building a town at the point named in the platting, for lot No. 5 was designated as having been "reserved for court house purposes." Lot No. 13 for gaol and "north spring, on lot No. 29, for the free use of the public square and all the commons on the south side of the same." But his hopes were soon to be blighted; the first cabin erected there was for a tavern, and whisky was so cheap that the advantages of the free spring water were not duly appreciated. All the pioneer townsite man received was the name "Smithtown," by which the site was ever after known. As late as 1870, a traveler named Cummings, who kept a diary, says therein: "August 8—The stage being only to go fifteen miles, I left Cambridge on foot; the first five miles were excellent road, over a long, very high range of hills, without a house, to Beymertown—twelve cabins, four being taverns, and one a blacksmith shop. Four and a half miles farther no inhabitants; the road is still good, but is leading over several high, short and steep ridges, which generally run from north to south. Then passing a cabin and farm, in a half mile I came to Frankford or Smithtown, where I breakfasted. This is a small village or hamlet of eight or ten cabins, some of which, as well as several in the neighborhood, are inhabited by families from Peekskill, New York."

A record shows that in 1807 Smith and wife conveyed lot No. 20 to John D. Seiman for twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents. Other lots sold at forty dollars each.

In 1809, Andrew Moore, of New Castle, Delaware, became a resident of Frankford and owned a tavern that became somewhat noted, and there, in 1819, Gen. Robert B. Moore married the daughter of Jacob Gomber, took his bride to her new home, accompanied by a large company of friends from Cambridge, they going on horseback. William H. Farrar wrote of this many years later and it is "good history" today. In 1814, Smith and wife sold, for a consideration of two thousand dollars, the quarter section of land on which Frankford was platted to Jacob Gomber.

In 1846, at the October term of court, this platting was vacated and its history ended. Its once noted hostelry, that fed and rested many a weary traveler, has long since disappeared; its streets and alleys have been converted into a cow pasture, and its court house and jail sites appropriated to the growing of corn and potatoes.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

To have been in the vanguard of civilization and among the first persons to penetrate so goodly a domain as Guernsey county, Ohio, with the view of making permanent settlement, is an honor, though possibly such honor was never fully realized by Mr. Graham, who, it is believed now, was the first white man to invade the territory with the view of remaining and building for himself a permanent habitation, in what was then a great wilderness, which had only been explored by the Indian race and possibly a few white adventurers. The date of Mr. Graham's settlement was 1798 and he located where afterwards the watertank of the railroad stood in Cambridge. Doubtless there were a few "squatters" who tarried for a short time within this county, as early as 1796, as it is claimed that Levi Williams had a son John born where Washington now stands, March 8, 1806, and that the father came in 1796, but of their experiences and future whereabouts no record now exists. It should be remembered that Guernsey county now contains more than five times as many people as did the entire state of Ohio in 1798, when the Graham settlement was effected.

The southern part of Guernsey county was the first to be settled to any considerable extent and the first township to have a permanent settler was Cambridge. Pioneer Graham's cabin was the only house between Wheeling and Zanesville. Two years later, or thereabouts, came George Beymer, from Somerset, Pennsylvania, and these two persons kept a house of entertainment, and also a ferry for travelers on their way to Kentucky. In 1803 came John Beatty from Loudoun county, Virginia, and purchased the tavern which was on the "Zane Trace," which was a blazed path through the wilderness from Wheeling to Chillicothe, on the west bank of the Scioto river. Ebenezer Zane marked the path, and for his services received three sections of land at the crossing of the rivers—one on the Muskingum, one on the Hocking, and one on the north bank of the Scioto—with the right to run a ferry and toll bridge over the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. Zanesville was located on his section, at the crossing of the Muskingum, and from him it derives its name.

The various township histories in this volume will relate much of interest

concerning the settlement in different parts of Guernsey county, hence need not here be mentioned.

During the year 1805 the survey of the plat of Cambridge was executed and the first house built on that platting; it stood on what came to be the Shaw property, and was occupied by John Beatty, father of Zaccheus A. Beatty. More concerning this family and its settlement will be found in the city chapter of Cambridge. Also an account of many of the families, including those who emigrated from the beautiful isle of Guernsey, from which the county took its name, will be given in detail in such chapter.

Wild animals abounded on every hand here when the pioneer band first invaded these parts. Bears, wolves, deer, etc., were very plentiful, and both state and county paid a bounty of two dollars for wolf scalps.

LIFE OF THE PIONEERS.

The pioneering days in America are almost over, forever. The great public domain is fast being settled and developed, the lands being divided and sub-divided and prices steadily advancing, until ere long American real estate will be as high priced as in the old European countries. The modern pioneer disappears after the iron horse has made his way to the new, unsettled countries, whereas the first pioneers of our republic went in long years in advance of either steamboat or railroads, hewing their way through the dense forests and there subduing land, covered with stumps and roots, raising crops which, if there was a surplus, had to be drawn by oxen or horses many miles to market. These conditions have all been reversed; now the husbandman can raise his crops and sell at his very door and it is transported by steam or electric cars to points near at hand, where good prices richly repay him for his toil and investment—hence the happy, prosperous homes of the twentieth century in this country.

The first settlers had to cook their venison and other wild meats without salt, for there was none within many miles and cost much money when it could be obtained. When this necessary commodity was brought, it came by way of pack-saddles over the mountains. It did not come by good highways such as obtain now, but over roads unbridged and for the most part unworked by man.

The first work of the pioneer was to clear away enough timber to make room for his cabin and a garden patch. After his cabin was raised, he set about cutting timber, hewing and splitting, while the good housewife busied herself by spinning, weaving and knitting. Nearly all the clothes worn by the

first comers to Guernsey county were home-made—made by the industry and genius of the mother, wife or daughters, while the “men folks” were busily engaged in the hard task of clearing up a field and fencing it.

The axman was ever employed. The rude log cabin, illy furnished, provided their only shelter from summer's rain and winter's blasts. The fireplace was used for both cooking and heating; the andiron and blackened crane were then as essential as the modern heater or gas range is considered today. Puncheon were used for floors and shakes for shingles. Post bedsteads, with ropes for holding the straw or feather ticking, and the little trundle-bed at the side, were used instead of the present-day iron gilded beds and children's fancy cribs, with their silk and satin lined couches in which sleeps the twentieth-century infant; yet Presidents and statesmen have come from both the old fashioned and the new!

The log cabin has nearly become extinct, like the wild beast and bird that roamed and winged their way through the forests of this county a hundred years ago. In the place of the cabin of logs and the mud chimney at its end, have come the modern mansions and elegant farm-houses, all provided with suitable fixtures, even to steam heat and electric or gas lights.

Rude and homely was the cabin,
Beauty did not deck its hearth;
But the kettle sung a home-song,
And the birch logs crackled mirth.
Its chambers were not high and spacious,
No marble stairway led to them,
But, O, for a night of boyhood,
To climb the ladder once again.

The cabin sleeps in ruins,
The ivy from the roof has fled,
The mould is its only monument,
All but memories sweet are dead.
And as the years around us gather,
At life's end and eventide,
We'll think then of the cabin
Down by the river's side.

The pioneers of this county desired an education for their children, but rude indeed were the early day school houses. They were constructed, like

all buildings, of logs, and poorly finished. In place of glass windows, usually an opening was left in the logs and over it was stretched a greased paper, which admitted enough light to allow the pupils, with their young, bright eyes, to see to study from the old United States Speller, Murray's Grammar and now and then consult the Western Calculator.

While the children of early-day Guernsey county were rocked in sugar troughs, fed on Johnny-cake, corn bread, and mush and milk, with wild meats, yet they grew to manhood and womanhood and have furnished their full share of brains and muscle for the carrying on of a county, state and nation, through three wars, and had time and genius enough to develop one of the best subdivisions in the Buckeye state.

Clothing was made from buckskin, tow, linen or flax, manufactured at home by their own hands, unaided by modern machinery. Sometimes, the family being large, a traveling spinner might be engaged. He usually came along with his little spinning wheel and would generally do the spinning act at a "fipenny bit" a dozen. Again, a journeyman tailor would call with his press-board and "goose" to make up the home-spun cloth. These days are forever gone on this continent. A better era has come to mankind, but really do we as a people generally appreciate the transformation? There are those still among us—a very few—who remember those pioneer days and the scenes of seventy and eighty odd years ago. These have seen the thick jungle and denser forest fall and the sunlight allowed to strike full and brilliant on fields ripe with an abundant harvest; the hillsides are the scene of orchard and rich vintage, while the leaves are yet turning to amber and gold. These have seen the last of the Indian, the last of the wild game, the last of the log cabin. They have survived to see the wilderness blossom as the rose, with dwelling and churches and school-houses on every hand. Verily, the pioneer "builded better than he knew."

A WOUNDED DEER.

(From the *Jeffersonian*. Written by C. P. B. Sarchet, as told him by Joseph Culbertson.)

Two old pioneers, Jim McClurg and John Dixon, were the noted deer hunters in the early history of Cambridge, and many were the thrilling and, at times, dangerous incidents told of their deer hunting experiences. They usually supplied venison saddles in the winter to the old taverns, and at

Christmas and New Year's time to the citizens of Cambridge. We will relate one of McClurg's experiences with a large buck.

He started one December morning from their cabin west of Cambridge on Crooked creek, on a deer hunt, with his trusty flintlock, smooth-bore gun, that carried a half-ounce ball which on shooting match days never failed to cut the centre of the "bull's eye." With hunting knife in his belt, he started for the dividing ridges between Indian Camp and big Sarchet's run. This would now be in Knox and Adams townships. After traveling through the woods for some time he sighted, in the distance, a large buck with large spreading antlers, but too distant for a shot. He followed it round and round over the ridges and through the valleys, only to discover that the buck was circling, making a circuit of five or six miles, and that when he would turn back it would scent him and cut across the circle. After putting in the day in fruitless pursuit, he returned home late at night, resolved to renew the chase the following day, taking with him his brother Joe.

They started early the next morning, and near noon they sighted the buck. They followed after it, and soon found it was playing the same game as on the previous day. McClurg directed his brother to the top of one of the hills, at a point where the buck, in cutting across the circle, would approach near enough for him to get a shot, while he himself followed the trail.

After some time, the buck, in crossing, scented Joe on the top of the ridge and turned back. It soon came in sight of McClurg, who secreted himself behind a large tree to await its nearer approach. At quite a distance away it scented the hunter and for a moment it stopped. Although it was a long shot, McClurg fired and the buck fell. He hurried to the spot and, setting his gun against a tree, drew his knife and, seizing the buck by the antlers, was making ready to cut its throat, when it opened its eyes and began struggling to its feet. In the struggle the buck struck the hunter in such a way as to knock the knife out of his hand. McClurg, during the struggle, was unable to regain his knife, and a furious struggle for mastery began.

McClurg had a giant's strength, but was unable to hold the buck to the ground, and it was tearing off his hunting shirt and lacerating his arms and body. The buck finally got to its feet, but the hunter held on to its antlers, hoping that he would be able to hold the animal till his brother could arrive, who would hear the shot and hurry to him.

But Joe had a long distance to come. McClurg's strength was fast giving away, but, having the buck in his clutch, he could not think of giving up. It now seemed a life and death struggle. He concluded to let go, hoping that after such a fight the animal would make off, and if not he would seek safety in climbing a tree. So he let go, but the infuriated animal showed fight.

McClurg ran for a tree, jumped to catch a limb, missed his hold, and the buck was again upon him.

It was once more a life and death struggle. He seized the buck by the horns, and by almost superhuman strength succeeded in throwing it to the ground, and the struggle again went on.

Soon Joe came to the scene, but it was some time before he could get a shot. He knew that if he shot and failed to kill the animal at once, it would only cause it to fight with greater ferocity, and perhaps not only endanger the life of his brother but his own life.

At last a favorable opportunity offered, and he sent a bullet through the heart of the buck and the struggle was over. He at once removed its entrails and hung the carcass upon a tree fork, out of the reach of wolves, and began the difficult task of getting his brother to shelter, as the night was upon them.

With much difficulty, sometimes leading and sometimes carrying his brother, he reached the home of Mr. Culbertson, where McClurg was kindly cared for and the next morning their host brought them to their home on Crooked creek.

Perhaps our long-time friend, Joseph Culbertson, of Adams township, will remember hearing this story of McClurg and the buck, told around the family fireside in the long ago.

McClurg kept the antlers of the buck nailed upon the wall of his cabin for many years, as a trophy. The buck, on first scenting McClurg, had thrown up its head and the shot, although penetrating the center of its forehead, had passed between the antlers and through the skull above its brain.

There are now no persons living who ate this venison; but there was a large party who partook of it at a Christmas dinner at the Judge Metcalf tavern. McClurg never fully recovered from the effects of the fearful conflict. His nervous system had been overtaxed.

At the time of the first settlement there were several Indian camps, in this county, of the Wyandotte and Seneca tribes, that remained until just before the war of 1812.

It is related that one morning as Isaac Oldham was endeavoring to kindle the fire in his cabin, whilst upon his knees blowing the few remaining embers, an old Indian named Douty crept stealthily in upon him, caught him by the neck and raised the deadly tomahawk, ready to deal the fatal blow, but after holding Oldham in that position for some time, he released his hold, and remarked, "Ingen let white man go; white man no let Ingen go," and left the cabin. This occurred just before the war of 1812, and after the larger por-

tion of the Indians had removed farther to the Northwest. It was always supposed that Douty intended to kill Oldham, before he left, for the loss of his hunting ground, which Oldham had entered and was occupying; but fear of being caught before he could overtake the rest of his tribe, it was thought, deterred him, and Douty came no more. Novelists have sought to portray the magnanimity and generosity of the Indian character, but the history of the attempt of the government to civilize, and of the missionary to enlighten, prove the Indian character to be one of cunning, treachery and revenge. History points to them as being a part of the tribe of Ishmael, "whose hand is against every man, and every man's against him."

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT—PAST AND PRESENT.

Here in Guernsey county, as in all other parts of the state, the business of the county has not at all times been conducted correctly. Here, as elsewhere, designing men and "grafters" have sometimes been the betrayers of the tax-paying people. Not always has value been received for the cash or warrants issued, but, all in all, there has been less of dishonor and misappropriation of public funds here than in many sections of the commonwealth of Ohio, in common with other states. However, it will not be prudent, at this late day, in a work of this character, to go into detail to any considerable extent, to show up these irregularities among public officials. Many of the officials elected here have proven to be men of great strength of integrity and have been repeatedly re-elected to the same, or higher positions, thus showing that the people had implicit confidence in them. In the main, business in the county has been conducted with honesty and ability. The public buildings have been erected, the hundreds of bridges have been built and repaired, or rebuilt, with the least possible expense. The unfortunate poor have been humanely cared for by the county authorities in the best manner and at the least possible expense for doing so delicate an undertaking. Counties, like nations and individual corporations, sometimes make mistakes and are the losers thereby, but here the rule has been to elect good, worthy men and they have succeeded in carrying on the finances of the county with a good degree of business sagacity and manly integrity.

The first officers of Guernsey county were as follows: County commissioners, James Dillon, William Dement and Absalom Martin; clerk, Elijah Beall; treasurer, John Beatty; lister of property, Elijah Dyson; sheriff, Thomas Knowles; surveyor, George Metcalf; coroner, Joseph Smith; auctioneer, Peter Wirick.

It devolved upon the commissioners to set off and organize into civil townships the county as it was made by the act of the Legislature, and this, with the making of pioneer roads and bridges, kept the board fully busy, and their work was well done, as a rule. The first township organizations had to be re-organized as the settlement increased, and hence came new township

work. The following is a list of the several township changes, with date of their organization :

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

By an act of the Ohio Legislature, in the session of 1809-10, the following townships were erected: Oxford, Seneca, Wills, Cambridge and Westland. The county commissioners met April 23, 1810, to organize. Other townships were organized as shown below :

Millwood was organized in about 1835.

Wheatland was organized June 9, 1810.

Buffalo set off and election had June 23, 1810.

Richland, named and election held July 18, 1810.

Madison, named and election held July 18, 1810.

Wheeling, organized September 15, 1810.

Valley, organized March 25, 1815.

Jefferson, cut from west end of Madison, June 3, 1816.

Londonderry, from parts of Oxford and Madison, June 3, 1816.

Beaver, from parts of Oxford and Seneca, June 3, 1816.

Olive, from Buffalo, June 3, 1816.

Monroe, from Jefferson, April, 1818.

Knox, from the north end of Westland and a part of Wheeling, March, 1819.

Spencer, from the west end of Buffalo, March, 1819.

Liberty, organized 1820.

Centre, organized 1822.

Washington, organized 1823.

Jackson, organized June, 1824.

Adams, organized 1827.

In 1851, Buffalo, Beaver, Olive and Seneca townships were detached from Guernsey and made a part of Noble county.

THE COUNTY-SEAT QUESTION.

In 1872 the following appeared from the pen of a local historian, concerning the agitation and settlement of the Guernsey county seat question: The county seat question was then agitated for the first time; and our Washington friends renew it occasionally yet, by building castles in the air. At the formation of the county, Beymerstown, eight miles east, on the old Wheeling road, aspired to be the shire town. The location was to be made by a com-

mittee appointed by the Legislature. After much log-rolling and lobbying, and a good deal of bad blood engendered between the two rival towns, the proposition of Beatty and Gomber, to donate the public grounds, and finish the buildings ready for the roof, was accepted, and the following written upon the records of the county:

"That, having paid due regard to the interest and convenience of the inhabitants of said county, we do hereby declare that the town of Cambridge is the most suitable place for the permanent seat of justice.

ISAAC COOK,
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Committee."

"April 20, 1810.

Jacob Gomber, Thomas B. Kirkpatrick and Robert Speers were appointed associate judges by the Legislature, and on the 23rd of April met at Tingle's tavern, and appointed the following county officers: Clerk of the court, Cyrus P. Beatty; sheriff, Elijah Dyson; prosecuting attorney, S. Herrick; surveyor, George Metcalf; recorder, Robert Johnson; commissioners, Absalom Martin, William Dement, James Dillon.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

At the time of the erection of the first court house, there was a careful selection of bright red brick for the south and east fronts. The entrance doors on the south and north were large double doors. They were circular top, and had circular transoms, with projecting hoods. The windows were large, and all had slatted shutters. The cupola, or belfry, was large and circular, and had around it half-slatted panels, above which was the projecting roof of the tall spire, which was surmounted by two wooden balls and the weathercock in the shape of a fish. The pudlock holes, used in the scaffolding, had not been filled up. Pudlock holes are not now seen in the erection of brick buildings. A contract was let to John Blanpied to paint the spire, balls and vane, to paint the cupola and the window shutters and doors and repair the windows and fill up the pudlock holes. To do this work, Mr. Blanpied, who was a sailor boy, constructed a rope ladder and attached it to the top of the spire, and, suspended by it, he painted the balls, vane and spire. How well the writer remembers this little chubby Guernseyman suspended on the rope ladder as he moved around the tall spire! The old court house was eighty-seven feet from the ground to the top of the spire. There are but few

of the citizens of Cambridge today who remember the tall spire and balls and vane of the old court house. This spire was struck by lightning April 22, 1854, and the court house, after it was repaired and remodeled, which would be familiar to many of the citizens of today, was altogether unlike the court house of 1810.

This was the building that was built and donated (except the roofing) by Messrs. Beatty and Gomber, as an inducement to locate the county seat at Cambridge in 1810. It served well its purpose until the building of the present court house. The county, of course, expended much on remodeling the first structure, as above indicated. The old building was the central scene of starting the county machinery going, and a few of the older residents are here who well remember the courts and interesting proceedings therein enacted. Fortunately, no fires have ever destroyed the valuable books of the county, yet many of the records have not been as carefully preserved as they might and should have been. Today, the system of records is materially better than in the olden days.

THE PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

The best account of the building and cost of the present court house is found in the files of the Cambridge *Jeffersonian* of 1883, and was written at the date the building was dedicated, reading as follows:

On Tuesday, September 11, 1883, the newly completed court house was opened for public inspection. There was a large meeting in the square, and many speeches were made and reports read. E. W. Mathews, chairman of the executive committee, announced that Hon. William Lawrence had been appointed president of the day, and introduced him to the assembly. Mr. Lawrence made a short, timely speech, and was followed by Auditor Becker, who read the following statement of the cost of erecting the court house:

Cost of building	\$84,083.34
Furniture	4,557.00
Carpets	545.00
Steam and gas fixtures	5,634.62
Bell	470.00
Plans and superintendence of building	4,313.00
<hr/>	
Total for building and fixtures.....	\$99,602.96

Outside paving	1,586.16
Grading and improving lot	550.87
Cistern and sewer	770.79
<hr/>	
Total	\$102,510.78
Amount of bonds outstanding, the last of which falls due July 15, 1887	\$46,100.00

The court house was built by the board of county commissioners, whose representative, J. O. Grimes, spoke next. Mr. Grimes presented the report of the board, and recounted the preliminary steps toward building the new court house. He then read the resolution, as presented by Commissioner Roseman and adopted by the board on April 10, 1879. Messrs. Roseman and Lochary, he explained, voted for it. Mr. Reed was absent, but afterward endorsed the action. The Legislature, seeing the necessity of such a proceeding, passed a supplementary act, increasing a former appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to eighty-five thousand dollars.

The architect was J. W. Yost, of Bellaire, Ohio. The building committee were as follows: Clerk Mahaffey, Judge Kennon, Sheriff McKittrick and Isaac Morton. Contracts were let, work commenced in the spring of 1881, and the structure was finished in September, 1883. During the entire construction, Patrick Lochary was a member of the board. Messrs. Roseman and Reed were worthily succeeded by Messrs. Nicholson and Shipman. The largest contract was awarded to Mr. Townsend, who, with his able assistant, John Robinson, received public thanks.

Colonel Taylor, on behalf of the people of Guernsey county, made a stirring speech of acceptance, with many thanks to the commissioners, the contractors, the architects, to all who had in any way assisted in or superintended its construction, and was loud in his praise of the magnificent court house itself.

In the afternoon, there were speeches by Capt. W. M. Farrar, who gave a short historical sketch of the old court house and the difficulties encountered in the building of the new. He was followed by Judge Ball, Judge Frazier and Hon. W. M. Ramsay, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, formerly of Guernsey county. The meeting concluded with a speech by Mr. Yost, the architect, who met with loud acclaim.

It is believed that the recent years' improvements on this court house—all needed, too—have made the structure and furnishings cost the county about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that no such building for the outlay of public funds can be found in Ohio today.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The first county jail was a rude log building, that stood on the site of the present building. Near it stood the "public whipping post," the last real evidence of narrow-mindedness and uncivilized "civilization."

This log house stood and served until 1835, when a brick jail was erected on the site of the old one. For its day, it was ample, but with the art of jail-breaking and the better condition with which "boarders" at public expense desired to be housed and fed, it was condemned.

The jail now in use was built in 1871, at a cost of twenty-six thousand dollars, including the later additional iron work inside. It is forty feet square and is twenty-two feet high, supposed to be safe, but has frequently proven inefficient against the worst type of prisoners. Yet over fifteen hundred iron and steel bars were used in its construction. The sheriff's residence is in connection with the jail. The projecting towers, irregular walls and high towers overhead and the mansard roofing present a good architectural appearance.

COUNTY INFIRMARY.

Nothing speaks more potently of the refinement and Christian sentiment of any community, than does its care for its unfortunate poor and demented persons. The great Master declared, "The poor ye always have with you," and this has continued to be true even until the twentieth century after Christ spoke these words. Ohio has never willingly neglected her poor, but, with the advance of years, has adopted many new and better means for caring for this unfortunate class. In 1831, an act was passed creating what was then named the "poor house." In 1850 this was changed to "infirmary." In Guernsey county a county farm was purchased in September, 1841, amounting to one hundred and sixty acres, to which was subsequently added thirty-two acres. This is the present county farm, and it is situated about two miles south of Washington; two and a half miles from Gibson station; two and three-quarters of a mile from Lore City. In 1841, on a beautiful knoll, there was erected a brick building, then thought sufficient for many years, but by 1859 it had become too small to accommodate the poor of the county, and a new, larger building was erected, in addition to the original one. Still later more additions were made.

The last official report of this institution shows the following: The total number of inmates was fifty, of whom twenty-eight were men and twenty-two were women. Above what the farm itself produced, the cash cost to the

county for the maintenance of this infirmary was three thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.

In August, 1871, at the county infirmary there was an insane man named John W. Berry, of Liberty township, and because there was no jail in repair at that time in the county, he was sent to the infirmary for safe keeping in one of the cells intended for demented persons. The infirmary superintendent, or director, Mr. McCormick, was away from home at the time and his wife and son were in charge of the institution. The following morning he burst the cell door and escaped into the hall-way, and with a slat of wood (sharp cornered) he killed Robert Richey, aged eighty years, a sound-minded person, and Agnes Kimball, an insane person aged forty years. He was finally overpowered and chained to the floor until he could be safely taken charge of.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

Another humane institution of this county is the Children's Home. This is now located in the city of Cambridge and cares for many of the county's unfortunate children, especially orphans and those whose full parentage is unknown to the world. Before the state made a provision for such institutions, Rev. J. H. Nash established a home for such children. The old Metcalf building, west of the city, was employed by him for a building, but as the institution became a charge of the state and county under the new provisions, a more suitable, permanent home was sought out. The present site in the very heart of the city, on the high, commanding hill to the east, on the point or ridge extending between Highland and Wheeling avenues, was purchased from a non-resident for the small sum of twenty-five hundred dollars and within a few years would easily have sold for as many thousand dollars. Here the county erected the present beautiful home in 1886. It fronts on Highland avenue and is surrounded by large shade trees and a circling walk and drive-way in front. The first building expense was seventeen thousand dollars.

The report of the worthy superintendent, Mrs. J. S. Prouse, for 1909-10, shows the following: Total number of children cared for during the year, sixty-two, forty-three boys and nineteen girls; one absconding during the last year from the home. The current expenses for the year was \$6,633. The condensed statement to the county authorities shows that the provisions purchased cost the county, \$1,271; groceries, \$567; clothing, \$160; light and fuel, \$551; feed, \$516; shoes, \$190; salaries, \$2,526; schooling, \$220; making a total of \$7,526.

Rev. J. H. Nash, a United Presbyterian minister, was the first superintendent and served both in the old and new quarters, resigning in October, 1887. He was followed by J. S. Prouse and he was succeeded by his wife, the present superintendent, in March, 1906.

The present (1910) board of trustees are: D. M. Hawthorne, president, Cambridge; C. S. Turnbaugh, Cambridge; Maj. J. W. Moore, Washington; Samuel Carr, Guernsey.

The county visiting board is as follows: Mrs. E. W. Mathews, Mrs. T. C. Clark, Mrs. Johnston, Lore City; Henry Wilson, Byesville; James Dyer.

A FIVE-YEAR RECORD.

When County Recorder Arnold left the office in 1909, he kindly left the following record of instruments filed and the fees for same. He made an efficient officer and turned over to Guernsey county one thousand two hundred dollars in fees due the county. The list he gives covered a period of five years:

Deeds recorded	7,665
Total consideration	\$8,181,246
Acres transferred	141,879
Lots transferred	6,665
Leases recorded	665
Acres leased	31,609
Mortgages recorded	4,206
Total consideration	\$7,059,342
Mortgages released	3,204
Total consideration	\$2,963,026
Chattel mortgages filed	1,576
Chattel mortgages refiled	1,380
Mechanic's liens recorded	114

The following was the rate of taxation on each hundred dollars worth of taxable property in Guernsey county, in 1837: State and canal tax, forty cents; county school tax, fifty cents; road tax, twenty-five cents; township and poor tax, thirty cents; total average on a hundred dollars of assessed valuation, one dollar and thirty cents.

AN ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT BY TOWNSHIPS FOR THE YEAR 1835.

	Total Amt. Each Twp. as Equalized.
Beaver	\$25,131
Oxford	33,469
Londonderry	36,636
Washington	19,166
Madison	20,200
Wills	36,584
Richland	46,894
Buffalo	18,633
Jackson	18,392
Centre	18,498
Jefferson	14,612
Monroe	12,902
Wheeling	7,675
Liberty	13,515
Cambridge	33,434
Spencer	23,223
Westland	27,032
Adams	19,201
Knox	5,396
Total	<hr/> \$430,593

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT FOR 1910.

	Acres.	Valuation.	Personal.	Total Tax.
Adams Township	15,916	\$222,900	\$91,126	\$315,786
Cambridge Township	18,428	288,870	171,634	475,914
Centre Township	15,212	303,720	183,334	504,049
Jackson Township	10,083	305,415	95,333	400,784
Jefferson Township	16,083	177,600	56,070	233,670
Knox Township	15,854	186,480	59,483	245,963
Liberty Township	13,662	153,185	89,474	244,279
Londonderry Township	22,586	328,835	94,926	462,846
Madison Township	15,359	183,685	77,195	271,575
Millwood Township	15,058	189,685	134,271	236,381

Monroe Township	15,942	185,890	55,420	252,410
Oxford Township	18,193	222,085	71,498	300,028
Richland Township	15,545	319,830	110,450	431,415
Spencer Township	17,432	235,410	53,986	290,550
Valley Township	13,762	290,105	180,163	549,483
Washington Township	15,335	170,100	25,635	193,735
Westland Township	15,978	197,595	116,956	317,000
Wheeling Township	19,577	422,400	138,884	303,654
Wills Township	22,199	275,960	100,176	777,000
Byesville			125,570	500,000
City of Cambridge			859,112	3,449,972
Fairview			27,930	57,535
Kimbolton			23,741	52,901
Lore City			4,981	17,761
Pleasant City			43,700	126,000
Quaker City			94,486	290,301
Salesville			20,743	33,413
Senecaville			36,988	115,573
Washington			36,136	71,051
Total	328,200	\$5,707,055	\$3,747,959	\$12,687,324

TREASURY DEFALCATION.

The files of the *Jeffersonian*, in 1879, give the following paragraphs, with much more, on the defalcation of County Treasurer Patterson, and his final conviction and sentence:

"The bondsmen of ex-Treasurer Patterson had a meeting in Adams township, on last Thursday, to consider, amongst other things, what course should be pursued as to persons who received public money from Patterson while he was treasurer. At this meeting committees were appointed to wait upon those persons who are known to have received public monies from Patterson and ask that the sums be repaid to the bondsmen, to reduce the sum to be paid by them on the judgment against them in the common pleas court. Each committee consists of three persons, but we have been unable to get the names of those selected for this duty."

MORE ON THE TREASURY DEFALCATION.

"The committees appointed at a recent meeting of the bondsmen of late Treasurer Patterson, in Adams township, have performed the duties placed

upon them and have called upon the several persons who received public money from Patterson, and requested its repayment. The sums thus demanded to be returned aggregate, so far as we have learned, about three thousand six hundred dollars. Each of the persons to whom application was made took the matter under advisement, but paid nothing. The conclusion with some of them was that they would pay back if they had to do so, or if they discovered it was just and right to pay they would do it. At this writing the matter is still under advisement by the parties interested. A committee from the bondsmen also waited upon the county commissioners at their recent meeting and asked to be released from the interest and penalty on the judgment rendered against them at the May term of the common pleas court. Their petition was placed on file for consideration.”—*Jeffersonian*, August 14, 1879.

PATTERSON PLEADS GUILTY!

“After the conclusion of the civil business and some minor criminal matters at the adjourned term of court on the 14th inst., the case of Ohio vs. John D. Patterson was called. The prosecuting attorney said to the court that the defendant waived arraignment and plead guilty. The counsel for Patterson, Messrs. White and Campbell, confirmed the statement. To the question as to what did he have to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed on him, he replied nothing.

“Mr. White said that the court had full knowledge of the facts and circumstances surrounding the whole case, and that upon his mercy and judgment defendant relied.

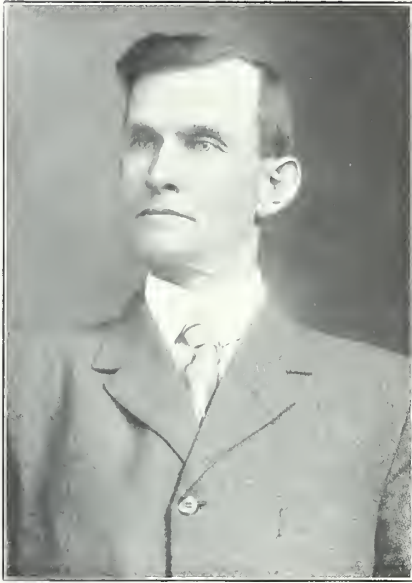
“Prosecuting Attorney Steele then said to the court that this was a case which did not, in his opinion, require the full sentence of the law; that the defendant had plead guilty and also was not guilty of the other crime—perjury—and that he was not in any of the transactions seeking to make money. He had nothing. He and his family had given up everything fully. He was not charged with maliciously and feloniously appropriating money and he had furnished the facts necessary to the administration of justice, in the conviction of another, and he would be glad to see the court exercise the leniency which the defendant was entitled to under these considerations. He owed this to justice in the discharge of his official duties.

“The court, in a long and stirring summing up of the case, pronounced sentence as follows:

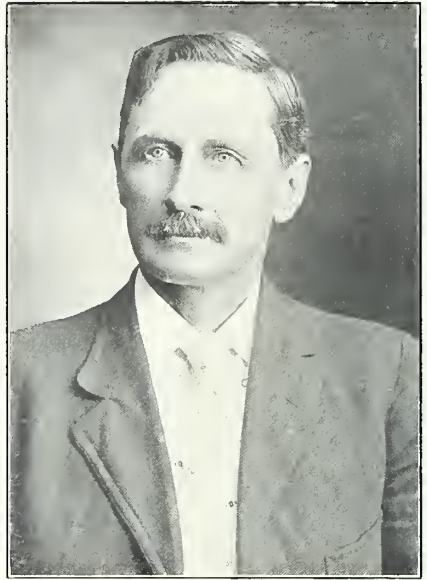
“‘It is the sentence of this court that you (Patterson) be taken hence to the penitentiary and there confined at hard labor for the term of three years;

that you pay double the sum named in the indictment and the costs of this prosecution. The taking of public money is a moral crime.'"—*Jeffersonian*, August 21, 1879.

Treasurer J. A. La Follette's defalcation was another spot of official corruption on the pages of this county's history. He was found guilty of embezzling funds to the amount of about four thousand dollars, and was sentenced to a term in the state penitentiary. Fifty days were allowed for an appeal and he was allowed bonds and moved to Gary. Later, he was denied a new trial in November, 1910, by the circuit court. The sentence given him was five years in the penitentiary and to pay the costs of the case and twice the amount of his embezzlement. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard.



LAFAYETTE TEMPLE.



ELIAS D. STONE.



WILLARD B. JOHNSTON.



CARSON B. DAVIS.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL—COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

While it is not the province of this work to go into any great detail as to the various political movements within Guernsey county and the many heated campaigns that have exercised the minds of the voters, it may not be without profit, for the present and future, to make some plain statements regarding the votes at important dates, speak of the more exciting political campaigns, and especially to give as complete a list of the county, state and national representation for Guernsey county as the illy-kept election records will permit.

In 1824, Henry Clay received three hundred and forty-six votes, Andrew Jackson, two hundred and forty-five votes, and John Quincy Adams, fifteen votes for President of the United States, in the thinly settled county of Guernsey.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

The campaign of 1840 was the first in which the two opposing parties were united in their choice of partisan candidates. This campaign will be handed down as the traditional one in the political history of this nation. The first Whig national convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was held in December, 1839. Before this convention were presented as candidates Gen. William Henry Harrison, Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. Henry Clay. After a session of three days, General Harrison was chosen as the candidate. General Scott and Henry Clay pledged themselves to give earnest support to the candidates nominated. This great uprising of the people at once began to shape the course of events that were to give to the country a campaign unequaled for monster meetings, doggerel verse and carnival pomp. Webster said in his great speech before the convention, "Every breeze says change." The Democrats charged Harrison with having been born in a log cabin, living on corn bread and hard cider, and being an "old granny." The Whigs made use of all these charges to stir up the people. Harrison became the log-cabin candidate and the cider-barrel, the coon skin and the cabin door latch-string and cabins adorned every procession, and the songs of "Tippecanoe and Tyler

Too" were heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. The great ball rolled on, getting bigger and bigger, with the chorus:

" 'Tis the ball a rolling on,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
With them we'll beat little Van."

The Whig central committee stirred up the woods of old Guernsey as never before nor since, making the great mass meeting at Cambridge on the 12th of September, 1840, the largest ever gathered by any party, taking into consideration the country population at that time. They came from east and west, north and south, and returned to their homes singing:

"What has caused this great commotion,
Motion, motion, our country through?
It is the ball a rolling on, for
Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

We copy from the *Guernsey Times*, of January 4, 1840, the following as a part of the proceedings, issued under a call of the central committee, for the organization of a county "Tippecanoe club." The meeting was organized by calling Naphtali Luccock to the chair, and appointing Richard Hatton and Lambert Thomas secretaries. This meeting was held on the first day of January, 1840, at which delegates were appointed to the Whig convention, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1840.

Naphtali Luccock, who is second on the list of the Whig central committee of 1840, was born in England, and received an education at Cambridge College, and was apprenticed to John Blacket, grocer and iron monger, Cheapside, London. After serving out his apprenticeship he emigrated to America in 1821, stopping for a time in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the commission business. In 1824 he joined the moving tide that was pressing out into the new west, and settled in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, and later at Coshocton and Plainfield, where he opened a general country store. In 1830 he removed to Liberty, Guernsey county, where he continued as a country merchant and farmer until he turned his large business over to his two sons, Thomas S. and Samuel W., in 1860. Naphtali Luccock was a typical Englishman, of good family, and had rubbed against the squalor and slum in Cheapside and other marts of the city of London, so that as a naturalized citizen of this republic, he was active in all that tended to advance the people in morals, religion and politics. During his long business life at Liberty, he stood before the public as a model business man, honored and re-

spected by all. He was twelve years a justice of the peace, and the first postmaster at Kimbolton. When the office was established, Liberty was proposed as the name for the postoffice, but the department ordered that another name be chosen, there being at the time too many Libertys in Ohio. Mr. Luccock gave it the name of Kimbolton, after his ancestral home in Huntingdonshire, England. He took a first and active part in the formation of the Methodist Episcopal church at Liberty, which was an off-shoot from the Cambridge church, through the labors of Christian Wyrick and Hamilton Robb, local preachers. Naphtali Luccock was the first class leader and continued a leading member throughout his life. Two of his grandsons are preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church and one a preacher of the Presbyterian church, and his son, Hon. T. S. Luccock, is a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the family there is a copy of Fox's "Book of Martyrs," handed down from 1537. This is evidence of their religious training.

Naphtali Luccock was the Whig candidate for representative in 1849 and was defeated by Matthew Gaston, Democrat. This was the year of the new county craze which passed over Ohio, defacing the heretofore county boundaries that were made with some little regard to symmetry and parallel lines, into the present zig-zags of many counties; notably among these are Guernsey, Monroe, Morgan and Washington, sliced up and sawed up to form that monstrosity of a county that was to be called Noble. In this craze, Guernsey was to be fleeced on every side, and every little town, north, south, east and west, wanted to be the county seat of a new county. There was Cumberland county on the east, with Fairview as the county seat. On the strength of this new county, a paper was started at Fairview by the late John Morton, Esq. On the south, Hon. Isaac Parrish wanted Orange, with Sharon as the county seat. On the west, New Concord was to be the county seat of a new county, and Bloomfield and Otsego vied with each other as to which should unfurl the flag of shirehood. On the north, old Senator William Scott wanted a county of Chester. And "On, Stanley, on! Charge, Chester, charge!" went this battle of new counties. This was the time of "roorbacks." "Look out for roorbacks!" was the cry in every paper. Charges were made in one section, and counter-charges in another, but there seemed to be nothing at issue except new counties. Mr. Luccock, too honest to be an intriguer, making no pledges to either quarter, was defeated. The county at that time was very close. Another question came into this campaign that had its effect in the defeat of Mr. Luccock, the slavery question. The Sheppard family, with which Mr. Luccock was connected as a relative, had removed from England to South Carolina, and became the owners of slaves. Upon this question he

was known as a very conservative man. In 1848, General Taylor, in his celebrated Captain Allison letter, had said: "I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig!" So Mr. Luccock was a conservative Whig, and had at one time expressed himself, that if he were in the South, he would be the owner of slaves. This, no doubt, came from the relationship existing between himself and the Sheppard family in South Carolina, and was drawn, perhaps, from their painting the beauties of slavery.

This came to the ear of John B. Mitchell, of Liberty township, then a leading free-soiler and a man of veracity, who published the statement over his own signature, and the Free-soilers and Democrats used it with great effect against Mr. Luccock, who would not or did not deny the statement. Tom Corwin had but a few years before made the mistake of his life, when he said, "Were I a Mexican," etc. So this, from a Northern standpoint, was a mistake. But who among us can say that if born and reared under the influences of slavery, that we would not have been its zealous advocates? Naphtali Luccock died in 1868.

ORIGIN OF TERM "HARD CIDER AND LOG CABIN CAMPAIGN."

In 1840, the Baltimore *Republican*, a prominent Van Buren paper, speaking sneeringly of Gen. William Henry Harrison, said: "Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year, and our word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days contented in a log cabin." Hence has come the much-used and well-known term "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign of 1840."

NOTES ON THE CAMPAIGN OF 1844.

The following, written by the author in 1894, in the *Jeffersonian*, is considered good history in this connection:

After the result of the election in 1844 was known to be Democratic in the election of James K. Polk, President, the Democratic leaders in Cambridge fixed a day for a general demonstration of joy over the victory of Polk and Dallas. The headquarters were still at the United States Hotel, kept by John A. Scott. There were at that time an old six-pound cannon, that had been used during the militia muster days by an artillery company at Cambridge. This cannon was common property, and was used on public occasions of rejoicing by the citizens. At a jollification by the Democrats in 1842, over the election of Wilson Shannon as governor, some Whig succeeded during the excitement in spiking the cannon, which stopped that part of the program.

This spike, a rat-tail file, was afterward drilled out by A. W. Beatty, Esq., who claimed that a war with England was in the air, and that the cannon must be made ready for the defense of our frontier from northern invasion. At the demonstration in 1844, the cannon had been kept under guard for several days by the Democrats, for fear the Whigs would play the 1842 game again. It was hauled into the field, now Gaston addition, and unlimbered and made ready for use. Its boom, reverberating up and down Wills creek, announced the Democratic victory. As the firing went on, the enthusiastic cannoneer became more jubilant, and kept increasing the charges as the number of Democratic states were one by one counted in the victor's boom. When it came the time to give the boom for Tennessee, the home of the President-elect, the cannoneer put in an extra heavy charge, ramming it down well with wads of dog fennel. Just before the match was to be applied, a cry of "fight" was heard, and the crowd hurried to the fight, leaving the cannoneer in charge. The match was applied, and the old cannon gave its last boom. The fragments of the cannon and carriage filled the air, flying in every direction. Alvin Maxfield, the cannoneer, reaching over one of the wheels to apply the torch, was unhurt, although the wheels were torn to splinters and the tire thrown hundreds of feet away. The fight drew the crowd away from the cannon, and no doubt saved many from being killed or wounded. The fight was not a political one, although the parties were a Whig and a Democrat. Walter Carr and John Clark were the belligerents. Carr was a shoemaker, and Clark charged him with taking some of his leather he had left at his shop. The fight was one of advance and retreat, chasing each other up and down the alley, consuming a good deal of time and creating a good deal of fun for the onlookers, but there was no blood drawn, or blows struck, except beating the air. It was a war of words and feints.

OLD-TIME FLAG POLES.

The author published in the Cambridge *Times* in 1896, the following concerning early flag-poles in this county, and the same will be here reproduced:

The first political flag pole raised within the memory of the writer was in 1838 by the Democratic party. From the top of this pole floated to the breeze a banner inscribed, "Wilson Shannon and Bank Reform." This pole was a hickory, and the top branches were left on it. It was perhaps fifty or sixty feet high. It was located in the public square, east of the present Shaffner block. The pole raising was fixed for Saturday, and a general call

was issued for the Democrats of the county to be present and give a lift for Democracy and "sound money." After the pole was raised the crowd was addressed by the Hon. Isaac Parrish, candidate for Congress, and Doctor Drake, an Irish stump orator from Zanesville, Ohio. He was known as the progressive Democrat, as one of his chosen sentences in all his speeches was, "Democracy is Progressin'." Somebody had attempted to paint on the flag an eagle in flight. The Whigs pronounced it a turkey buzzard, the carrion bird, fit to represent the rottenness of Wilson Shannon and "Bank Reform." These were the days of bitter political battles, and neither party was very choice in words. When the Democrats of Cambridge arose on Sunday morning, expecting to see their proud banner of reform floating on the quiet zephyrs of the day of rest, their dismay was unbounded when they beheld their pole bored down, and their banner trailing against the side of the Shaffner house opposite. Some Whigs in stealth and darkness, beyond the "wee sma' hours ayont the twath," had laid low the buzzard and reform.

The next pole raising was by the Whigs in 1840. A large poplar pole, more than one hundred feet high, was prepared, and a call issued for the Whigs of the county to assemble at Cambridge, Ohio, on the day fixed, to give a "lift at the Tippecanoe pole raising." The place selected was in front of the old court house. The hole in which the pole was to be planted was dug the night before by Alfred H. Tingle, father of Alfred H., the McKinley Club chairman of Cambridge. This hole was guarded through the night for fear some Democrats would fill it up, and the pole was under like guard for fear the Democrats would cut it up. When morning came, load after load of Whigs came in, singing the old rally song of the 22d of February convention:

"We marched through the streets of Columbus,
And bravely we trod the mud through,
But none of us cared for the weather,
True soldiers of Tippecanoe."

At the appointed hour the pole began to rise. A block and tackle was made secure to a strong beam across the north door, and another was secured to the south door, to carry the rope when the latter was properly adjusted to the pole, the slack being to the south. At the word of command, given by Gen. James M. Bell, the hundreds of stalwart Whigs, arranged two and two along the rope, moved toward the south, and with the aid of pike poles, forks and guy ropes, the pole soon stood erect. With pulleys and cord, the banner, with the names of Harrison and Tyler, was soon flapping to the breeze, and

above all, from a long streamer made out of American silk, floated, "Protection to American Manufacturers." Speeches were made by General Bell, Major Evans, Samuel and John Lindsey, William Lindsey, Sr., Moses Sarchet, Colonel Loffland, Matthew Thompson, and others sang:

"What has caused this great commotion,
Motion our country through?
Is it the ball a rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too?
And with them we'll beat little Van,
Van, Van, is a used up man."

John Lindsey had charge of the flag, and on nice days the flag was flung to the breeze. And when September came, and Vermont voted, the banner went up. When "Maine went h—I bent for Governor Kent," the banner went up. But there came a time before the November election when the banner didn't go up. Some Democrats, in retaliation on the Whigs of 1838, cut the flag rope and stole it away. And "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" went up no more. But Harrison and protection triumphed at the election just the same.

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

The political complexion in Guernsey during the Civil war period is best told by the following Republican majorities:

In 1862, the state ticket of this party was carried by 156 majority; in 1863, by 597; in 1864, by 706; in 1865, by 650, and in 1866, by a majority of 790.

In 1859, the vote on governor in Guernsey county stood: Rufus P. Ranney (Democratic candidate), 1,663; William Dennison (Republican), 2,103; total, 3,766.

In 1861, David Tod (Republican) was the recipient of 2,262 votes as against Hugh J. Jewett, 1,968.

In 1863, C. L. Vallandigham (Democratic) was the defeated in this county by more than one thousand votes, John Brough being the Republican nominee.

In 1865, Jacob D. Cox (Republican) received 2,503 votes, as against George W. Morgan (Democratic nominee for governor), 1,853.

In 1867, Allen G. Thurman (Democrat) received 2,052 votes, while Rutherford Hayes (Republican) received 2,549 votes.

In 1868, U. S. Grant received 2,743 votes as against 1,949 for Horatio Seymour for President, Grant being elected.

A VISIT TO M'KINLEY.

The following is extracted from the *Cambridge Times* of August 6, 1896:

Friday, July 31, 1896, was the day set by the Grand Army of the Republic post of Cambridge to pay a visit to ex-Governor McKinley at his home in Canton. The day dawned bright and clear, and about two hundred and twenty-five ladies and gentlemen boarded the train, and others joined them throughout the county. The visitors were met at the depot by a reception committee, a squad of Canton troops, members of George D. Harter and Canton Posts, and the McKinley Drum Corps, and were escorted to the McKinley home. After well-rendered selections by the United Order of American Musicians, Band of Cambridge, H. S. Moses, commander of George D. Harter Post of Canton, introduced Col. J. D. Taylor to Major McKinley as the spokesman for the delegation.

After an appropriate and stirring speech by Colonel Taylor, Rev. W. H. McFarland, chaplain of the Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, spoke briefly. There was vociferous and hearty cheering as Mr. McKinley rose and spoke as follows:

"Col. Taylor, Doctor McFarland, My Comrades and Fellow Citizens: It gives me great gratification to receive this call from my old friends and neighbors and fellow citizens of Guernsey county. I have made many visits to your county in years gone by, and know most of you personally. I know something of the quality of your population. I know something of the spirit of your people. I know something of your loyalty and devotion to the Union in war, and I know much of your loyalty and devotion to patriotism and good government in peace [cheers] and knowing you as well as I do know you, I am certain that neither flood nor fire would stop you from doing what you proposed to do. [Laughter and applause.]

"I am glad to meet the representatives of labor who are assembled here this morning. I congratulate them upon the advance that has been made in the tin-plate industry, to which Colonel Taylor has referred. I am glad to know that Republican legislation gave to this country an industry that gives work and wages to American workingmen, and brings happiness to American homes. [Great cheers and applause.]

"I am glad, my fellow-citizens, to meet my old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic [applause], my comrades of thirty-five years ago, for the war commenced thirty-five years ago, and it is nearly thirty-two years since its close. It seems not so long, nor so far away, but as I look into the

faces of the old soldiers before me today, I see that age is stamping its lines of care upon them. Their step is no longer as firm and as steady as it was thirty-five years ago, but their hearts are just as loyal to the old flag of the Union. [Tremendous cheering.] And they are just as loyal to national honor today, as they were loyal to national unity then. [Applause.] When the war closed, there were two great debts resting upon this government. One was the debt due to the men who had loaned the government money with which to carry on its military operations. The other debt was due to the men who had willingly offered their lives for the preservation of the American union. [Cheers.] The old soldiers waited on their pensions until this great debt of the government was well out of the way. They waited patiently until the government of the United States had reduced nearly two-thirds of that great money debt. The old soldiers were never in favor of repudiating that debt. [Applause.] They wanted every dollar of the debt paid in the best coin known to the commercial world [great applause] and every dollar of that debt up to this hour has been paid in gold or its equivalent, the best recognized money in the world [cheers], and every dollar of that debt, my comrades, yet to be paid, will be paid in the same unquestioned coin. [Tremendous cheering.] Most of that debt is out of the way. The great debt of this government now is to the surviving soldiers of the republic. [Applause.] There are nine hundred and seventy thousand pensioners on the honored pension roll of this government today, and the government pays out of its public treasury in pensions over one hundred and forty million dollars every year to the soldiers and sailors, their widows and their orphans. Every dollar of that debt must be paid in the best currency and coin of the world. [Great cheers, and cries of "The Republican party will see to that."] There is nobody more interested in maintaining a sound and stable currency than the old soldiers of the Republic [applause, and cries of "You are right, Major"], their widows and their orphans. Your old commander, General Grant [applause], whose memory is cherished by all of you, performed two great and conspicuous acts while President of the United States, one vetoing the inflation bill, that would have cast us upon a sea of depreciated currency, and the other was the signing of the act for the resumption of specie payments that placed every dollar of money upon the sound foundation of financial honor and unquestioned national honesty."

The applause following these remarks was overpowering. Imbued with emotion, his hearers cheered lustily, and broke into cries of "You are right, you are right!"

In conclusion, Mr. McKinley said:

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this call, so expressive of your good will and congratulations, and assure you that it will afford me much pleasure to meet each one of you personally." [Applause and cheers.]

The train arrived in Cambridge at 8.30 P. M., every one delighted with the pleasant visit.

DIFFERENT VOTES ON PROHIBITION.

With the passing of the decades, the voters of Guernsey county have frequently been called upon to express their views at the polls regarding the question of selling or allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors within the county. Among such elections may be named the following: In 1851, a vote was taken to determine whether a state constitutional amendment should be added, prohibiting the sale of liquors. In Guernsey county the vote was, for license, one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight; against license, one thousand seven hundred and twelve. The majority in all the townships was one hundred and nineteen for license; five hundred and thirty-three against license. Temperance was not popular then.

In 1883 the sentiment had materially changed and there was a total vote of four thousand two hundred and three for prohibition in the county. In 1894 there were four hundred and sixteen votes cast for the temperance candidate for President of the United States, out of a grand total of six thousand votes cast in the county.

The issue was up again throughout the state in 1908, when Guernsey county voted "dry" by a vote in October that year, of two thousand one hundred and forty-five to one thousand three hundred seventy-five "wet," since which time the county has been practically saloonless.

Ohio has furnished her share of Presidents of the United States. From this commonwealth have come the following men who were born here and finally elected to the highest office within the gift of the people: William Henry Harrison, Benjamin Harrison (grandson), William McKinley, Jr., Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and General U. S. Grant. All but Grant and Harrison were citizens of Ohio at the time they were elected.

Of the delegates who helped frame the various state constitutions of Ohio, William Lawrence and Robert Leech came from Guernsey county and assisted in the making of the 1850-51 constitution, while Hon. Charles J. Albright was a delegate to the convention forming the third Ohio constitution of 1872.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1832—Andrew Jackson	1,356	1876—R. B. Hayes (R)	3,106
Henry Clay	1,295	Samuel J. Tilden (D)	2,460
William Wirt, Anti-		1880—James A. Garfield (R)	3,118
Mason	22	W. S. Hancock (D)	2,568
1836—William H. Harrison	2,074	J. B. Weaver (Gbk.)	26
Martin Van Buren	1,652	Neal Dow (Temp.)	36
1840—Martin Van Buren	2,186	1884—James G. Blaine	
William H. Harrison	2,606	Grover Cleveland (elected)	
J. G. Birney (Abol.)	13	1888—Benjamin Harrison (elected)	
1844—(No vote found)		Grover Cleveland	
1848—(No vote found)		1892—Grover Cleveland (elected)	
1852—(No vote found)		Benjamin Harrison	
1856—(No vote found)		1896—William McKinley (elected)	
1860—(No vote found)		William J. Bryan	
1864—(No vote found)		1900—William McKinley (elected)	
1868—U. S. Grant (R)	2,743	William J. Bryan	
Horatio Seymour (D)	1,949	1904—Theodore Roosevelt (elected)	
1872—U. S. Grant (R)	2,629	Alton J. Parker	
Horace Greeley (D)	1,901	1908—William H. Taft (elected)	
Jeremiah Black	11	William J. Bryan	

GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

1810—Return J. Meigs	204	1824—Jeremiah Morrow	719
Thomas Worthington	31	Allen Trimble	713
1812—Return J. Meigs	183	1826—Allen Trimble	1,704
Thomas Scott	143	John Bigger	24
1814—Thomas Worthington	329	Alexander Campbell	6
O. Looker	19	1828—Allen Trimble	973
1816—Thomas Worthington	483	John W. Campbell	925
James Dunlap	179	1830—Duncan McArthur (Whig)	
1818—Eathan A. Brown	574	.....	923
James Dunlap	186	Robert Lucas (D)	762
1820—Eathan A. Brown	364	1834—Robert Lucas (D)	1,344
Jeremiah Morrow	382	James Findley (Whig)	1,259
1822—Jeremiah Morrow	765	1838—Wilson Shannon (D)	2,090
Allen Trimble	244	Joseph Vance (Whig)	1,938

1840—Wilson Shannon (D) . . . 2,326	1859—R. P. Raney (D) 1,663
Thomas Corwin (Whig) 2,617	William Dennison (R) . 2,103
1842—Wilson Shannon (D) . . . 2,387	1861—Hugh J. Jewett (D) . . . 1,968
Leicester Kink (Abol) . . . 85	David Tod (R) 2,262
Thomas Corwin (Whig) 2,388	1863—C. L. Vallandigham (D)
1844—Mordecai Bartley (Whig)	..... 1,952
..... 2,700	John Brough (R) 2,929
David Tod (D) 2,651	1865—George W. Morgan (D) . 1,853
L. King (Abol) 277	Jacob D. Cox (R) 2,503
1846—William Bebb (Whig) . . . 2,414	1867—Allen G. Thurman (D) . 2,052
David Tod (D) 2,421	R. B. Hayes (R) 2,549
Samuel Lewis (Abol) . . . 378	1869—George H. Pendelton (D)
1848—John B. Weller (D) 2,569	..... 1,836
Seabury Ford (Whig) . . . 2,525	R. B. Hayes (R) 2,380
1850—Reuben Wood (D) 2,269	1871—George W. McCook (D) 1,831
William Johnson (Whig)	Edward F. Noyes (R) . . . 2,417
..... 2,286	1873—William Allen (D) 1,799
Edward Smith (Abol) . . . 299	Edward F. Noyes (R) . . . 2,156
1851—R. Wood (D) 1,671	(No returns for balance of governors)
Sam F. Vinton (Whig) . 1,796	1874—William Allen
Sam Lewis (Abol) 238	1876—Rutherford B. Hayes
1853—William Medill (D) 1,500	1878—T. L. Young
Nelson Barere (Whig) . 1,414	1880—Charles Foster
Sam Lewis (Abol) 633	1884—George Hoadley
1855—William Medill (D) 1,361	1886—J. B. Foraker
Salmon P. Chase (R) . . . 1,893	1890—William McKinley, Jr.
Allen Trimble (Know-	1896—Asa Bushnell
nothing) 130	1900—G. K. Nash
1857—Henry B. Payne (D) . . . 1,793	1904—M. T. Herrick
Salmon P. Chase (R) . . . 1,911	1906—J. M. Patterson
P. Van Trump (Know-	1908—Judson Harmon
nothing) 65	1910—Judson Harmon

CONGRESSMEN.

From 1803 to 1813 Ohio was represented in the Congressional House of Representatives by Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren county, who from 1813 to 1819 was one of the senators of the state in Congress; from 1822 to 1824 he was governor of Ohio. The members of Congress representing Guernsey county from 1810 are shown by the subjoined table:

- 1809-13, Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren county.
1813-17, James Caldwell, of Belmont county.
1817-21, Samuel Herrick, of Muskingum county.
1821-23, John C. Wright, of Jefferson county.
1823-25, John Patterson, of Belmont county.
1825-27, David Jennings, of Belmont county.
1827-29, John Davenport, of Belmont county.
1829-33, William Kennon, of Belmont county.
1833-35, James M. Bell, of Guernsey county.
1835-37, William Kennon, of Belmont county.
1837-39, Alexander Harper, of Muskingum county.
1839-41, Isaac Parrish, of Guernsey county.
1841-43, Benjamin S. Cowen, of Belmont county.
1843-45, Alexander Harper, of Muskingum county.
1845-47, Alexander Harper, of Muskingum county.
1847-51, Nathan Evans, of Guernsey county.
1851-53, Alexander Harper, of Muskingum county.
1853-55, Wilson Shannon, of Belmont county.
1855-57, Charles J. Albright, of Guernsey county.
1857-59, William Lawrence, of Guernsey county.
1859-61, Thomas C. Theaker, of Belmont county.
1861-63, James R. Morris, of Monroe county.
1863-65, Joseph W. White, of Guernsey county.
1865-73, John A. Bingham, of Harrison county.
1873-77, Lorenzo Danford, of Belmont county.
1877-79, Gibson Atherton, of Licking county.
1879-81, Jonathan T. Updegraff, of Jefferson county.
1881-83, J. D. Taylor, of Guernsey county.
1883-85, J. T. Updegraff.
1885-87, J. D. Taylor, of Guernsey county.
1887-89, J. D. Taylor, of Guernsey county.
1889-91, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1891-93, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1893-95, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1895-97, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1897-99, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1899-1901, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1901-03, H. C. Van Voorhis.
1903-05, H. C. Van Voorhis.

1905-07—B. G. Davis.
1907-09, James Joyce.
1909-11, James Joyce.

From the eleventh to the twenty-second General Assembly, inclusive, Guernsey, Tuscarawas and Coshocton counties composed a senatorial district. From the twenty-third to the forty-third General Assembly, Guernsey and Monroe counties constituted a senatorial district. To the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth General Assemblies, Guernsey and Coshocton joined in electing senators. From the fiftieth General Assembly, the first under the 1851 constitution, Guernsey and Monroe have composed a senatorial district.

Guernsey county first obtained a separate representation in the lower House in 1812. At present Guernsey county is within the nineteenth senatorial district, while it is within the fifteenth congressional district of Ohio.

STATE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the constitution of 1802, representatives to the Ohio General Assembly were chosen annually, at the October election. Senators were elected for the term of two years. The present (1851) constitution provides for an election of members of the Legislature every two years, senators and representatives being elected at the same time and for the same length of term.

In the ninth General Assembly of Ohio, which convened at Zanesville in December, 1810, being the first session held after the organization of Guernsey county, it was represented, with Muskingum and Tuscarawas, by Robert McConnell in the Senate, and George Jackson and David J. Marple, in the House of Representatives.

Senators.	Representatives.
1811—Robert McConnell	George Jackson
	William Frame
1812—Ephraim Sears	Zaccheus A. Beatty
1813—Joseph Wampler	Thomas Henderson
1814—Joseph Wampler	Thomas Henderson
1815—Abraham Shane	Thomas Henderson
1816—Abraham Shane	Cyrus P. Beatty
1817—David Robb	Cyrus P. Beatty
1818—David Robb	Thomas Hanna
1819—David Robb	Isaac Grummond

1820—David Robb	Isaac Grummond
1821—Wilson, McGowan	Lloyd Talbott
1822—Wilson McGowan	Isaac Grummond
1823—Zaccheus A. Beatty	Isaac Grummond
1824—Zaccheus A. Beatty	Thomas Hanna
1825—Thomas Hanna	William Thompson
1826—Thomas Hanna	James M. Bell
1827—David Robb	James M. Bell
1828—David M. Robb	James M. Bell
1829—Thomas Weston	James M. Bell
1830—Thomas Weston	James M. Bell
1831—Robert Thompson	David Tullis
1832—Robert Thompson	Samuel Bigger
1833—Isaac Atkinson	Samuel Bigger
1834—Isaac Atkinson	John Craig
1835—William Scott	Joel F. Martin
1836—William Scott	Samuel Bigger
1837—William C. Walton	Isaac Parrish
1838—William C. Walton	Joel F. Martin
1839—William Scott	Robert B. Moore
1840—William Scott	William Israel
1841—William C. Walton	Turner G. Brown
1842—William C. Walton	William Douglas
1843—William Armstrong	William Lawrence
1844—William Armstrong	William Skinner
	Jesse Meredith
1845—French W. Thornhill	Thomas W. Tipton
1846—French W. Thornhill	Newell Kennon
1847—Peter B. Ankeny	William Morrow
1848—Peter B. Ankeny	William Morrow
1849—Andrew Ferguson	Mathew Gaston
	Hugh McNeely
1850—Andrew Ferguson	Alexander Mitchell
	James J. Grimes
1852—John Ferguson	Andrew Patterson
1854—Western C. Sinclair	Thomas Oldham
1856—William Lawrence	Robert Campbell
	Abraham Simmons
1858—Marshall Morrow	Hugh Broom
	Francis Rea

1860—Stephen Potts	James W. Watt
1862—John D. O'Connor	Joseph Ferrill
1864—John D. O'Connor	Joseph Ferrill
1866—Robert Savage	John T. Clark
1868—William Lawrence	Ross W. Anderson
1870—James O. Amos	Ross W. Anderson
1872—James O. Amos	Abraham Armstrong
1874—John W. Laughlin	Abraham Armstrong
1876—J. B. Williams	Thomas S. Luccock
1878—J. B. Williams	Thomas S. Luccock
1880—Frank Atkinson	Roland S. Frame
1882—Charles P. Simons	Roland S. Frame
1886—William Lawrence	William E. Bowden
1888—D. H. Mortly	D. D. Taylor
1890—J. L. Meyers	D. D. Taylor
1898—David H. Mortly	James Joyce
1900—J. L. Meyers	W. L. Simpson
1902—J. E. Hurst	W. L. Simpson
1904—Alex. Smith	F. T. Eagelson
1906—J. P. Mahaffey	F. T. Eagelson
1908—J. P. Mahaffey	John McCreary
1910—.....	Thomas A. Bonnell

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The first county treasurer was John Beatty. The records show the following to have been elected in the years following 1818:

1819—John Beatty	1845—William Abell
1822—George R. Tingle	1847—William Abell
1824—L. Talbott	1849—T. Arneel
1827—Ebenezer Smith	1851—T. Arneel
1829—George Metcalf	1853—Stephen Potts
1831—Hamilton Robb	1855—Stephen Potts
1833—Hamilton Robb	1857—William Borton
1837—Hamilton Robb	1860—Joshua Gregg
1839—William Ferguson	1865—T. M. Johnson
1841—N. Kennon	1866—T. M. Johnson
1843—N. Kennon	1867—W. A. Lawrence

1869—W. A. Lawrence
 1871—James H. Hatton
 1872—John Gregg
 1873—James H. Hatton
 1875—John D. Patterson
 1877—John D. Patterson
 1878—J. S. Wilkins
 1880—J. S. Wilkins
 1882—John E. Sankey
 1884—John E. Sankey
 1886—Milton Turner

1888—John O. Couplin
 1890—John O. Couplin
 1892—John A. Bliss
 1894—John A. Bliss
 1896—T. M. Bond
 1898—T. M. Bond
 1900—R. B. Acheson
 1902—R. B. Acheson
 1904—Jacob A. LaFollett
 1908—L. S. Linkhorn
 1910—L. S. Linkhorn

SHERIFFS.

1810—Thomas Knowles
 1825—William Allison
 1826—Adam Clarke
 1828—Adam Clarke
 1830—Andrew Metcalf
 1832—Andrew Metcalf
 1834—John Beymer
 1838—Joseph Bute
 1840—John Beymer
 1842—John Beymer
 1844—Needham
 1846—
 1848—
 1850—L. Birch
 1852—L. Burris
 1854—L. Burris
 1856—Mathew B. Casey
 1858—Mathew B. Casey
 1860—Alexander Johnston
 1862—Alexander Johnston
 1864—William Stewart
 1868—William B. Barnett

1870—William B. Barnett
 1872—William H. Hanna
 1874—William P. Hartley
 1876—William McKittrick
 1878—William McKittrick
 1880—John N. McGill
 1882—John McGill
 1884—Hugh McDonald
 1886—Hugh McDonald
 1888—William H. C. Hanna
 1890—William H. C. Hanna
 1892—Mason
 1894—John C. McMillen
 1896—John C. McMillen
 1898—J. B. Dollison
 1900—J. B. Dollison
 1902—Ira H. Watson
 1904—Ira H. Watson
 1906—H. K. Moore
 1908—H. K. Moore
 1910—J. S. Berry

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

From imperfect records of elections the following is as near a list of clerks as can now be clearly given (C. P. Beatty was first) :

1851—W. M. Farrar	1890—Alfred Weeden
1854—W. M. Farrar	1893—Henry M. Dungan
1857—Thomas Lanfesty	1895—A. B. Hall
1875—Robert Hammond	1898—A. B. Hall
1878—J. P. Mahaffey	1901—Andrew J. Linn
1881—James R. Barr	1904—Andrew J. Linn
1884—James R. Barr	1907—Elza D. Trott
1887—Alfred Weeden	1910—Elza D. Trott

Cyrus P. Beatty, Zaccheus P. Beatty, Cyrus P. Beatty, Moses Sarchet, Thomas W. Peacock and George McLaran, served up to 1851, in this order of succession.

In the olden days in this county, the following was the court crier's announcement :

"Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye, all manner of persons who sue or implead, or stand bound by recognizance, or have otherwise to do before the honorable court of common pleas of Guernsey county, let them draw near, give their attendance and they shall be heard, for this court is now open. God save the state!"

ASSOCIATE JUDGES FROM 1810 TO 1851.

Jacob Gomber, Robert Spears, Thomas B. Kirkpatrick, William Frame, James Leeper, Thomas Henderson, Elijah Bealle, George Metcalf, David Tullis, William Skinner, Turner G. Brown, William Thompson, Stewart Speer, Joseph D. Tingle, Robert Marshall, Robert Reed, Zadock Davis.

These associate judges were elected for a term of seven years.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Beginning with 1824, the auditors of Guernsey county have been as follows :

1824—Robert A. Moore	1832—Robert B. Moore
1826—Robert B. Moore	1834—Robert B. Moore

1838—John Hersh	1876—J. K. Brown
1840—John Hersh	1877—W. E. Bowden
1842—John Hersh	1878—W. E. Bowden
1844—A. Armstrong	1880—John C. Beckett
1846—A. Armstrong	1882—John C. Beckett
1848—William Endley	1884—John C. Beckett
1850———— Ruth	1886—Thomas Smith
1852———— Ruth	1888—Thomas Smith
1854—William Endley	1890—J. E. McClelland
1856—Joseph D. Tingle	1896—William P. De Hart
1859—J. M. Carson	1899—William P. De Hart
1862—Francis Hammond	1902—William P. De Hart
1864—Francis Hammond	1902—Daniel A. Wallace
1866—Francis Hammond	1908—Daniel A. Wallace
1868—A. A. Taylor	1906—Daniel A. Wallace
1870—Francis Hammond	1908—W. D. Deselm
1872—Francis Hammond	1910—W. D. Deselm
1874—J. K. Brown	

COUNTY RECORDERS.

The first recorder was Robert Johnson.

1834—John Ferguson	1879—Rodolf Thomas
1837—Jacob G. Metcalf	1882—Rodolf Thomas
1840—William Smith	1885—J. K. Casey
1843—William Smith	1888—J. K. Casey
1846—C. Armor	1891—William F. Pagett
1849—C. Armor	1894—William F. Pagett
1852—Moses Marsh	1897—John C. Crossen
1856—Moses Marsh	1900—John C. Crossen
1864—Moses Marsh	1903—F. P. Arnold
1867—P. T. Suitt	1906—F. P. Arnold
1870—P. T. Suitt	1908—C. S. Stockdale
1873—H. B. Huffman	1910—C. S. Stockdale
1876—H. B. Huffman	

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The only election record found of county surveyors in this county is the following, but several others have evidently served:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1810—George Metcalf, by appointment. | 1877—Robert McKahan |
| 1838—John Kennon | 1880—Jonathan W. Garber |
| 1840—Charles Carroll | 1883—Jonathan W. Garber |
| 1850—Mr. Dougherty | 1886—Mr. Hester |
| 1852—Mr. Morton | 1889—O. M. Hoge |
| 1862—J. Cosgrove | 1892—O. M. Hoge |
| 1865—J. Cosgrove | 1895—William B. Webster |
| 1868—David Thompson | 1898—William B. Webster |
| 1871—Robert McKahan | 1904—C. B. Davis |
| | 1910—C. B. Davis |

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1826—William Scott | 1865—M. Morton |
| 1827—William Lowry | 1867—Henry McCartney |
| 1830—William Lowry | 1868—Jonathan Rose |
| 1831—William Robinson | 1869—William Brown |
| 1832—Isaac Parish | 1870—McCleary |
| 1834—Robert Campbell | 1873—McCleary |
| 1837—Robert Reed | 1874—Jonathan Rose |
| 1838—Samuel Lawrence | 1875—Thomas C. Mackey |
| 1839—A. Laughlin | 1876—Reed |
| 1840—James Wharton | 1877—Pat Lochary |
| 1841—Samuel Lawrence | 1878—Roseman |
| 1842—Alex Laughlin | 1880—Pat Lochary |
| 1843—McMahon | 1881—A. M. Nicholson |
| 1844—Mitchell | 1882—John Shipman |
| 1845—Bell | 1883—J. B. Hartley |
| 1849—J. Lyons | 1884—A. W. Nicholson |
| 1850—Danford, Stranathon | 1885—John Shipman |
| 1851—Sankey | 1886—J. B. Hartley |
| 1852—Spear | 1887—George Watson |
| 1853—Robins | 1888—John Thompson |
| 1854—Robert Wilkins | 1889—John T. Beggs |
| 1856—Benj. L. Mead | 1890—George Watson |
| 1857—Alexander McCoy | 1891—John A. Thompson |
| 1861—Henry McCartney | 1892—John W. Graves |
| 1862—M. Morton | 1893—James Kaho |
| 1864—Henry McCartney | 1894—Samuel R. Smith |

1896—James Kaho
 1897—Samuel R. Smith
 1898—Jed Williams
 1900—Samuel Smith
 1902—John T. Beggs
 1904—L. P. Moore

1905—James C. Orr
 1908—Elias D. Stone
 1910—Elias D. Stone
 —Willard B. Johnston
 —Lafayette Temple

The above is not a complete list, but as nearly so as records of this date will disclose.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

For many years this office was known as the poorhouse director.

1842—John Barton
 1843— Smith
 1844— Sproat
 1845— Barton
 1849—J. Hastings
 1850— Leeper
 1851—M. Frame
 1852— Withrow
 1853— Leeper
 1854—M. Frame
 Samuel Dunn
 1856—Samuel Dunn
 1857—Moses Frame
 (To 1862 no record)
 1862—M. Zahnizer
 1864—John R. Forsythe
 1867—E. Finley
 1868—S. Brown
 1869—William H. Hoover
 1870—E. Finley
 1871— Cunningham
 1873—E. Finley
 1874—George A. Mooney
 1875—J. S. Gander
 1876— Kester
 1877—James McClanahan

1878—J. S. Gander
 1880—James McClanahan
 1881—J. S. Gander
 1882—James B. Gibson
 1883—Alfred Skinner
 1884—David L. Mackey
 1885—James B. Gibson
 1886— Spencer
 1887—Isaac McCullom
 1888—Alex. Speer
 1889— Spencer
 1890—John H. Robinson
 1891—Alex. Speer
 1892—H. M. Beymer
 1893—James H. Robinson
 1894—James Shaw
 1896—R. W. Lowry
 1898—Samuel L. Johnson
 1899—R. W. Lowry
 1900—Robert Burris
 1902—John C. Anker
 1904—W. C. Leonard
 1905— McCleary
 1908—A. G. Ringer
 1910—J. H. Bond

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

The first prosecuting attorney was Samuel Herricks, at organization.

1833—Isaac Parrish	1873—J. O. Grimes
1837—William W. Tracy	1875—J. C. Steele
1839—Gaston	1877—J. C. Steele
1841—Nathan Evans	1881—M. P. Patterson
1843—Ferguson	1884—John M. Locke
1845—White	1887—J. H. Mackey
1849—J. O. Grimes	1890—J. H. Mackey
1851—Skinner	1893—J. H. Mackey
1853—Buchanan	1896—John H. Locke
1856—John M. Bashfield	1899—A. L. Stevens
1857—Francis Creighton	1902—A. L. Stevens
1861—Francis Creighton	1905—C. S. Sheppard
1865—Taylor	1908—C. S. Sheppard
1867—M. Barnes	1910—B. F. Enos
1871—J. O. Grimes	

PROBATE JUDGES.

Among the probate judges of this county are these :

1851—James De Long	1886—John H. Weger
1854—James De Long	1890—N. H. Barber
1857—J. C. Ford	1895—W. H. Gregg
1869—W. H. Dougherty	1900—W. H. Gregg
1875—Buchanan	1905—H. W. Luccock
1878—Kennon	1910—H. W. Luccock
1881—L. P. Hossick	

CORONERS.

The first coroner of Guernsey county was Joseph Smith, by appointment, when the first officers were selected at organization. From 1822 they have been these :

1822—Thomas Lenington	1830—John Dixon
1825—Thomas Lenington	1832—William Israel
1827—Otho Brashear	1834—Thomas McCullough

1838—Samuel Marshall
1840—Edward Daugherty
1842—David Needham
1844——— Scott
1850——— Burris
1852——— Johnson
1854—Ben. Cole
1856—George B. Leeper
1860—L. T. Bonnell
1862—Alexander H. Milligan
1864—John Leeper
1871—Isaac A. Oldham
1873—William B. Rosemond
1875—William B. Rosemond
1877——— Forsythe
1878—J. H. Sarchet

1881—J. H. Sarchet
1885—J. H. Sarchet
1887—J. H. Sarchet
1889—J. H. Sarchet
1891—J. H. Sarchet
1893—J. H. Sarchet.
1895—Ed. M. Dougherty
1897—Ed. M. Dougherty
1899—Doctor Vorhies
1901—Doctor Vorhies
1903—W. B. Yeo
1905—W. B. Yeo
1907—W. B. Yeo
1909—A. G. Ringer
1910—A. G. Ringer

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

No generation will look back with shame at the military record of the loyal old Buckeye state. Her early pioneers were men of undaunted courage and bravery; they were the people who saw the receding forms of the savage red men as they bid a long farewell to their vast and beautiful hunting grounds and wended their way toward the setting sun, to far beyond the "Father of Waters." They were descendants of the brave and patriotic men who declared and finally gained their independence over the mother country. Then it is not strange that, when assailed by traitors at home and outlaws on our southern borders, the people of Guernsey county rallied around the flag, which by their devotion and sacrifice has come to be revered as no emblem on the earth, save the cross of Christ alone, is honored in this the close of the first decade in the twentieth century.

Guernsey county, however, was settled but little in the days of the last war with Great Britain (that of 1812-14) and not even explored when the Revolutionary war was being fought, hence the part it took in these struggles was almost entirely precluded. Yet, there were numerous soldiers of the war of 1812, who afterward became sturdy pioneers here on Guernsey soil and assisted in opening up the county. Also, there were some who had served in the great war for independence who found their way to these green, glad solitudes, when but few white men had looked upon these fair and fertile hills and dales.

Thus the conflicts in which the brave men of this county took an active part may be stated as being the war with Mexico, the great Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, and the Spanish-American war of 1898, when, over the sinking of the warship "Maine," and the inhuman treatment given to her subjects on the isle of Cuba, Spain was humbled from her once proud throne and given to understand that America stood for justice and liberty, cost what it might.

Before passing to the military history, proper, of this county, the reader is invited to read the following history of a Revolutionary soldier, who at one time resided in this county and whose bones are now entombed within this soil.

A REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER.

In the *Guernsey Weekly Times* of January 21, 1904, there appeared a sketch by Col. C. P. B. Sarchet, of a Guernsey county boy, James Rimer Williams, of Salina, Kansas, who died on January 2, 1904. There is some history connected with this family that we will give. His grandfather, David Williams, came to Cambridge, when a young man, from Scotland, with his brother-in-law, Robert Nicholson, in 1817. He was by trade a weaver, but for some years he was a bar-keeper at the old Tingle tavern in Cambridge. There he became acquainted with Catherine Brown, who was a working girl at the same tavern, and they were married in Cambridge, January 13, 1825. Her father was a keeper in the old log-gaol, the first county jail. After their marriage they settled on a farm in Jackson township. James P. Williams, father of James Rimer Williams, was the oldest son of David Williams. He married, in Jackson township, Sarah Peodvin, daughter of Nicholas Peodvin and Sarah O'Harer. She was their only child. Nicholas Peodvin was a cousin of James Bichard, grandfather of the writer, and came to Cambridge along with the French Guernsey settlers in 1807. After the death of Nicholas Peodvin, James P. Williams and his wife came into the possession of the Nicholas Peodvin farm in Jackson township, which he afterward sold, about 1864, to Hon. J. W. White, and purchased the William Rainey, Sr., farm in the same township. From this farm he moved to Kansas. White sold the farm to Jonathan Gander, and it became known for many years as the Gander farm. The Rainey-Williams farm is now in the possession of the heirs of E. R. Nyce. Connected with the William Rainey family was Andrew Whittier. He died at the remarkable age of one hundred and twenty-four years, being born in Germany in 1716, dying in 1840. He was buried in a graveyard located on the banks of Wills creek below Byesville. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The last we have heard of his place of interment was that the creek was undermining the bank of the graveyard, and that the bones of this old hero, whose foreign blood he was ready to shed that this great free republic might live and become what it is, the greatest nation of the world, were about to be washed down Wills creek.

About the time of the report referred to by Colonel Sarchet, the patriotic people of Jackson township and Byesville village removed the bones of Whittier to the old Cambridge Baptist cemetery, where they are duly marked with a monument, inscribed with his wonderful age of one hundred and twenty-four years.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Guernsey county was represented in the war of 1812 by three companies of militia, commanded respectively by Capt. Simon Beymer, Capt. Absalom Martin and Capt. C. P. Beatty. We have recently come into possession of the names of the members of these companies, which we publish below, as a contribution to the history of the county. Few, if any, of the present generation know anything about the experiences of their ancestors in eastern Ohio, during that war. Few know that Guernsey county, sparsely settled at it was in 1812, sent so many soldiers into the field. The following two companies were in the detachment commanded by Col. Robert Bay:

CAPTAIN BEYMER'S COMPANY.

Simon Beymer, captain	Jacob Thomas
Stewart Speer, first lieutenant	Nehemiah Williams
Henry Beymer, second lieutenant	Argus Morris
David Slater, sergeant	Thomas Brannon
Andrew Dougherty, sergeant	Ezekiel Bates
George Wines, sergeant	William Cook
Robert Ewings, sergeant	Ichabod Dilley
William Beymer, corporal	Elisha Evans
David Moore, corporal	Henry Llewellyn
Nicholas Baumgardner, corporal	James Lard
Frederic Beymer, corporal	James McConnell
William Englehart, corporal	Samuel Shevel
Alex. Barton, corporal	William Satterfield
John Bickham	William Smith
Daniel Bates	William Sherman
Findly Collins	John Vanpelt
David Dougherty	Charles Birch
George Dye	Ford Barnes
James Hawkins	William Chance
Levin Lewis	Joshua Clark
Andrew McGowan	Abraham Dilley
Joseph Reed	Peter Fry
Frederick Saltsgayer	Joseph Lyn
John Sickman	Robert Lancing
Henry Steers	John Rainey

Moses Steppenson
Thomas Smith
Andrew Sickman

Presley Sickman
Moses Wright

CAPTAIN MARTIN'S COMPANY.

Absalom Martin, captain
Wyatt Hutchinson, first lieutenant
James Sherman, second lieutenant
John Bratton, sergeant
George Sudden, sergeant
Thomas Mullen, sergeant
William Israel, sergeant
Thos. De Britner, corporal
Edward Milner, corporal
C. Donover, corporal
James Edwards, corporal
Edw. Davis, corporal
Henry Wolford, corporal
Josiah Barron
Moses Beard
Thomas Read
Henry Carrel
Bernard Duwit
Jacob Hart
Aaron Hedges
James Miles
Philip McWilliam
Thomas Merritt
John Read
Jonathan Stull
Jacob Dedrick
David Wilson
Thomas Wilkins
James Warnock
Atkinson Mitchell
David Burns
Joseph Bowers

William Kerns
Henry Davis
James Everett
William Hanna
Lewis Lambert
John Mealman
William Moore
John McGiven
Joshua Reaves
George Shipley
John Dedrick
Jonathan Warne
John Woodbeck
Peter Wirick
David Brown
Thomas Barron
Joseph Bell
Joseph Coyle
David Delong
William Kirk
Henry Hite
George Launce
William McGiven
William Maple
Samuel Poke
Philip Shoaf
John Sealer
Michael Dedrick
Andrew Wirick
Robert Warnock
David Delong

CAPTAIN BEATTY'S COMPANY.

Cyrus P. Beatty, captain	John Shipley
David Burt, lieutenant	Michael Wirick
Nicholas Stoner, ensign	George Warne
John Leverick	Alexander Harper
Henry Whetstone	George Miller
Joseph Archer	Eli Bingham
James Delong	John Wiley (absent)
James Thomas	William Roak
William Linn (absent)	William Van Horn
Samuel Beymer (absent)	Garret Reasoner
William Gibson	Richard Scott
James Shipley	William Gibson, Jr.
James Fuller	Robert Lowery
John McKee	John Beymer
Robt. Atkinson	Arthur Adair
Elijah Williams	George Shivel
William Talbutt	William Anderson
James Noble	Ezekiel Shipley
David Clark	Andrew Henderson
James Parkhill	Thomas Dennis
Jonathan Eastman	William Oyler
William Stewart	Hugh McCoy
Samuel Styers	Rodney Talbutt
Isaac Styles	Robert Lansing
Joseph Ward	Ford Barnes
James Waddle	John Bollen (absent)
James Bigham	William Morehead (absent)
James McMullen (absent)	John Conner
Joseph Wilkey	

On the back of the muster roll of the above company, Lieut.-Col. Z. A. Beatty writes that he has inspected the ammunition, arms, etc., of the detachment, and finds them to be as follows: Powder in horns, two and one-half pounds; balls in pouches, ninety; pouches and horns, eleven; rifles, thirteen; muskets, one. By a note on the muster roll we learn that Lieutenant-colonel Beatty forwarded this report to Colonel Bay on August 11th, Beatty being then at Zanesville. He explains in this note why no non-commissioned offi-

cers have been appointed, the officer desiring to become better acquainted with the men before making those appointments.

OFF TO THE WARS.

In the early days of Cambridge, the only blacksmith shop in town was that of William McCracken, father of Alexander McCracken. Day after day, the sound of the hammer was heard in his place, and trade was busy. But then came the war of 1812, and all the able-bodied men of the place enlisted for active service. William McCracken quenched the fire in his forge, put down his hammer, locked the door, and set off with a musket. But to this the worthy people of Cambridge could not agree. Some one must shoe their horses, and there was none in the land of Guernsey who approached McCracken in skill and capacity. So a collection was taken up, to which the interested ones gladly contributed, a substitute was hired to shoulder the musket, and William McCracken perforce returned to his forge, kindled the fires and once more the blacksmith shop rang with the sound of the hammer.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

At a meeting of the soldiers of the war of 1812, held in the court house square September 3, 1869, the following registered their names for the purpose of petitioning the general government for pensions:

Elijah Grimes, aged eighty years, residing at Cambridge.
George Macomber, aged seventy-five years, of Cambridge.
Peter Klingman, aged eighty-one years, of Cambridge.
Joseph Waller, aged seventy-eight years, of Cambridge.
George McGannon, aged eighty-three years, of Cambridge.
William Phillips, aged seventy-eight years, of Cambridge.
William Turnbaugh, aged eighty-one years, of Cambridge.
John McGiffin, aged eighty-five years, of Cambridge.
Adam Rankin, aged seventy-five years, of Midway.
Thomas Brown, aged seventy-six years, of Washington.
Andrew Bay, aged seventy-one years, Leatherwood.
Thomas N. Muzzy, aged eighty years, of Cumberland.
George McCormick, aged eighty-one years, of Antrim.
Adam Bucher, aged eighty-two years, of Rochester.
Edward Milliner, aged eighty-four years, of Millinersville.

Others who reported later were: Samuel F. McKinnie, aged eighty-seven years, of Washington township; Joseph McKinnie, aged seventy-six years, of the county, and also Robert Richey.

Governor R. B. Hayes and Col. John Ferguson spoke on the occasion of the meeting above referred to.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The part taken in the war with Mexico, from 1846 to 1848, by the citizens of Guernsey county was not great. The reason was that the county was thinly settled at that date, and for the reason that Ohio was only called upon for three regiments of troops. While many from this county intended to go, the quota for the state was made up before the companies could be raised here. Some, however, did enlist in other counties and served through the war. It was supposed that a large parade of soldiers would be held here on the drill grounds of the home militia company, the same to be made up from several companies from Columbus and other points, and at which time many here in Cambridge intended to offer their services, but a change was made by a sudden military order, and the parade did not come off, hence no chance was given here to enlist. There have, however, resided many soldiers who became settlers of Guernsey county, after having served from other Ohio counties.

The following is to be found in the *Times* for August 6, 1831:

BRIGADE ORDERS.

"The Commissioned and Staff Officers of the Second Brigade, and the 15th Division of Ohio Militia, will parade in the town of Washington, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—and continue under the command of the Brigadier-General, until 3 o'clock P. M., on the succeeding day—armed, uniformed and equip as the law directs.

"By order of the Brigadier-General,

"WILLIAM SKINNER,

"Brigade Inspector.

"All officers will appear in white pantaloons.

"July 25th, 1831."

THE CIVIL WAR.

Without attempting to give the causes that led up to the breaking out of the Civil war—that terrible conflict between the North and South—the writer

will hasten on to the pleasing task of setting forth in record form the deeds of sacrifice and valor performed by the soldiery of Guernsey county, between 1861 and 1866, that future generations may read with a just pride of the loyalty displayed by their forefathers. Considering her population and size, during that conflict, no county sent forth more men in defense of the flag than Guernsey, and Ohio, as is well known, outrivalled most states in the Union. So frequent were her regiments going to the front, that at one time, late in the struggle, the governor took exceptions to the letter President Lincoln wrote to New Jersey, when that state sent a regiment out. Mr. Lincoln wrote the governor of that state, and kindly thanked its people for the regiment. Ohio's war governor had never once been thanked by a personal letter from the good President, and yet the troops were constantly going forth, at his bidding, to do battle. Then Lincoln, after receiving the reprimand from the governor here, sent him one of his characteristic communications, in which he said that he no more thought of sending a letter of thanks to Ohio than he did every morning when Mrs. Lincoln passed him a fresh cup of coffee—that he always knew he was welcome to it and that it was coming, too. This was the greatest compliment the state of Ohio could expect and was satisfied, as was her governor.

As the first soldiers were about to leave Cambridge, in 1861, the following appeared in the *Jeffersonian* and will, by their kindness and permission, here be quoted, for its intrinsic value in this war chapter of the county's history.

OFF TO THE WAR.

"The first company of Cambridge volunteers left this place on Tuesday morning for Columbus, there to await the orders of the President. They are a fine looking body of men, and they will no doubt 'stand by their colors' through 'thick and thin.'

"We shall watch the destiny of the Cambridge Volunteers, with all the solicitude which high regard and affection can inspire, and while we shall ever hope to hear that victory and honor have perched upon their ensign, yet our highest happiness, under providence, will be to take them by the hand once more,

" 'When wild war's deadly blast has blown.'

"God bless the brave boys is the heartfelt prayer of every citizen of our town.

"Officers—Captain, James Watt Moore; first lieutenant, Charles H. Moore; second lieutenant, John T. Rainey; first sergeant, Walter Barnett;

second sergeant, Alfred H. Evans; third sergeant, James Johnson; fourth sergeant, J. C. Wiser; first corporal, Moses Stockdale; second corporal, George W. Hutchison; third corporal, Dr. James Anderson.

"The following is as complete a list of names with places of residence as is now obtainable, of this volunteer company that left this place Tuesday morning. It should be carefully preserved:

Henry H. Mercer, Cambridge	John Bately, Cumberland
David Frazier, Cambridge	E. M. Morrison, Kennonsburg
John Frazier, Cambridge	Joshua M. Stiers, Sewelsville
John Nelson, Cambridge	J. E. Gillett, Winchester
John W. Meek, Cambridge	J. M. Anderson, Birmingham
Thomas Kilburn, Knox township	F. M. McDowell, Cambridge
James W. Moore, Guernsey county	James Davis.
Chas. H. Moore, Guernsey county	Thompson Rose, Liberty
James Johnson, Guernsey county	Samuel Shreeves, Cambridge
William Armstrong, Cambridge	Thomas Temple, Liberty
H. S. Hyatt, Zanesville	Samuel Gregg, Senecaville
J. D. Meek, Byesville	M. D. Starr, Claysville
Josiah Scott, Cambridge	R. A. Cusac, Cumberland
John Beabout, Center township	Isaac J. Murphy, Claysville
Robert E. Stiers, Senecaville	W. Landy, Cambridge
Samuel Beadling, Cambridge	J. B. Barnet, Claysville
Joshua McPeck, Cambridge	J. T. Rainey, Cambridge
Thomas Carr, Cambridge	W. Stewart, Gallaghers
John McKim, Guernsey county	A. H. Evans, Cambridge
Moses Stockdale, Antrim	George W. McKim, Cambridge
W. A. Arnold, Hartford	John Carter, Cambridge township
Thomas Lindsey, Cumberland	Daniel J. Buckstone, Cambridge
Perry Singer, Claysville	Nathan Downer, Cambridge
Thomas McManaway, Cambridge	John B. Meyer, Cambridge
Elijah Bell, Cambridge	Alonzo Miller, Cambridge
Andrew Waller, Washington	Andrew G. Beabout, Center township
Isaac McBirney, Washington	Simon Sines, Center township
W. F. Nicholson, Cumberland	James Gray, Center township
Harrison Danifer, Cambridge	George W. Stult, Salesville
W. T. Frazier.	G. W. Davis, Bridgeville
C. F. Camp, Claysville	Ebenezer Williams, Bridgeville
James Delong, Cambridge	John C. Meagher, Guernsey county

George W. Hutchison, Cambridge	John H. Murphy, Cumberland
James McConehay, Cambridge	Charles Osborn, Salesville
William Johnson, Jackson township	George Klingman, Cambridge
James Turner, Center township	John Clark Wiser, Cambridge
Richard Bucey, Center township	Stout P. Wallace, Cambridge
William Murphy, Westland township	William C. Crawford, New Concord
Joseph Allen, Cumberland	William Beadling, Cambridge
Samuel Conner, Cumberland	

During the Civil war there were three regular drafts for the filling up of Guernsey county quota, under the various calls for men by President Lincoln. The first was dated May 17, 1864; the second was June 14th, the same year, and another June 21st. From three hundred dollars to one thousand dollars was paid as a bounty for substitutes. The following shows the drafted men by townships, the same being compiled January 31, 1865:

Wheeling township, 10; Monroe township, 16; Londonderry township, 21; Washington township, 18; Oxford township, 19; Millwood township 15; Centre township, 6; Wills township, 21; Madison township, 8; Jefferson township, 8; Cambridge township, 1; Liberty township, 12; Adams township, 9; Knox township, 10; Spencer township, 14; Westland township, 6; Richland township, 7; Valley township, 15; Jackson township, 3; total, 219.

Deputy Provost Marshal John B. Cook was shot dead in his back yard in 1865, by persons supposed to have had trouble with him over a proposed draft, which they were evading. John W. Hartup and Hiram Oliver were arrested, tried before a court martial under General Ord. The trial lasted three months and the result was that the men were hung for the crime, one having confessed.

Over two thousand men entered the Union army from Guernsey county, a record to be proud of by the citizens of the county.

The principal commands in which soldiers served from Guernsey county were these: The Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, First Ohio Cavalry Regiment.

SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETIES.

Not alone did the men of Guernsey county show their patriotism in suppressing the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865, but the work of the ladies was potent and duly appreciated by the soldiers in tent, hospital and field. In every township in this county there were societies doing their best to provide things of necessity and comfort for the men in the field. At Cambridge, the *Times* files of April 9, 1863, have the following item, worth preserving in this connection:

"Our society was organized February 23, 1863, and though we have been cramped for means and by reason of the high prices that prevail, yet we will struggle on and not let this society go down so long as this dreadful war continues. We wish all who have promised to contribute and have not sent their contribution in would do so at once.

"During the winter the ladies have made the following articles: Eight shirts, eight pads, four slings, forty towels, eight rolls of bandages, six eye-shades, four pair of slippers, five sheets. On March 21st we sent to the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, one barrel and one box of fruits, dried fruits, jellies, wines and a half barrel of onions.

"(Signed) SALLIE G. LYONS,
"Secretary."

A REGIMENTAL PRINTER.

In the Cambridge *Times* of April, 1864, an item appears as follows: "The Eighty-eighth Regiment, having purchased a press and the necessary type for printing general orders, requisitions, reports, etc., has appointed Francis M. Sarchet, of the regiment, as regimental printer. He formerly served an apprenticeship in this office. Though he is a young man, we feel warranted in saying that he is a good printer and will do good work. Success to Frank!"

JOHN MORGAN'S RAID IN GUERNSEY COUNTY.

We take this account of Morgan's raiders in this county, from the Cambridge *Times* of July 30, 1863:

"John Morgan, with the remnant of a band composed of the most villainous cut-throats and scoundrels, the sweepings and accumulations of two years of murdering and plundering among helpless people, amounting in number to probably six hundred, found his way into this county on Thursday, the 22nd

inst., and entered the town of Cumberland about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. As usual, his pickets were thrown out, and the work of insult and plunder commenced.

"The stores of Colonel Squier and Mr. Holmes, respected citizens of that place, were plundered of clothing and such articles as they seemed to need. Colonel Squier lost about four hundred dollars worth of goods, and Mr. Holmes about three hundred dollars worth. From Mr. Thomas Lindsey one dirty thief stole, or forcibly took, twenty-five dollars. After robbing Lindsey, the Butternut asked him if he was a Vollandigham man. Lindsey replied that he was not, but instead was a good Union man. Butternut then proceeded to electioneer for his friend Val., by telling Lindsey that no better man lived anywhere than Vollandigham; that he ought to support him—using a considerable number of arguments to convince Lindsey that it was his duty to vote for that glorious friend of the South and its cause, Vollandigham.

"In and about Cumberland they succeeded in stealing about one hundred good horses. While in town they quartered upon the inhabitants, from whom they insolently demanded food or whatever else they wished. They left Cumberland about eight o'clock in the evening, after perpetrating all the devilment they could, except burning the town and murdering the inhabitants.

"The next place they turned up was at Hartford, in Valley township, which place they retired from without doing any material damage. We did learn that they robbed Mr. George Miller, of Hartford, of one thousand five hundred dollars, but as we have not heard it confirmed, presume it is not so.

"At Senecaville they made a short stay, stole numerous horses, and took the road to Campbell's station. While at Senecaville, we learn that one of the thieves entered a stable belonging to a gentleman of that place, and, with drawn revolver, demanded a horse. The owner, instead of giving him a horse, gave him a blow alongside of his head with a club, which caused Mr. Secesh to give up all intention of dealing in horseflesh for the time being. Said Butternut is now lodged in our jail.

"When the celebrated John was sojourning in Cumberland, a certain Doctor, formerly hailing from the Hoskinsville region, and of Hoskinsville proclivities, had a horse confiscated by the Morgan thieves. The Doctor remonstrated against the proceeding, and in the bill of exceptions set forth that he had a patient that he must see and that was the only animal he had to ride. Butternut sets forth in his answer that if the said Doctor would give him seventy-five dollars, he would surrender the horse. Whereupon the Doctor forked over the amount, and when John and his thieves retired, the Doctor's horse also retired with a Butternut on his back, and left the Doctor with a

feeling of goneness in the pocket and to mourn the untimely departure of his trusty pill packer.

"Query, wasn't the Doctor a little verdant?"

"At Campbell's Station, they burned the warehouse and its contents, belonging to Mr. John Fordyce, after robbing his safe, containing, we learn, about four thousand dollars in money, two thousand dollars of which belonged to Mr. Thomas Frame; also the railroad bridge convenient, and three freight cars loaded with tobacco, cut the telegraph wires and started for Washington. Here they made a grand stand; threw out their pickets, and prepared for war. We believe they did no damage in Washington, at least we have heard of none, except eating up what provisions the people had on hand, and relieving them of a few horses. At this place, General Shackleton came upon the thief with one thousand Union cavalry, which caused him to skedaddle in doublequick. A smart skirmish ensued at the edge of the town, the rebels firing one volley and running, as usual. In this skirmish, three rebels were wounded, two of whom are since dead and the other expected to die. On the road from Washington to Winchester the rebels made two more stands, each for a few minutes, when they fled. During one of these skirmishes, three rebels were captured. Near Winchester, Colonel Wallace, with a few troops and one piece of artillery, joined General Shackleford.

"The rebels, after the last skirmish, succeeded in getting some distance ahead of our forces, we failing to get in sight of them again in this county.

"It appears, from conversations with eight of Morgan's men, who were captured, and are now in the county jail here, that the scoundrels despaired of reaching home many days ago, and that they roamed about without any definite object beyond a very slight hope that they might find an unguarded crossing on the Ohio river. They claim to have had plenty to eat, and but little time to eat it, so hard were they constantly pressed by our troops. They made it a point to take every horse they met with that was of any value, and when they stole a horse they generally turned loose some poor tired-out animal. How many horses they stole in this county we cannot possibly say, but as they stole all along the route, they must have picked up a considerable number.

"As John Morgan and his band are now captured, the people can settle down and content themselves with at least a hope that one horse-thieving scoundrel and disturber of the peace of the country, will get his just deserts. If our people don't shoot him for the raid, the rebel authorities will be sure to, if they ever lay hands on him. He has wasted and destroyed, on a fool's errand, the best body of cavalry they had in their service, and all to no purpose in the world. Such a senseless expedition never started since the world

began. He has failed to perform a single achievement that is worth thinking of a second time.

"Rebel raids into loyal states—whether on a great or a small scale—have but one ending, the defeat and utter route of those attempting them. John Morgan ventured this time something out of his usually safe line, and, in crossing the Ohio river, marked his track with foul murders—the killing of peaceful and unoffending citizens. It was but a little while until he found the spirit he had aroused,—the great mistake he had made,—and his fate will be the fate of all such scoundrels who undertake similar expeditions. They are the disgrace of civilization, and the villains will in future be hunted down as men hunt down wild beasts, and when caught, a 'short shrift and a long rope' will be all the compensation these blood-stained wretches will receive at the hands of a justly outraged people. We are told that in one section of this county they were so very urbane and polite that they quite charmed our people. We, for one, are sick of this accursed cant about 'politeness,' 'chivalry,' etc., this trifling with murder and every black crime. And when we look at the horrors so long carried on with impunity by this vile, black-hearted cut-throat and his land-pirate gang, we cannot say that we would object should the result of the whole matter be a "short shrift and a long rope,' from the friends and relatives of the persons he and his band have so foully murdered, and whose property he has so wantonly destroyed."

"CAMBRIDGE SCOUTS" AFTER MORGAN'S RAIDERS.

(Published in the *Jeffersonian* in January, 1891, by Col. C. P. B. Sarchet, who took part in the campaign.)

Before the raider, Gen. John Morgan, with his rough raiders, reached Ohio, at Harrison, near Cincinnati, on July 14, 1863, Governor Tod had proclaimed martial law in Ohio, and called out the militia. To this call more than fifty thousand responded. These militia were minute men, who were ready to leave their offices, shops and farms at a moment's notice. The militia of the state had been enrolled and officered by companies. The writer had been commissioned a captain, by Governor Tod, to enroll three regiments in Guernsey county. This had been done and the writer was elected colonel of the First Regiment of Guernsey county, and as we remember now, the then editor of *The Jeffersonian*, McClelland, late of the Barnesville *Enterprise*, and the present editor of the *Guernsey Times*, D. D. Taylor, mustered in this regiment, and each carried a cornstalk as well as anybody. We want to record the part that the "Cambridge Scouts," a company composed of

colonels, captains, lieutenants and high privates, under the immediate command of Col. John Ferguson, late from the seat of war, took in the chase after "Morgan's Rough Raiders," July 15, 1863.

The "Cambridge Scouts," in command of Col. John Ferguson, under orders of Governor Tod, left Cambridge for Chillicothe, taking, at Zanesville, the Cincinnati & Wilmington railroad for Circleville. This company of seventy-five or eighty men reached Circleville sometime after dark, and slept on the soft side of the pavement until morning, experiencing at the outset a taste of grim-visaged war. Here we were breakfasted in squads, at the several hotels. Transportation by wagon was to have been ready here to take us to Chillicothe, but this had not been provided, nor could it be obtained now, for fear Morgan would capture the horses. He was reported near Chillicothe, with three thousand men, heading north, closely pursued by General Hobson, with the Union forces and militia. Our place of rendezvous was Chillicothe, where we were to be armed and equipped for war. A heavily-loaded canal boat, bound south, came along, the captain was coerced, and the company took the upper deck. All day long, amid the hot July sun, we boarded the perils of "the raging canal," as the cry ever and anon was heard, "low bridge," when we had to flatten out to keep from being scraped off, and drowned in the green scum of the Ohio canal. Arriving at Chillicothe a little after nightfall, we found the men, women and children fleeing for their lives. We were told that Morgan was coming, and that Paint creek bridge had been burned to stop his progress. We debarked from the boat and formed company on the towpath, and marched in quick step through the city, to the railroad running south to Hampden, where the militia had formed in line to receive arms, and fell into the line. All was darkness and confusion, not a light shone from any house, all places of business were closed, valuables were being carried away or secreted. The arms were being slowly given out, and, to make "confusion worse confounded," a report came that Morgan had cut the railroad near Hampden and was sweeping everything before him. Hundreds of men took arms, and strapped their cartridge boxes around them, who perhaps never before had had a gun in their hands, and moved off down the railroad, falling over the crossties and themselves, and on every hand was heard the cry, "You —— fool, you keep off my heels." By the time our company moved down to the place of armament, the arms were exhausted, and we were given the freedom of the city, with orders to report at the place of armament in the morning, as more arms were to be sent down from Columbus. We had had no supper, and the quarters assigned was the market house, which was already jammed. As we were marching up through the city, we had

seen a small show tent pitched on a vacant lot. We marched to it, determined to make it our quarters for the night. After some parley with the proprietor, we were allowed to march in, and for one night we "tented on the old camp ground," but not to sleep, as the boys kept up the rallying song, "We'll Rally 'round the Flag" and "Way Down in Dixie Land."

In the morning we were marched to the market house, where rations had been provided of sandwiches and coffee, to which we did ample justice, not having had anything to eat since the previous morning. Anxious to see Paint creek, and the remains of the bridge destroyed to prevent Morgan's crossing into the city, we walked down and found a good ford, which was traveled at low tide, and in summer preferred to crossing the bridge. Its destruction was one of the exciting freaks of the war, and the alarm that gave rise to its destruction was the coming of a funeral procession, with solemn tramp, all oblivious of the threatened danger of the beleaguered city. For years this bridge was not rebuilt, the commissioners of Ross county claiming that the state or the person in command, whose foolhardiness caused its destruction, should rebuild it. All day long we moved about the doomed city, awaiting arms and further orders. By everyone came rumors, that Morgan had cut his way through the main force and was pushing northward. The streets were deserted, except by the militia and a few of the citizens. No women were to be seen, the blinds of the windows were down, and death-like solemnity reigned supreme. Late in the afternoon a dispatch came that Morgan was at Portland above Pomeroy, making for Buffington's Island, where he would make an effort to cross the Ohio. We were ordered home, and late at night, we boarded a canal boat, loaded with baled hay, which we took for Circleville, making our beds on the bales of hay. The boys improvised songs with a chorus, "As We go Sailing on the Raging Canal." When we arrived at Circleville the next day, the siege of Chillicothe being raised, and the imminent danger being passed, we were not so hospitably treated as we were going to the front, but had to forage for our dinners as best we could. Again taking the cars for Cambridge, we arrived late at night, after four days' service in "grim visaged war." As we marched up street, the boys sang, "Johnny's Come Home from the War."

We give below some extracts from Bazil W. Duke's article in the *January Century*, entitled, "A Romance of Morgan's Rough Raiders":

"The Ohio militia were more numerous and aggressive than those of Indiana. We had frequent skirmishes with them daily, and although hundreds were captured, they assumed operations as soon as turned loose. What

excited in us more astonishment than all else we saw were the crowds of able-bodied men. The contrast with the South, drained of adult males to recruit her armies, was striking and suggestive of anything but confidence on our part in the result of the struggle.

"When a thirsty cavalryman rode up to a house to inquire for buttermilk, he was generally met by a buxom dame with a half dozen or more children peeping out from the voluminous skirts, who, in response to a question about the 'old man' would say: 'The men have all gone to a rally; you'll see them soon enough.'

"In Ohio, on more than one occasion, we found pies in deserted houses, hot from the oven, displayed on tables conveniently spread. The first time I witnessed this kind of hospitality was when I rode up to a house where a party of men were standing around a table furnished as I have described, eying the pies hungrily, but showing no disposition to trouble them. I asked in astonishment why they were so abstinent. One of them replied that they feared the pies were poisoned. I was quite sure, to the contrary, that they were intended as a propitiatory offering. I have always been fond of pies—these were of luscious apples, Swank orchard, so I bade the spokesman hand me one of the largest and proceeded to eat it. The men watched vigilantly for two or three minutes, and then, as I seemed much better after my repast, they took hold ravenously.

"Morgan had thoroughly planned the raid before he marched from Tennessee. He proposed at no time to be far from the Ohio river, so that he might avail himself of an opportunity to recross. On reaching the borders of Pennsylvania, he intended, if General Lee should be in the state, to make every effort to join him; failing in that, to make his escape through West Virginia.

"At Piketown we learned that Vicksburg had fallen, and that General Lee, having been repulsed at Gettysburg, had returned across the Potomac. Under the circumstances this information was peculiarly disheartening."

(From the *Jeffersonian* of January 29, 1891.)

The following dispatch was sent to the military committee of Cambridge:

"Columbus, Ohio, July 22, 1863.

"I think Morgan crossed the Muskingum this morning, near the south line of Noble county. Send messengers into Noble county to call out the people to obstruct the roads to the Ohio river. Be on the alert yourselves, for he may take north.

"D. TOD, Governor."

A company was quickly raised and mounted, armed with rifles, pistols, shotguns and old muskets, and placed under the command of Col. John Ferguson, in the evening on the scout into Noble county. The company numbered sixty or seventy, and was increased on the march to perhaps one hundred men. We arrived at Cumberland, Guernsey county, about ten o'clock at night, and after a stop for a short time, pushed on into Noble county, to Hirambsburgh and Hoskinsville. Here a halt was made until daylight. A squad of four men in charge of the writer was ordered to McConnellsville to learn of Morgan's whereabouts. As near as we now remember, this squad was Elza Turner, J. R. Downar, George Frazier and another not remembered. We arrived at McConnellsville about noon. But long before we got there, we met men, women and children fleeing from the town, giving us the information that Morgan was crossing at Eaglesport, and that "we had better turn back, or he would take us." We told them that "we were hunting for Morgan, and were going to take him dead or alive."

We galloped on into the town, and found all excitement and confusion and the citizens in a state of terror. There seemed to be no organization of militia, or anything that looked like fight, but some women scraping lint and preparing bandages. We stayed long enough to learn that Morgan was passing around the town, then we started back to report to the command. On our way back we could hear of Morgan on another road, and we were, in fact, in his front for some time. When we got back to the command it had moved off without leaving word where. We determined to go to Cumberland.

It was now very dark, and after nightfall we pushed on as best we could, often taking the wrong road, having to dismount and examine for the road. After a time we came upon the command, which had halted on account of the darkness. We gave them our news, the first they had had concerning Morgan. We were now near Cumberland, and not knowing Morgan's direction, we parleyed for a time as to what course we should take. It was finally decided that a squad of picked men, under Lieutenant Squiers, should go forward to learn more of Morgan. The writer was one of the number. We moved on with caution in the darkness toward Cumberland. After advancing a few miles, we met some men carrying bridles and saddles. They told us that Morgan's raiders were in Cumberland, that their horses had been taken, and they themselves detained as prisoners for a time. They said that Morgan's pickets were down at the bridge, but a short distance back. Our lieutenant proposed to the squad that we hide our arms and go down to the pickets, claiming to be farmers on our way to Cumberland to see Morgan, but the squad did not propose to give up their horses to Morgan, but pro-

posed to go forward and run in the pickets. This the lieutenant objected to, and standing on our arms, sent back for the command to come up. Whilst waiting, we could hear Morgan's raiders reveling on the good things of the people. The town was well sacked. The pickets were soon called in, and, the command coming up, we galloped into the town by one road, Hobson and Shackleford on another. The command of Morgan were not yet all through with their pillage. We managed to take two prisoners, whom we sent under guard to Cambridge. Morgan pushed on toward Hartford, trying to burn the bridge over the creek behind him. But the pursuers were too close, and the fire was soon extinguished. One hundred well-armed men in Morgan's front, anywhere between Eaglesport and the Central Ohio railroad could have held him in check long enough to have been taken by the pursuing forces. This day, July 24th, was spent between Cumberland and Winchester, passing through Hartford, Senecaville, and at Campbell's Station checked for a time by the burning of the bridge by Morgan over Leatherwood creek and the station house. Morgan halted at Washington long enough to dine off its citizens. The town was picketed on the east and west. How well it was done the "heroes of Hyde's Hill" may in the future write up its history. Morgan's pickets on the south were driven in by Hobson's advance, and the whole column of raiders got out of Washington, helter-skelter, toward the north, making a stand over the hill, which is known in the history of this raid as the "battle of Washington." In this battle four of Morgan's men were killed or mortally wounded, and several prisoners taken. Another stand was made at Saltfork bridge, where the entire pursuing force was checked until dark, reaching Winchester in the night, where a long halt was made, as Morgan made a feint of going toward Birmingham, with a part of his command, but took again the Antrim road, the whole column joining again at Antrim. There had been a heavy rain in the afternoon, and it was still raining. All was darkness and confusion. The farmers were coming in to hear the news, and a general exchange of horses was going on. A detachment of troops sent down from Cambridge by wagon were being mounted as fast as horses could be conscripted. This night's ride from Winchester to Moorefield told upon pursued and pursuers. The men were drenched to the skin, saddles and blankets wet and heavy, road muddy and slippery, horses jaded and hungry, many fell by the wayside and the troopers left to plod along carrying saddle and bridle, until a horse could be captured. The pursuing forces moved on slowly through Antrim, Londonderry, and on to Smyrna. Here a halt was made to examine the road, as it was reported that Morgan's forces had taken the Freeport road. At Londonderry, the writer was suffering severe pain in

stomach and bowels. He roused up an old friend and former fellow-citizen, Doctor John McCall, who prepared us medicine that relieved our pain and sent us on our way rejoicing. And this ought to be a good enough record, when in the future a grateful state shall pension her gallant sons, who threw down the implement of peace and flew to arms and horses to chase the marauders from her sacred soil. Before reaching Stillwater creek, we could see the flashes of light that told that Morgan had burned the bridge behind him. It was now two o'clock—rain pouring down, thunder and lightning adding their flashing light and rumbling roaring as on we galloped.

“Through dub and mire
Despising wind and rain and fire.”

Before coming to the burning bridge, a part of the command, having a battery of two guns, made a detour up the creek to a bridge to cross over. The rest moved on down the bottom and began crossing below the burning bridge. To make this ford was dangerous and at the same time amusing. Crossing by twos, plouting into the mud and water up to the saddle skirts, plunging through, and hallooing back to those in the rear, “over”; then a steep, slippery bank had to be climbed to reach the road. This being gained, the word came back, “up.” After all were over a halt was made to await the action of the party that made the crossing farther up the creek, and the entire command laid down to rest on the roadside. Here for the first time we lay down to sleep since leaving Cambridge, having confidence enough in our tired, jaded horses, that they would stand by and not tramp on the tired, water-soaked troopers.

When the bugle sounded the march, the sun was just peeping out clear and bright in the eastern horizon, and as we felt the warm, drying rays, men and horses seemed to make obeisance to the “God of Day.” Our horses had nipped the grass in the fence corners and barked the rails, and were ready to gallop on. Of this day’s ride of seventy-two miles from sun-up to sun-down, and the capture on the next, it is our purpose to tell in the following account.

So far the pursuit was a chase. The pursued had the advantage of the fresh horses on the line, but now Morgan was to meet opposing forces in front and flank and rear, and to use a fox-chase term, the pursuers had come to the “last straw line,” and the fox is in the square.

Rev. W. M. Ferguson, of Washington, wrote of Morgan and his raiders at the time as follows:

“On Friday last, 24th, six hundred and seventy of the marauders took possession of this town. The writer conversed freely with Morgan himself

and with several members of his staff. They said that the Unionists were far more cruel and destructive than they, and that one object in coming across Ohio was to give us a taste of what the South had for years seen and suffered from our armies. Such a raid has never been known before. It is more than a thousand miles long from its first start in Tennessee, marked by a line of green graves—and the grandest horse exchange ever witnessed. Morgan's band stole (so Lieut. Thomas J. Morgan, John's cousin, told me) on an average three hundred horses a day."

(From the *Jeffersonian* of February 5, 1891.)

This day, Saturday, July 25, 1863, Morgan began to play the leading card on the military board. To make a crossing of the Ohio river was the desired goal. As we passed through Moorefield in the early morning, the hogs and chickens were feasting on the remains of corn and oats left by Morgan's horses, where they had been fed in a long line on Main street. The men had breakfasted off the citizens. So that our inquiry for something to eat was answered by, "Morgan has just eat us out." Morgan usually halted twice during the day to feed men and horses, choosing generally the small towns. The pursuing forces got what they could in feed and provisions at points between where Morgan had made his stops. These halts were made when the Union forces were farthest in the rear. The time for rest at Moorefield was gained by the burning of the bridge already detailed. Before reaching Cadiz, the pursued left the grade road, passing south of Cadiz through Harrisville. Here the rear guard made for a time a very determined stand, and General Hobson brought to bear upon them a light field battery, which had the effect of breaking their lines. All along as we neared the high river bluffs we could see the column winding up the hills or coursing along the ridges, headed by Morgan in his buggy drawn by two spirited Kentucky horses. At Georgetown another stand was made by the whole column, under the direction of Morgan himself. The different moves made for a position seemed to indicate to the writer that here the final battle and capture was to take place.

Morgan's forces were partly protected in a stretch of woods. Hobson opened fire from the field battery and endeavored to flank him on his course to the river, but again Morgan moved off with the main column, leaving the rear guard to hold in check the Union forces. This rear guard was in command of Captain Himes, mounted upon the best horses that could be picked up along the line of the raid, its object being not only to hold in check the pursuers, but to prevent any straggling of the main column and their capture. Morgan

made three desperate attempts to gain the river during the day, and being headed off, dashed back again in the hills. In these dashes he passed through New Athens and Smithfield. It was an up-and-down-hill chase from valley to valley, which told severely on both men and horses. The citizens were now fully aroused, Morgan's raiders were in their midst, and the pursuing forces were being increased by mounted militiamen joining the column. As we galloped down Short creek, we passed a lone militiaman, carrying an old flint-lock musket at "right shoulder shift." He had on his old military suit, bearing the old white braided herring-bone chevron of the old army of long ago, in which he had paraded, no doubt, as a member of Captain Beebe's company. He moved along with a light, elastic step, thinking of the long past training days, when he fought the "mimic fray." But he was soon lost to sight. It was this spirit of patriotic devotion, this readiness to fly to arms that made the raid of Morgan, bold as it was, fruitless in the result.

Morgan's force struck the Steubenville grade road at right angle, west of Winterville. Here, in order to get north around Steubenville, as he was making for Smith's Ferry, there being no direct road north, without turning west or to the east through Winterville, he parleyed for a time and was overtaken by Hobson's advance and a sharp skirmish ensued. It was said that several were killed, but we saw no dead but horses.

A young lady, Miss Dougherty, at the Maxwell house, in the line of direction of fire, was struck by a ball which passed around her body, passing out and into the wall, making a large indenture. It was reported that she was killed, but she recovered. Mrs. Arnold, of this place, was well acquainted with this young lady, and verifies these statements. The report given in the January (1891) *Century* is not correct as to the killed, or as to the time of the skirmish. A Michigan soldier was wounded and afterward died.

Morgan took the road east through Winterville, his rear guard holding the Union forces in check long enough for the advance to do some pillaging. At Winterville there was a company of mounted militia, who fled helter-skelter through the town, crying, "Morgan is coming, he's down at Hanna's," and whether they were stopped by the Ohio river or fled over into West Virginia we don't know. It was evident they had met Morgan and were satisfied. The women of Winterville fled to the minister's home, and held a prayer meeting, and the men who had all the day long marched and counter-marched through the streets with "plumes and banners gay," when the cry was heard that Morgan was coming, "marched, marched away," and took refuge in an oat field nearby. When Morgan was well on his way to Hammonsville, and the Union forces came up, the sun sinking behind the western hills, there was a resurrection from the oat field, "nor lost a single man."

Colonel Collier, of Steubenville, gathered up enough of the frightened militia to man and plant a cannon on the hill, and let drive at the Union forces. General Shackelford sent up an officer to learn who "them —— fools were shooting at." The fleeing mounted militia, when they got to Steubenville, said they had met and turned Morgan, and that he was "on to Richmond," and the city was saved. We took the road to Hammons ville and Richmond, a night's ride in the darkness. Some time in the night we were cut off from the main forces by taking the wrong road, but we pushed on, not knowing where. We were lost, and our situation became more perilous as we advanced, as we might encounter Morgan or we might meet the Union forces. We called a halt until daylight. Then we went forward again, finding that we had passed west of both Hammons ville and Richmond, and were some miles from the main forces. Between nine and ten o'clock we learned that Morgan was captured and his men prisoners. This we accepted as true, and, after resting a while on the roadside, we "about faced" for home, and struck the grade road west of Winterville, and went into camp in a grove, where we quietly rested, as it was the Sabbath.

The first report of the capture proved to be only a part. Morgan was not himself captured until that afternoon. Here we rested, rejoicing that the battle had been fought, and the capture made. This Sabbath's rest was enjoyed by both men and horses. We had plenty of sheaf oats for the horses, and plenty of food for the men, procured either by buying or by forage. So we quietly feasted and rested, until well in the day on Monday, when we broke camp, and took the road for Cadiz. In conclusion, let us sum up the events of the raid.

(*The Jeffersonian*, February 12, 1891.)

At the Maxwell House, "the cross roads hotel," we went in to see the young lady, Miss Dougherty, who was a victim of the raid, as described in the preceding account. Here we could more clearly see the evidence of the skirmish of Saturday. The fences were torn down, where the cavalry had charged through the fields, disabled and abandoned horses were nipping the grass by the roadside, and the dead horses remained unburied. From the Maxwell House to Cadiz, no signs of the raid were to be seen. But many of the citizens had taken time by the forelock, and hid away their horses, which they were now bringing in, all rejoicing that Morgan was captured and the raid at an end. At Cadiz we were entertained by the citizens in a very hospitable manner. The writer, with others from Cambridge, was entertained by our old school teacher and former citizen of Cambridge, and editor of the *Guernsey Times*, Richard Hatton, father of the Hon. Frank Hatton. Here

we all enjoyed the pleasure of a "bivouac" on the parlor carpet, and slept the "sleep of the brave." Mrs. Hatton afforded us the best supper and breakfast that could be set up on the unexpected coming of a hungry squad, to which we did ample justice, and now at this late day we feel, as then, thankful for her generous hospitality. The people of Cadiz did not feel at all snubbed that Morgan had passed them by on the other side. A few miles west of Cadiz we again struck the line of the raid, and on every hand we saw its effect, and heard the tales of wanton destruction of property, not only by Morgan's forces, but the Union forces as well. War means extravagance and destruction.

Near to Londonderry we met Moses Sarchet and Stephen Potts, Esq., who, under appointment of Governor Tod, were out on the line of the raid, in Guernsey county, looking up the abandoned property, and having it cared for, as well as assuring the people that their damages, of whatever character, would be paid. Governor Tod, while a war governor, looked well after the interests of the state and her citizens. We arrived home on Tuesday evening, and were received with joyous enthusiasm by the citizens of Cambridge.

The disposition of Morgan's raiders and plunderers is described as follows, in the *Century*, by Basil W. Duke:

"There were very good reasons, independent of the provost guard, why the men should not straggle far from the line of march; but the well filled stores and gaudy shop windows of the Indiana and Ohio towns seemed to stimulate, in men accustomed to impoverished and unpretentious Dixie, the propensity to appropriate without limit or restraint. I had never before seen anything like this disposition to plunder. Our perilous situation only seemed to make the men more reckless. At the same time, anything more ludicrous than the manner in which they indulged their predatory tasks can scarcely be imagined. The weather was intensely warm, yet one man rode for three days with seven pairs of skates slung about his neck; another loaded himself with sleigh-bells. A large chafing dish, a Dutch clock, a chandelier and a bird cage, containing three canaries, were some of the articles I saw borne off and jealously fondled. Baby shoes and calico were, however, staple articles. A fellow would procure a bolt of calico, carry it carefully for a day or two, then cast it aside and get another."

The result, as summed up by General Duke:

"The expedition was of immediate benefit, since a part of the forces which would otherwise have harassed Bragg's retreat and swollen Rosecrans' muster roll at Chickamauga, were carried by the pursuit of Morgan so far northward that they were kept from participating in that battle."

Orlando B. Wilson sums up from a Union standpoint in the *Century*, thus:

"And thus ended the greatest of Morgan's raids. By it, Bragg lost a fine large division of cavalry, that, if added to Buckner's forces, might have defeated Burnside; or, if thrown across Rosecrans' flank, or long line of supply and communication, might have baffled Rosecrans altogether."

The immediate result of the raid was further to fire the Northern heart. The President had just issued a call for three hundred thousand more troops and an enrollment had been made for a draft, if quotas were not filled by volunteers. This raid stimulated volunteering, and by the time the draft was ordered in Ohio, most of the counties had filled their quotas. We have never seen a report of the full loss sustained by the citizens of Guernsey county, by this raid, as reported from time to time to the commission having the different classes of claims for adjustment, but they are now all paid.

Almost a new generation of people have come upon the stage of action since Morgan's rough raiders galloped through Guernsey, and the most of the "Cambridge Scouts" have passed their three score years, and "one by one are falling away, like leaves before the autumn wind."

"Ah, never shall the land forget
How gushed the life blood of her brave,
Gushed warm with hope and courage yet,
Upon the soil they sought to save.

"Now all is calm and fresh and still;
Alone the chirp of fleeting bird,
And talk of children on the hill,
And bell of wandering kine are heard.

"No solemn host goes trailing by
The black-mouthed gun and staggering wain;
Men start not at the battle cry—
Oh, be it never heard again."

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

When war was declared against Spain, by President McKinley, in the spring of 1898, after the sinking of the battleship "Maine," men were wanted to enter the government's service for that war. As a rule, the state militia companies were largely used for that purpose.

The local newspapers of Cambridge had several stirring articles on the war and one item, throwing light on the first real action here, reads as follows:

"The first patriotic demonstration for war against Spain was made by the citizens of Cambridge on last Friday evening. About seven o'clock Adam Broom's drum corps, headed by the United States flag, and followed by an enthusiastic crowd, marched up street to the Mc. and Mc. store, where young men recruit under H. F. McDonald. Stirring war speeches were made by Mayor Luccock and others to a large crowd of interested citizens, after which a number of young men signed the recruiting pledge. The recruits, old veterans and citizens, then marched down street to blood-stirring martial music."

Owing to the fact that there was no regular National Guard company within Guernsey county when this last war broke out, there were but few men who went from the county, save a few who served as members of the regular army.

THE CAMBRIDGE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Perhaps no better history can be given of this monument than the one written, at the time, by the editor of the *Times*, which follows:

Tuesday, June 9, 1903, will be remembered as an eventful day in the history of Guernsey county as long as any now living shall survive, and it will be a tradition as long as the monument of granite endures. The weather clerk had promised fair weather, and came very near to filling the bill, except that during the noon recess there were showers, which cooled the atmosphere and gave an enjoyable after part of the day and a glorious evening.

Early in the morning all Cambridge was astir, and soon the crowd came from every quarter of the county as for a holiday of great sacredness of interest.

There was no parade on the program, nor band show. The Electric Park or Consolidated Band and the Winchester Drum Corps, with Superintendent Cronebaugh and Professor LaChat's High School Glee Club, gave the best of music, timed as directed, alternating with the addresses.

A little after nine thirty o'clock Editor David D. Taylor, chairman of the board of trustees of the Guernsey County Monumental Association, called the crowd at the Public Square to order and asked the people to stand silently while Rev. Dr. McFarland made the invocation. Mr. Taylor also presented Hon. Milton Turner to preside over the further exercises of the day, as chairman of the building trustees appointed by the county commissioners. Mr. Turner was greeted with applause, and spoke as follows:

"The history of this soldiers' monument is briefly this: About ten years

ago a movement was started to build a soldiers' monument by subscription. A charter was taken out, and an association formed under the name of the Guernsey County Monumental Association. Fifteen thousand fine lithographed life membership certificates were procured and a regular campaign opened up by holding meetings in each township of the county. The constitution provided that any man, woman or child, white or colored, could become a lifetime voting member upon the payment of one dollar. A vice-president was appointed in each township, and a book of blank certificates left in his hands to be sold to all who wished to become members. After the expiration of two years the books were called in, and did not show sufficient receipts to pay the expenses of the campaigns, so the project was abandoned and we went into the show business. A hall was fitted up in one of Colonel Taylor's buildings, and a series of entertainments were given during the winter by the ladies and gentlemen of the association. Star actors appeared on the stage in the persons of Hon. D. D. Taylor, Alfred Weedon, A. K. Broom, Capt. A. A. Taylor, J. C. Carver, and H. F. McDonald, supported by a strong coterie of the best ladies of the town. The public was entertained once or twice a week with a good performance for the sum of ten cents. Money accumulated slowly but surely, and the property man reported an accumulation of over four hundred dollars in paraphernalia, pictures, etc. But, alas, the dread fire fiend in the dead hours of the night stole upon us, and reduced the amphitheater to ashes. For six long years the movement lay dormant, until the monumental association again arose, Phoenix-like, and applied to the Legislature for a special act authorizing the county commissioners to levy a tax in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. The bill was pushed through the House by the Hon. W. L. Simpson, and Hon. J. E. Hurst did not let it stick in the Senate. The county commissioners acted promptly under its provisions and appointed three members of a building committee and the monumental trustees appointed three, as was also provided for in the act."

The building committee are, in addition to Milton Turner, president; I. A. Oldham, secretary; A. A. Taylor, treasurer; J. O. McIllyar, A. K. Broom and Thomas Smith, and their names are carved on the monument in the rear of the figure of the cavalryman, underneath the "Erected by the Monumental Association and Commissioners of Guernsey County, 1903."

In the midst of the reading by Mr. Turner, the monument was unveiled by himself and little granddaughter, Ruth McMahon, amidst the plaudits of the people. There was a hitch in the proceeding, but the veil yielded to some stout pulling, and the Glee Club sang the "Soldiers' Chorus."

The response of the county commissioners accepting the monument was by H. W. Luccock, in his usual neat and eloquent manner. There followed a beautiful medley of national airs by the band, after which Gen. R. B. Brown, of Zanesville, made an impressive address. After further singing and music by the band and drum corps, there was a recess until two o'clock. The following is a brief account of the afternoon exercises:

Hon. Ralph D. Cole, of Findlay, the star orator of the last two Legislatures, made the oration of the afternoon. Senator Hurst telegraphed from New Philadelphia that he could not come. Freeman T. Eagleson was introduced by Mr. Turner as the next representative from Guernsey county. This sentiment, as well as his magnificent speech, was cheered to the echo. There followed speeches by Hon. W. L. Simpson, John L. Locke, and, in closing, Editor D. D. Taylor made an address. After more music, and a few remarks by Chairman Turner, Rev. Pope pronounced the benediction.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

(From Colonel Sarchet's Writings.)

The soldiers buried in the old graveyard, as near as we can now remember, are: Of the Revolutionary war, Capt. Thomas Cook, Capt. James Jack, Thomas Lawrence, John Linn, Robert Moffett, Christopher Donover, Sr., and Robert Chambers; of the war of 1812, Maj. James Dunlap, Capt. James Harding, Capt. Cyrus P. Beatty, Lieut. Wyatt Hutchison, Lieut. David Burt, Privates John Hutchison, James Turner, Andrew McConehay, Andrew Marshall, James Kelley, Joseph Lofland, William Talbott, Rodney Talbott, Peter Stears, Peter Torode, John Bollen, John McKee, James Thomas and Christopher Donover, Jr., and of the Mexican war, John Clark.

Joseph Lofland was a soldier in the regiment of Col. Jonathan Meigs and was with the army of the Northwest when it was surrendered to the British at Detroit by Gen. Joseph Hull.

From the number of names we have given as buried in the old graveyard, which is perhaps imperfect, it will be seen that that neglected two acres contain as many soldiers' graves in proportion to area as does the city cemetery. It is a graveyard filled with the graves of heroes, heroes of the wars that gave liberty to the struggling colonies and the heroes who endured all the dangers incident to the pioneer settlement; heroes all; let the dust of their shrines be the Mecca of the future city of Cambridge.

And besides the soldiers we have named there are buried in it: John Ferguson, one of the Irish Rebels of 1790; Francis Donsouchett, a soldier

of the French army of the First Napoleon, and all of the pioneer settlers, the Gomers, Beattys, Sarchets, Tingles, Hollers, Richards, Lenfestys, Huberts, McClenahans, Talbotts, Bells, Hutchinsons, Halleys, Stewarts and others.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Grand Army of the Republic, which was formed all over the Northern states a few years after the Civil war, was early in the field in Guernsey county, and had various posts organized, but with the passing of these more than forty-five years since that conflict closed, the soldiers have died in such great numbers that only a few posts are in existence today, and the most of the fraternal interest is now centered at Cambridge, where the Cambridge Post was formed in the late seventies, went down and was reorganized in February, 1884, as Post No. 343. It now has a membership of about one hundred and fifty, but of this number only ninety-seven are in good standing.

The 1910 officers are: Commander, Alfred Weeden; senior vice-commander, D. T. Jeffries; junior vice-commander, George H. Stottlemire; chaplain, Dr. F. A. Brown; quartermaster, D. W. Nossett; surgeon, Stewart Harris; officer of the day, Joseph McGill; officer of the guard, James Albaugh; adjutant, John Hamilton; quartermaster sergeant, C. F. Camp; sergeant-major, William Priaulx.

The past commanders include these: Charles L. Campbell, Hugh McDonald, A. A. Taylor, Alfred Weeden, Henry Coffman, Robert Hammond, W. H. C. Hanna, J. C. Carver, R. H. Dilley, D. T. Jeffries and B. S. Herring. The deceased of this number are Messrs. Taylor, Coffman, Hammond and Herring.

At the old Cambridge cemetery there is a soldiers' square in which the annual Memorial services are held. In 1905 the Woman's Relief Corps caused to be erected a handsome monument dedicated to the "Unknown Dead." It is about twenty feet in height and properly inscribed.

William Reed was one of the soldiers from Guernsey county who participated in the famous battle on Lake Erie, in which Commodore Perry was hero, and in the fine oil painting of that lake engagement, now gracing the rotunda of the State House, at Columbus, the figure of the man manfully plying an oar, while his face was tied up with a handkerchief, with blood running down over him, is none other than this man, William Reed, of this county.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY.

Guernsey, in common with almost every county in Ohio, from the earliest settlement, sought to provide good schools, both of a private and public character. Liberality has been the rule from the days when lands were given for such purpose, even to the present time, when none but modern buildings and the best of instructors are furnished to the people, cost what it does, and the taxpayers, as a rule, are not complainers of the amount of money thus expended.

Up to 1836, when the public school system was enacted by the Ohio Legislature, there had been no regular educational system, or regular public school building erected within the county. Private schools were taught in the various settlements. Anybody who desired to teach school got up a subscription paper proposing to teach a school for thirteen weeks, and the branches taught were the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. There were eight school districts formed before Cambridge was set off as No. 9 in 1836. The first school taught in the town, however, was in the winter of 1809-10, by John Beatty, a Virginian, and the brother of Zacheus Beatty, one of the town's founders.

The author of this work wrote the following concerning the first free school in Cambridge, for the columns of the *Herald*, in the autumn of 1902, and the same is the best authority now at hand on this subject:

FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN CAMBRIDGE.

Professor John McBurney handed to us an article of agreement, dated February 25, 1833, between Joseph Bute, John B. Thompson and John Hersh, Jr., directors of school district No. 7, in Cambridge township, Guernsey county, Ohio, of one part, and Andrew Magee, teacher, of the other part, to-wit:

"The said directors agree to employ Andrew Magee, teacher of a common school, in said district, for a period of three months, commencing the first day of February, and ending on the 12th day of May, free for all chil-

dren between the ages of four and twenty-one years, agreeable to the thirty-fourth section of the Ohio school law, passed March 2, 1831, and in consideration of his services as teacher, they do hereby engage to pay over to said teacher, at the close of such quarter, the sum of seventy-five dollars, out of the school funds belonging to said district. And the said Andrew Magee agrees with the directors that he will teach the several branches of an English education specified in the certificate of qualification granted by the board of school examiners of Guernsey county, according to the best of his abilities—to keep the same open for school exercises from eight to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and from one to four o'clock on the afternoon of each day of the week, Saturday afternoon excepted, from the twelfth day of February to the first day of April next, and from eight to twelve o'clock in forenoon, and from half-past one o'clock to five o'clock in the afternoon of each day thereafter, to provide at his costs for use of said school, the room, desks and fuel necessary, and moreover to use all reasonable diligence and attention toward the improvement of those attending school."

School district No. 7 comprised all of the town of Cambridge west of the public square, extending north to Wills creek, and west and north of the National road to the Adams township line. Moses Sarchet was the clerk of the district, and Ebenezer Smith treasurer. At that time Joseph Bute resided in the old David Burt house, which covered the front of the lot now occupied by the Burgess, Schaser and Zanhiser properties. John B. Thompson resided in a small frame house on the lot now occupied by the Hutchison block. John Hersh was then editor and proprietor of the *Guernsey Times*, and resided in a frame house, corner of Steubenville avenue and Seventh street, on the lot now the residences of Dr. C. A. Moore and Rev. Dr. Milligan. The *Guernsey Times* office was in a small frame house on the same lot. The school was in the old Masonic building on North Seventh street. Moses Sarchet resided in the Burgess house, corner of North Eighth street and Steubenville avenue, and Ebenezer Smith resided on North Sixth street, in what was known as the Hersh house, and later the site of the Gooderl house.

This quarter of three months' free school was the first altogether free school in Cambridge township, and at the same time there was a school in District No. 6, which comprised the east of the township for a considerable distance east. At all the schools, heretofore, the state school fund was applied for the payment of teachers, but was not sufficient, and the residue was made up by levying a percentage on each scholar in attendance, which had to be collected by the teacher.

The paper on which the article of agreement is written is well preserved, and should be kept in the school library, as a record of the first free school in Cambridge. The writer was a scholar in the school taught by Andrew Magee, and twenty-two years later was married by Rev. Andrew Magee, so that with him he began a school life and matrimonial life.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Continuing, the same writer says of the schools in general:

Charles Marquand in early days taught a school in a house on the Kirkpatrick lot, on Wheeling avenue and South Ninth street. He was a good scholar and a first-class penman. Some of the scholars of this school afterward filled some of the county offices. One of these, Jacob G. Metcalf, was an ambidexter, writing a good legible hand, as the records of the county will show. Judge Joseph D. Tingle and Moses Sarchet, Esq., were, perhaps, the last living scholars of the Campbell school. Mrs. Nancy B. Noble, Mrs. Nancy B. Albright, Mrs. Samuel H. Oldham and Mrs. Margaret Thompson were scholars of the Marquand school. These schools were all subscription schools. After these, there was a school taught by John W. Kipp, in a part of the Ogier house on Wheeling avenue. This school was partly paid by the state school funds and partly by assessment per scholar. Kipp was the compiler of a spelling book, called "Kipp's Speller." This book and tuition could be paid for in trade: bees-wax, gentian, furs and snake root were regarded as cash, and were the staple articles at that time. A file of the first volume of the *Guernsey Times*, 1824, will show an advertisement of the "Cambridge Academy," William Sedgwick, teacher. This academy was located on the brow of the hill on the Harris lot, Wheeling avenue, in a small frame building. An eccentric old German, Elias Entz, had a saddle and harness shop in the front room, and the academy was in the rear. Entz was a teacher, as well as Sedgwick, and while Sedgwick, in the rear, was teaching the young idea how to shoot, Entz, in the front, was teaching the ravens how to talk, and notably one "Bony," whose fame as a talker was known from east to west along the old Wheeling road, afterward the National road. It may be that this academy was of great advantage to "Bony," and that his ravenship when on his perch in the saddler-shop gathered in the A B C's and I O U's as the groundwork for his afterward successful raven scholarship. "Bony," when out on his perch in front of the shop, would help the teamsters drive up the hill by clucking, "Get up there," "Whoa haw," "Go

up," etc. He would whistle up the dogs, and then cry, "Go home, you whelps." He would cry out to pedestrians, "Stop!" and then laugh at their surprise. And while all this was going on, the old German would be stitching away, enjoying the fun as prompter behind the scenes.

In 1825 the Legislature passed a law requiring a tax to be levied for the support of schools. But it was eight or ten years after before even this fund came to be available for the payment of teachers, and then for not more than three or four months during the winter season. As we have said, the Kipp school had the advantage of this fund, but the law then only granted the power to levy, and levies were only made by the school boards to afford a sum for the part payment of teachers, leaving the parents who were considered able to make up the balance. William Sedgwick was one of the early Baptist ministers of this section of Ohio, and often preached in Cambridge, and at the time of his academy taught a Bible-reading school on Sunday in the grand jury room of the old court house, which was attended by old and young of all denominations, and as these were the days of controversy, as to election and reprobation, sprinkling and dipping, there were often some very spirited and angry discussions.

The first altogether free school began, within the knowledge of the writer, about the year 1834-35. Andrew Magee, afterward a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Pittsburg conference, was the first teacher. This school was in the lower room of the old Freemason lodge, now a part of the McConehey building on North Seventh street. The floor was of brick, and the benches were of the primitive style, slabs with pins for support, and the desks for writing were rough boards pinned up around the wall on one side, at which those who were advanced to writing took turns. The teacher meanwhile mended the goose-quill pens, and set the copies, "Command you may your mind from play, every moment of the day." The ink, often made out of polkberry juice or copperas, was hung to the wall in a bottle. The day of ink-stands was not yet. The boy or girl who had a slate, or a real slate pencil, belonged to the "upper ten" of that day, and even the boy who had a piece of slate handed down from away back, and a soap-stone pencil, was a subject of some envy by those who had only a multiplication table roughly prepared on a piece of paper. This was the first step toward the slate, and when the slate came, how soon the average boy or girl became an artist, and horses, dogs, houses and kites often took the place of figures and brought to the back of the busy artist the ever-indispensable hickory, for it was by might and power the master reigned, his right no one to dispute.

Prior to 1838, Richard Hatton taught several terms of three months' school. In the winter of 1837 or 1838 the town was divided, and there were two free schools, called the up-town and down-town. The down-town school was taught by a Mr. Lowry; the up-town by an Irishman, William Latimore. At Christmas came the bar-out; this custom followed the free school. The day before Christmas the terms of the treat, usually gingerbread, cider and apples, were written out and laid before the teacher for his approval or rejection. If rejected, the next morning found the schoolroom in possession of the larger boys, the doors and windows well barricaded, and supplies of fuel and provisions laid up for a long siege. The demand to open the door by the teacher or directors was answered by a demand to sign the protocol. Sometimes the teacher succeeded in entering the house, and subduing the rebellion, but most generally the boys succeeded in holding the house until the besiegers surrendered. This was reversing the order of warfare; but sometimes some moat or breastwork was left poorly guarded, and a daring sally forced through an entrance, and the fort was taken and the boys led away to be beaten afterward with many stripes, and the little fellows on the outside, whose mouths had been watering for gingerbread and cider, looked on with hope deferred to some other day. On the day before Christmas, Lowry, whose school was in the basement of the old Methodist Protestant church, found the door barricaded and the boys in possession. He had refused to agree to the terms. He soon found an unprotected point, by an entrance through a trap door, from the church above, which he opened and bounded down into the room, and demanded surrender in terms as imperious as old Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, when he demanded the surrender of the fort in the name of the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," but the besieged didn't surrender. They pounced onto Lowry, and, opening the door, took him down the hill, overlooking the stone quarry, and, taking him by the arms and legs, they proposed to swing him over, counting "one, two, three," and then, if no cry of surrender was heard, to let him flicker, but he cried "Cavy." The school was resumed, and the gingerbread, cider and apples passed around. At the up-town school, the old Irishman, Latimore, met with the same resistance. This school was in a log cabin that stood on the Milner lot, Wheeling avenue. Latimore soon decided that he would scale the fort and smoke the boys out. He got a ladder, and was soon on the roof, covering the chimney with clapboards off the roof. The boys did not long stand the smoke within, but bounded out and secured the ladder before Latimore could get to it, and they had him treed. After they had marched around less than seven times, he demanded that he be let down and he would.

comply with their terms, and the gingerbread, cider and apples were passed around. This was a custom of barbarous days, and is happily now no more, but it was no more barbarous than is the custom of hazing, now practiced in the best colleges of the land.

We have now passed over the schools of Cambridge from the first in 1807 to the beginning of the free schools in 1836. We have not given all the schools, having named only those that seemed to be of the most note. During these years there were schools taught by Reverend Mills, a Presbyterian preacher, John McGuire, William Walker, C. J. Albright, Joshua Hunt, A. W. Beatty, J. D. Tingle, Mrs. Rhoda Needham, Miss Mary Hersh, Miss La Baire, Miss Gibbs and perhaps others. These were all the ungraded scholars, and they brought such books as they had, the "English Reader," "Introduction to the English Reader," and the Testament. These were the general reading books. Dillworth's and the "United States" were the spelling books. Arithmetics were the "Western Calculator," Smith's and Parke's. Uriah Parke lived at Zanesville, and his arithmetic was published, we believe, by himself, he being a printer. Owley's Geography was just coming into use. The Dillworth Speller was a partial geography, giving a description of the earth and its grand divisions, and a more general description of the United States.

The one main feature of these schools was the spelling class, which formed in a line on one side of the schoolroom, and the graduation was from foot to head. The lesson was first spelled by use of the book, then the book was closed, and the strife for head began. If a word was misspelled, it passed to the next until spelled, then the speller went up, and the strife was more animated when the lucky speller, if a boy, would chance to be placed between two girls that he liked, and in those days the boys liked the girls, for in the fly-leaves of the spelling-books might have been found this stanza:

"The rose is red, the violet blue,
Sugar is sweet, and so are you."

The rod of correction had a more general use then than now, and the idle fool got whipped at school, and the dunce wore the "dunce-cap."

In 1838, William Sedgwick, on the part of the Cambridge lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, deeded to the "Cambridge Academy" lot 82 in Steubenville avenue, now the McConehey lot. This was a corporation under the laws of Ohio. Dr. Thomas Miller, Gordon Lofland, Jacob G. Metcalf, James M. Bell and Moses Sarchet were the incorporators and

directors. This academy was opened in the fall of 1838, William Ellis, principal and teacher. The academy sessions were for five months, and the tuition eight dollars per session. It was expected that the scholarship would pay all expenses, if not, the corporation guaranteed the payment. This school or academy was the first attempt toward a graded school in Cambridge, and the boys and girls of this school were supposed to be higher up than the common herd, and were called by way of derision "upper crust," or "college bred." This academy was carried on with varied success, under the principalship of William Ellis, Mitchell Miller and Thomas Brown, until 1844. Thomas Brown, the last principal, brother of Turner G. Brown, of Cambridge, is said to have been the first common school teacher of Guernsey county who received twenty dollars per month for teaching. The writer of this passed out of this academy at the age of fourteen years, with a grade above ninety-five, in algebra, mensuration, geometry, trigonometry, surveying and history, which was the curriculum of the last session, having, as was then supposed, an education high enough for all practical purposes, and has regretted so far in his life that he failed to continue through the years from fourteen to twenty, which are the years of life, whether of boy or girl, that will tell if improved, in the manhood or womanhood of those who are so fortunate as to have the opportunity. A man or woman may educate himself, and this self-education may be of more practical advantage than that of the school, but its acquirement after entering upon the active duties of life means self-sacrifice and labor that but few are ready to make.

The "old lodge," as this academy was called, was embellished with paper on the walls, representing Chinese towers and scenery, grand marches and imposing burials of orders, going back, perhaps, to the days of Confucius, and the border round the ceiling consisted of the pictures of Washington and Lafayette, as the two representative Masons. In this old room was held our Philomathean society, where we orated, declaimed and essayed, as young Ciceros; but following, as this did, the great Morgan anti-Masonic wave, we sometimes sat in awe and trembling, thinking that the ghost of some revealer of the "mysterious glorious science" might troop through the room headless, or shackled with clanking chains, as the representative of the dark mysteries which seemed to attach themselves to the order that was then thought to have abducted William Morgan. Morgan lived in the town of Batavia, New York, and, it was said, was about to publish an exposure of the secrets of Masonry in connection with the editor of the *Republican Advocate*, who, as well as Morgan, had been a member of the Masonic order. While this rumor of the exposure of Masonry, about to be made,

spread through the country, the community was startled by tidings that Morgan had been seized and carried off, no one knew where. The greatest excitement spread throughout the community, committees of vigilance were formed, and an investigation initiated, which resulted in tracing the abductors and their victims out upon Lake Ontario, and led to the belief that Morgan had been consigned to its depths, as no trace of him was further heard. This gave rise to the anti-Masonic party, which sprang up in New York and Pennsylvania in 1827, and later in Ohio. Joseph Ritner was chosen governor of Pennsylvania in 1835 as an anti-Mason. The abduction of Morgan did not prevent the publication of the proposed exposure. Morgan's book was published and others that claimed to give the regulations, signs, ceremonies and passwords of the order and its traditional secrets. However true these books may have been, and the political opposition which was the outgrowth of the times, Masonry, for awhile, was under a ban, and it was ten years or more before a lodge could be reinstituted, here in Cambridge, and we know from past experience that the average boy of twelve years of age, at that day, after hearing the wonderful tales about the "Morgan killers," had to whistle up a good deal of courage to sit in a deserted lodge room, dimly lighted with tallow candles, where once the traditional goat bounded from cliff to cliff and the clanking chains were heard that bound the victim to unbrotherly servitude, and no flash of the mystic light shone on his way as he traveled toward the ineffable.

DISTRICT SCHOOL NOTICE.

(Published in the *Guernsey Times*, January 12, 1838-9.)

"Notice is hereby given to all persons residing within the corporate limits of the town of Cambridge, that a district school will be taught by Mr. Hatton in the Academy for a period of three months, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of November inst. And also that a district school will be taught by Miss Haft in Mrs. McCleary's house immediately east of the court house for the same time, and commencing on the same day. For the present, the male scholars are directed to attend the school to be taught by Mr. Hatton, and the females the school taught by Miss Haft. Said schools will be entirely free to all children residing within the corporate limits of said town, who are by law entitled to attend a district school. No part of the teacher's compensation will be assessed upon the scholars who may attend.

"By orders of the Directors.

"Cambridge, November 3, 1838.

J. G. METCALF, D. C."

Nowadays, when the position of teacher in the schools is open, there are countless applicants, but in the earlier days a competent teacher was by no means easy to secure, as the following advertisement from the *Guernsey Times* of December 7, 1839, testifies:

"A TEACHER WANTED.

"A person who can come recommended, as to character and qualification as a common school teacher, can get employment by inquiring of the directors of the Tenth school district in Londonderry township.

"JAS. MCCOLLOUGH,

"JNO. MILLER,

"T. G. BROWN,

"November 23, 1839.

School Directors."

MORE ON THE SCHOOLS.

Rev. William Wallace, Thomas Beahan, William Allison, John K. Fesler, Moses Oldham and William Morton were teachers of free schools in the old lodge before the adoption by the school district of the union school law, known as the Akron school law. There were also women teachers, in connection with these, Mrs. Martha Carnes, Miss Dorcas Reed, Miss Sarah Metcalf, Miss Anna M. Beatty and others.

The union school was organized in 1850 with Robert B. Moore, C. L. Madison, Thomas W. Peacock, Samuel Craig, James Hunter and Matthew Gaston as directors. The school building, the old lodge, was enlarged to four rooms. William M. Lyons was principal, Miss Dorcas Reed, Miss Lou Hill and Miss Kate McCluskey, teachers. William M. Lyons was a brother of Lord Lyons, once a minister from England to the United States. He took great pride in his high connection, and never tired in letting everybody know that he was the brother of a lord.

"A king can made a belted knight,

A marquis, duke or squire,

But an honest man's above his might,

He's prince of men, and a' that."

Lyons came here as a portrait painter, and it may be that some of his work is yet extant in Cambridge.

The Methodist Protestant church located a college here in 1850, and began its erection. Its site was the present site of the new school building on Wheeling avenue. This building was three stories in height, but was never completed. It was badly demolished by a cyclone which visited Cambridge in May, 1852. This so crippled the enterprise, which was in a critical financial state, that the project was abandoned. The building was bought for school purposes by the directors, raised to a two-story building containing five rooms, and was occupied for school purposes in 1860, John McClenahan, principal. He resigned in 1861, entering the army as captain of a company in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This building was enlarged in 1865-66 by two additional rooms, and was destroyed by fire in September, 1871, the school being continued in rented rooms in different parts of the town, until the building and completion of the present central school building, first occupied in February, 1874.

After the burning of the school building, a public meeting of the voters of the district was held in the court house, with a view of instructing the directors as to rebuilding. The question submitted was whether two buildings, one in the east and one in the west, should be built, or one central building, and a majority favored one central building. The directors bought a hole, the present site, and began to fill it up with earth and stone, but never succeeded, as the present elevation very plainly shows. Of the first directors named, all are dead but C. L. Madison. They were not connected with the last building, and only a part of them with the second. Professor Lyons was followed by James McClain, J. C. Douglass, Levi C. Brown, W. K. Gooderl, C. C. B. Duncan, John McClenahan and Samuel Kirkwood, now professor in Wooster University at Wooster, Ohio. Kirkwood resigned, and his term was finished out by John S. Speer.

John S. Speer was followed by Thomas Smith, and he by Prof. John McBurney. This brings the history of the schools down to a time with which almost everyone is familiar. Great and wise is the provision of the United States setting aside one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands to the state to afford a free education of its youth, with the hope that all the youth of the state may avail themselves of this gratuitous education, that knowledge may abound and truth and righteousness reign supreme in the land, and that intelligence and sobriety shall measure the advancing step toward universal brotherhood.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS.

The following history of the Cambridge schools was written by Wilson McMahon, a pupil in them, and read as an essay in his room. It was pub-

lished in the *Jeffersonian* in June, 1880, and is so complete an account of important facts in the educational history of the county that it is worthy of preservation in the public press:

In the winter of 1809-10, the first school in Cambridge was taught by John Beatty, a Virginian, and a brother of Col. Zaccheus Beatty, one of the founders and original proprietors of the town. It was held in one of the several small cabins which stood on the north bank of Wills creek, near where the old bridge crossed that stream. He was succeeded by his sister, Mrs. Sarah McClenahan, who taught a school in one of the rooms of her father's dwelling-house, which stood on Lot No. 62. The next schools were held in a log building, that stood on Lot No. 21, and were taught by John W. Kipp, who afterward compiled a speller that was published; Elijah Dyson, the first sheriff of Guernsey county, and a man by the name of Acheson.

During the winter of 1813-14, a school was taught in the same place by Thomas Campbell, the father of the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, West Virginia. From this time until the organization of the public schools under the act of 1836, there was no regular school building or any system of education established. Anybody who desired to teach got up a subscription paper proposing to teach a school upon certain terms—these usually being fifty cents per scholar for thirteen weeks—and the branches taught were the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. The parents gave little attention to the schools. The teachers, generally, were not very profound scholars; they went in on their muscle, and if they succeeded in maintaining their authority no one complained.

Upon the organization of the public schools in 1836, Cambridge became school district No. 9. Andrew Magee was the first district school teacher. In 1843, Thomas and William Brown taught what they called the Academy.

William Morton, who taught in the school building now the McConehay property on Steubenville and Pine streets, from 1847 to 1849, is entitled to notice as the best mathematician and most thorough grammarian in the state of Ohio. He taught the boys, and Mrs. Karnes the girls. Mr. Morton had about ninety boys in his classes, the names of most of whom were afterward borne upon the honorable rolls of the volunteers in the war of 1861. On the original rolls of the school appear the names of Moore, Rainey, Lofland, Metcalf, Grimes, Salmon, Jefferson, Logan, Evans, Tingle, Brown, Bonnell, Hirsch, etc. Lemuel Bonnell was assistant teacher for some time.

The Union school was organized in 1850, and William M. Lyons, a younger brother of Lord Lyons, the late minister from England to the United States, became the first principal, at a salary of thirty-five dollars per month. Mr. Lyons is now living in Zanesville, Ohio, on a pension which

he receives from his brother. Then the school had but four rooms, the fourth room being taught by the principal. Under Principal Lyons the teachers were Miss Lou Hill, Miss Kate McCluskey and Miss Dorcas Reed.

The principals from 1850 to 1853 were William M. Lyons, James McClain, Miss Dorcas Reed and Joseph D. Tingle; salary, thirty-five dollars per month; from 1853 to 1857, J. C. Douglass, Levi C. Brown, W. K. Gooderl and C. C. B. Duncan; salary, forty dollars per month; from 1858 to 1861, John McClenahan was principal at sixty dollars per month. In 1861 he resigned his position to recruit a company for the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he afterward became colonel. In August, 1861, Samuel Kirkwood, now professor of mathematics at Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, became the first superintendent at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars a year; but Mr. Kirkwood leaving before the year was out, John Speer finished the term. He was succeeded by Thomas H. Smith, at a salary of six hundred dollars a year. In August, 1866, Prof. John McBurney, now professor of natural science in Muskingum College at New Concord, was elected superintendent, at a salary of five hundred and forty dollars a year, which was afterward increased to one thousand two hundred dollars a year. In 1880 he was succeeded by Prof. J. E. Williams, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year.

The high school was organized in 1869. The following are the names of the teachers, with the time they taught: Prof. John McBurney, four years; T. H. Anderson, one term; Rev. W. V. Milligan, three years; William Fleming, one month; Miss Means, three years; J. H. Mackey, two terms; I. A. Tannehill, one year; E. L. Abbey, one year.

In 1872, the first class, composed of four girls, was graduated. After the loss of the former school building, and while the present building was in process of erection, the schools occupied such rooms as could be procured for them, and were subjected to every inconvenience. As a result, there were no classes graduated in 1873-74, but afterward they were graduated as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.
1875 .....	..	8
1876	2	7
1877	3	2
1878	5	6
1879	3	8
1880	5	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	18	46

In all, sixty-four. This year's graduating class was composed of four boys and seven girls, which, added to the above, will make twenty-two boys and fifty-three girls, making the total number of graduates seventy-five.

Changes in classification, grading, course of study and methods of instruction and of examining have been made from time to time, as the interests of the school seemed to require. The present course of study embraces all branches of a thorough and complete English education, together with German and Latin.

In 1860 a building in the east end of town was purchased for one thousand two hundred and one dollars, and finished for school purposes for five thousand dollars, making a total cost of six thousand two hundred and one dollars. It contained five rooms, to which two more were added in 1866. This building was destroyed by fire September 27, 1871. In January, 1872, lots Nos. 126, 127 and 128, on Steubenville street, were purchased and the present building erected, at a total cost of fifty-four thousand dollars. It was first occupied February 16, 1874. There were nine teachers when they first went into the present building, but in a few days another room was fitted up, and another teacher engaged. Now, twelve well-trained and experienced teachers are engaged nine months in the year, in the instruction of six hundred and thirty children, at a cost, for 1876, of four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars; this year, four thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars. The present building contains eleven large rooms, besides the superintendent's office, and his recitation room. Part of the basement is used as a storeroom, and one room is fitted up as a dining room. The building has a seating capacity of about seven hundred, but it has not the capacity for as careful and accurate a system of grading as it should have. However, it is one of the best in the state, and reflects much credit upon the enterprise of the people of Cambridge. The school taxes us at a rate of nine mills, but is worthy of its costly support. The only things it seems to need at present are a small library of the commonest books of reference, and apparatus for philosophical and scientific explanation.

With the further growth of the city, other school houses were demanded and were built in about the following order of construction: The Lofland school was erected in 1895, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, the same being located on Fourth street, and is in an excellent condition.

The South Side school was erected in 1893, costing twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Orchard Place school building was erected in 1906 and opened January 1, 1907. Its cost was twenty-three thousand dollars, and two thousand more for grounds.

The same date last mentioned the Glass Plant addition school building was opened; it is a fine brick structure, costing ten thousand dollars.

The latest and by all odds the finest school building in all this section of Ohio was the present Brown high school, containing twenty rooms, all modern throughout, as to heating, lighting and sanitary equipment. It is located on Steubenville avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Its cost was sixty thousand dollars, besides ten thousand dollars for grounds and improvements of same. It is built of flinty vitralized brick. The building was first occupied for school purposes January 1, 1910. The total valuation of school property in Cambridge is one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

The schools of Cambridge have been under the charge of the following principals and superintendents since 1850: William M. Lyons, John McClanahan, James McClain, J. C. Douglass, L. C. Brown, W. K. Goderel, C. C. B. Duncan, John McClanahan, Samuel Kirkwood, John Speer, Thomas Smith, Prof. John McBurney, Prof. Williams, Prof. Yarnell, Prof. Abbe, Prof. O. T. Caron, Prof. H. B. Williams, Prof. C. L. Cronebaugh, Prof. J. M. Carr, Prof. H. Z. Hobson, who came in 1905

According to the 1908 state school reports, Cambridge had an enumeration of 3,210 pupils and an enrollment of 2,276. Daily average attendance, 1,935. In the high school there were at that date 76 boys and 88 girls. The population was then fixed at 8,241. The expenditures for that year were \$51,807.

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

[The following article was written by request especially for the *Guernsey Times*. The author is the venerable Doctor John McBurney, who for many years was connected with the local schools. He was superintendent at the time of the first commencement in 1872.]

The first commencement of the Cambridge high school, held in the old town hall, June 7, 1872, was, viewed from our present standpoint, a very modest affair, though at that time it created quite an interest.

All that was needed to prepare the place in which it was held was to turn the benches in the west half of the hall to face the east and the stage. This was made necessary because at that time the hall accommodated two schools, separated from each other by having the pupils of the first grammar school face the east and those of the second face the west. At one o'clock

on the 7th day of June, thirty-four years ago, the hall was well filled with an interested audience and the stage occupied by the members of the board, the teachers and perhaps some others. These four young girls, in their neat-fitting and tidy calico dresses, occupying the center of the platform, made a pleasant impression, and modestly received the generous and well-earned applause of their friends.

After the usual introductory exercises, Miss Nannie E. Morton came forward without any announcement and delivered the salutatory. Then came Miss Sadie Jackson, with her essay, subject, "Silent Voices." Miss Dolly R. Suite followed with her essay on "Sunshine," and Miss Maggie McCall had the valedictory. All the exercises were well rendered, and received hearty applause. By authority of the board, the superintendent delivered the diplomas. The exercises closed with music and the benediction, and these four young ladies, followed by the well wishes of their friends, stepped forth the first of the long line of bright, happy, hopeful high school graduates who are still going out in ever-increasing numbers from our schools and under much more favorable conditions than existed June 7, 1872.

And now, in closing this brief account of the days long gone by, allow us to step over the intervening years and extend to the large class of splendid young people who received their well-earned diplomas on the thirty-fourth anniversary of the first commencement of the Cambridge high school, a hearty greeting with the earnest wish that success may crown every right effort of every member through all the coming years.

Among the earliest "free schools" known in this county was the one established in Richland township in 1814. It came in this way: While pioneer William Thompson was in Philadelphia buying goods for the first store in his township, and paying eleven dollars a hundred freight on same, he employed a school teacher there, named Isaac Woodard—a lame man—to come here and teach school for twelve months. William and Robert Thompson agreed to pay the teacher in full for his services. The salt works were then running day and night and many men were employed to cut wood for the running of the same. These men, many of them, had children and with others in the settlement made quite a respectable little school. The men were told to send their children to this school free of cost. Joseph and Abraham Dilly, having large families each, had small means with which to pay, but said they were willing to do what they could, as they disliked the burden to fall on two men. Later they did each pay their share. This is one of the earliest free schools on record in this country.

From the primitive settlement of Byesville, the children attended school at Oak Grove school house, in Riddle Grove, near the White Ash mine. Later it was moved to Lucasburg, and some years later the Byesville settlement had a school of their own, the date of the latter being about 1881. The Byesville school occupied a two-room building that stood on the site of the Beckett's livery barn. This cost one thousand dollars. John A. Bliss was the first principal. In 1886 two more rooms were added to the west side of this building at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars. In 1892 more room was needed and after renting awhile, in 1894, when two more rooms completed the T-shaped building; this last cost one thousand five hundred dollars. It was soon found that the growth of the town was so great that still better accommodations must be had, and the present site was chosen and the present fine school building was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. It stands on a slightly hill overlooking the place. It was first used in January, 1903. But not yet did the place have sufficient room, and in 1906, at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars, the North Side school of the Ideal addition was built and still rooms had to be leased for the accommodation of the pupils.

A township high school was first organized out of the village graded school in 1890, then in 1893 it was made a special district, and in 1894 was raised to a second grade, and finally under the new classification of high schools was made first grade in 1904.

In 1907 there were eight hundred pupils enrolled out of the one thousand two hundred school population.

PIONEER SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

In the early days in Guernsey county the whipping of children at school was a common practice, and one case in point will illustrate the effect it sometimes produced upon teacher, pupil and parents:

In Liberty township the first school was taught by a New Englander named Austin Hunt, who believed the rod was to be freely used when needed to correct children. The late venerable James Gibson relates this concerning this practice and was his own experience in "tannin":

"I went to keeping school, and kept school here in Liberty. Some of the boys from over the creek began to run off and stay around the creek to hunt mussels and crawfish. I found it out and brought them back and gave them a tannin'. They went home and told their parents that I had whipped them. The next day their fathers rode up to the school house, called me out

to the door and said they had come to give me a tannin' for whipping their boys. I replied: 'What color are you going to tan me? If you have any business you can attend to it now, but if you come into this school house I will do the tannin'.' There was no tannin' done. I think a good tannin' never hurt a boy when he needed it."

PRESENT SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The official report made to the secretary of state for the year just ending (1910) has the following figures concerning Guernsey county schools:

The elementary teachers of the county have cost \$40,911; high school teachers, \$9.905; supervision exclusive of teachers, \$2,700.

The buildings and grounds purchased in the county are valued at \$28,149.47.

There are 19 elementary buildings, two high school buildings erected in the year; 101 elementary school rooms and 29 high school rooms. The value of the school property is placed at \$347,250. The average term taught throughout the year is 33.35 weeks, with an average daily attendance of 86.91. The largest number of pupils was those taking arithmetic, 4,463 being enrolled in this study during the year.

In 1908 the reports show the following: Guernsey county contained 19 township districts and 133 sub-districts; 12 separate districts; total number of members of boards of education, 155; cost of new buildings, \$2,890. There were at that date, in the county, 253 separate school rooms. The value of school property was estimated by the authorities at \$123,300 in township districts; \$263,650 in separate districts; total of \$386,950. The total number of teachers was 256; average wages paid to men, \$41 in the elementary schools, and \$40 to women. The wages paid to high school instructors was, for men, \$50, and about the same for women. The total number of teachers was 267, of which number 121 were men.

The county at the last report had the following village, special and township district high schools:

Byesville, salary \$1,000 for the superintendent, \$560 for high school principal.

Cumberland, salary for principal, \$765.

Pleasant City, salary of principal, \$520.

Quaker City, salary for principal, \$720.

Senecaville, salary for superintendent, \$650; for principal, \$480.

Washington, salary for superintendent, \$400.

Westland township, salary for principal, \$400.

The county examiners in Guernsey county are as follows: Worthy Dyson, clerk, Kimbolton, term expires August 31, 1910; W. O. Moore, Senecaville, term expired August 31, 1909; T. A. Bonnell, Cambridge, term expires August 31, 1911.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

One of the earliest educational institutions in Guernsey county was the Cambridge Seminary, and the *Guernsey Times* of May 21, 1825, has the following advertisement of the school:

CAMBRIDGE SEMINARY.

"The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that he has procured the best books, globes, maps, charts, etc., and has commenced a regular course of Geography and Astronomy, which is taught upon the interrogative plan.

"The English grammar is taught agreeably by 'Hull's System' (by lectures), which is acknowledged to be the best in use, and for which from two to five dollars has generally been paid to teachers of that plan for forty-eight hours' services.

"After ten years' experience, the subscriber can with confidence assure the public, that he is fully prepared to teach all the useful branches of an English education *correctly*, and with as much speed as the nature of the branches, and the capacity of the pupils will admit.

"He pledges himself that no exertions on his part will be wanting, to render his institution as respectable and useful as any of the kind in the state. The terms are very moderate.

"WILLIAM SEDGWICK, Teacher.

"Cambridge, April 16, 1825.

"N. B.—A few female boarders would be taken on moderate terms."

THE OLD CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The old Cambridge Academy was incorporated by the Legislature in its session of 1837-38, with a capital stock of five thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of ten dollars each. Of this stock, seven hundred and forty dollars was subscribed by the citizens of Cambridge. The old Masonic

lodge building on North Seventh street was purchased by the trustees for the academy building. This public announcement was made September 22, 1838. The board of trustees were William W. Tracey, Esq., president; Moses Sarchet, secretary; Ebenezer Smith, Esq., Dr. Thomas Miller, Dr. Samuel P. Hunt, Nathan Evans, Esq., Hamilton Robb and William McCracken. The institution was conducted under the general management of Rev. James McGill. The students were under the immediate care and instruction of William T. Ellis. The course of instruction embraced all those branches of a thorough and extensive English education, usually taught in the best high schools and academies, and the Latin and Greek languages. The academic year was divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each, with a vacation of four weeks at the close of each session. Terms were: Tuition in all branches of instruction at eight dollars per session, one-half to be paid in advance, the balance at the close of the session.

Another scholastic advertisement appeared in the *Times*, in October, 1842. It was concerning the college at Antrim and reads as follows:

MADISON COLLEGE.

"The ensuing session will commence on the first Monday in November. Alexander Clark, A. B., and Thomas Palmer, Esq., will continue to conduct the interior operations of the college. Boarding can be had at a very low rate in respectable families in town and country. Tuition, ten dollars per session. As a report has gone abroad that Antrim and neighborhood are unhealthy, the trustees feel it their duty to say that such is not the fact, that we are not subject to any prevailing diseases, more than the most healthy neighborhoods.

"By order of the Board,

"M. GREEN, Secretary.

"Antrim, September 17, 1842."

The history of this college, in short, is as follows: When Madison township was organized, there were four sections of land reserved by the state and set apart for public school purposes, numbers 1, 2, 9 and 10, situated in the northwest part of the township. These lands were directed by law to be leased to suitable persons for a certain period; they were to be built upon and improved that the value thereof might be increased and that a revenue might in time be derived to meet the object intended. The lands were leased and settled upon and the improvements made. When the term of the leases expired the Legislature passed an act ordering the lands to be appraised and sold

to the highest bidder at not less than the appraisement. Under this arrangement the lands were sold, and were bought principally by the lease-holders. The proceeds of these sales went into the general state fund for schools. The same rule held good in the other townships of Guernsey county, too. The northwest quarter of section 10 was purchased by A. Alexander. The old road from Cambridge to Steubenville passed through this quarter section. Alexander was a man of much enterprise and conceived the idea of platting a town site on this land. Accordingly he surveyed out twenty-four lots, twelve on each side of this road. This was the beginning of Antrim. Subsequently, James Welch platted and laid off six lots as an addition to the place.

Doctor Findley bought the quarter lying west of Alexander's land and took up his residence in a log cabin there. When he was fairly well settled he began to make arrangements to start a school at the new place. Either in May, 1835, or 1836, he succeeded in enrolling the names of eight boys and young men of the vicinity as students. He used his cabin as a recitation room, and thus it was that Madison College had its establishment.

The people around Antrim gave their hearty support, and the students increased in numbers rapidly, so it was resolved, at a meeting of the town, that a united effort be made to provide suitable buildings for the embryo college. Subscriptions were made in money and material, as well as in work, many giving far beyond their means, so much were they interested. A site was chosen for the building at the east of the village, on the most elevated ground about it. David White, a resident, was the contractor. The building completed was a respectable two-story brick structure, containing two rooms on the first story, and one large room or hall on the second floor. The name given the new born institution was "Madison College." The board of trustees appointed under the laws of Ohio chose Doctor Findley as president, and Milton Green, M. D., secretary, who was the father of Mrs. Samuel J. McMahon. The institution prospered wonderfully. In 1846 Rev. Samuel Mehaffey, pastor of the Old-School Presbyterian church here, became president and this, possibly, became the means of the downfall of the institution. His successors were A. D. Clark, D. D., Rev. W. Doal, Rev. Thomas Palmer, and others who were employed as tutors. Then new members were added to the board of trustees and a college charter was obtained. Rev. Samuel Findley, Jr. (son of Doctor Findley), was chosen and installed president of the newly planned school. At this time the school was opened for both sexes, and seemed to prosper until the plan of erecting a large, costly building was adopted. There was much opposition to this move, but the new building was

erected, completed and occupied. Rev. H. Wilson succeeded Doctor Findley as president, and his successor was Rev. William Lorimer, during whose term the crisis was reached. The creditors of the college were beginning to press their claims hard, the mutterings of the great Civil war cloud were heard, and finally, when that storm burst, Madison College and its plans for a future existence were carried down, never more to rise, like the slavery question, over which the war was so successfully fought out.

CHAPTER IX.

CHURCH AND DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY.

The first settlers in Guernsey county were not all Christians, or members of any religious organization, but it is quite certain that a majority of the pioneer band were of some special religious faith and adhered to some particular church creed. The Methodist and Presbyterian churches had the greater majority of those who first came here to make for themselves homes. The Methodist Episcopal church, of all others, had a peculiar origin here, especially at Cambridge, where first it existed in the county. Like the good old Pilgrim church, it was transplanted from beyond the big seas to the wild forests of this county. It was in 1806 and 1807 that there came from the beautiful island of Guernsey, Europe, Thomas Sarchet, William Ogier, James Bichard, Thomas Lenfestey, Daniel Ferbrache and Thomas Naftel, with their wives and children, who settled in Cambridge and immediate vicinity. All these parents were members of the Methodist society, when they left Guernsey, in the old country, from which this county took its name. They came into the wilderness, indeed. In the year 1808 these emigrants and their wives organized themselves into the Methodist Episcopal church of Cambridge, Ohio, being assisted by Rev. James Watts, a preacher of the Western conference. As far as is now known, this was the first attempt at church organization within the territory now known as Guernsey county. This being the case, very naturally the history of this denomination in the county will take the first place in this chapter, and here follows:

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The church at Cambridge, formed in 1808, held its services for the first few years in the house of one of its founders—Thomas Sarchet—on the corner of Main and Pine streets; later at the court house, and in the lower room of the old Masonic Hall, a building then occupying the lot opposite the Presbyterian church. Late in 1831, the trustees, Jacob Shaffner, James Bichard, John Blancipied, Nicholas Martel, Joseph Neelands, Joseph Wood, Joseph Cockerel, Joseph W. White and Isaiah McIllyar, purchased a piece of ground sixty feet square. It was located on Turner avenue, west of where the Ham-

mond opera house stood many years later. No better history of this pioneer house of worship can be given than was given by the pen of the author of this work, and which was published in the *Jeffersonian* in 1899, and reads as follows:

The first Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1832-33, and was dedicated in 1835 by Rev. Joseph M. Trimble. He took for his text, "The Lord of Hosts is with us, and the God of Jacob is our refuge." The church had been occupied for some time before being dedicated. The church was located on what is now Turner avenue, of Cambridge, on the south side and west of the Hammond Opera House. The lot was sixty feet square, the church a frame thirty-six by forty feet, costing four hundred dollars. We look back at this old church. It stands before us in all its simplicity. The front, on the north, had two doors and two windows, and a quarter circular window in the gable. On the east and west sides, three windows, and on the south side three, one being in the centre above the pulpit. The lot was enclosed with a board fence, with two gates opposite the doors. The females entered at the west gate, and the males at the east. In the church there were two centre aisles and a cross aisle in front of the altar rail and pulpit. The seats to be right and left of the pulpit ran north and south. These corners were designated as the "Amen corners," and were occupied by the older men and women, who often responded "Amen" and "God grant it" when the preacher was preaching. To the right of the west entrance door were the seats for the women, and to the left of the east entrance door were the seats for the men. The sheep and goats were separated. Between the aisles were short seats, where old men and women, with their children, could sit, but there was no general indiscriminate sitting. If a stranger took a seat on the women's side, he was politely notified that he was "in the wrong pew."

The pulpit was five or six feet above the main floor, and was reached by a flight of steps and entered through a door. The preacher, when seated, was out of view of the congregation. On the front of the pulpit was a circular sounding board, for the preacher to pound on to awake his drowsy hearers. There was a book board in the centre, and a foot board for the short preachers, and when one of these missed the footing he was out of sight until he regained his footing. The hymns were lined out, a stanza at a time, by the preacher. The congregation singing at the last stanza, all turned around to kneel in prayer. Some of the preachers often sang alone a favorite hymn. Dr. James Drummond, who preached in the church, had two which he often sang: "The Chariot, the Chariot, its Wheels Roll in Fire," and "Turn, Sinners, Turn, for the Tide is Receding, and the Saviour will Soon and Forever

Cease Pleading." The church was at first heated with a large tin-plate stove, in which was burned cordwood, and was lighted by candles suspended around the walls. There were movable ones on the pulpit for the convenience of the preacher. There were no young people's meetings or Sunday school until 1835, and then it was only a summer school. Most of the scholars came from the country barefooted, the boys with straw hats and in their shirt sleeves, the girls with sunbonnets and cottonade dresses. It was a day of small things. There were no Sunday school books nor Berean leaves. The John Rogers primer and the Testament were the text-books. This is but a meagre description of the first church and the manner of worship. We close with this pioneer verse:

"We felt that we were fellow men;
We felt that we were a band,
Sustained here in the wilderness
By Heaven's upholding hand.
Yet while we linger we may all
A backward glance still throw,
To the days when we were pioneers,
Sixty years ago."

The preachers that preached in this first church were Revs. James McMahon, Samuel Harvey, Cyrus Brooks, David Young, Henry Whiteman, Gilbert Blue, Moses A. Milligan, B. F. Meyers, Andrew Carroll, Harvey Camp, Jeremiah Hill, Luman H. Allen, John M. Reed, I. N. Baird, James Drummond, John Grimm, Thomas Winstanley, Thomas R. Ruckle, J. D. Rich, Ludwell Petty, R. Stephenson, David Cross, J. Phillips, E. G. Nicholson, David Trueman, Isaac N. Baird, Robert Boyd, A. J. Blake, J. A. Swaney, J. D. Knox, S. P. Woolf, James McGinnis, Andrew Magee, T. J. Taylor, William Gamble. Presiding Elders: Robert O. Spencer, Edward H. Taylor, S. R. Brockunier, James C. Taylor, James G. Sansom.

The second church was built in 1852 and 1853, a two-story brick located in Gaston's addition, on the lot now owned by J. F. Salmon. This church was dedicated January 2, 1854, by Rev. James G. Sansom, Andrew Magee, the preacher, in charge of the Cambridge circuit, Pittsburgh conference. The preachers who preached in this church were, Andrew Magee, T. J. Taylor, John Huston, W. Devinney, F. W. Virtican, James L. Deens, W. B. Watkins, Tertullis Davidson, James Henderson, Edward Ellison, A. L. Petty, J. D. Vail, Samuel Crouse, J. H. Conkle, James H. Hollingshead, Ezra Hingeley, W. H. Locke, J. R. Mills.

Presiding elders: John Moffit, W. F. Lauck, W. A. Davidson, James Henderson, S. F. Minor, A. L. Petty, John Williams, Allen H. Norcross, James R. Mills, W. L. Dixon. The third church, located on North Seventh street and Steubenville avenue, was erected during the pastorates on Cambridge Station, East Ohio conference, of W. H. Locke and James R. Mills.

The edifice, costing thirty-two thousand dollars, was finished in 1885, and was dedicated January 9, 1886, by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, assisted by Dr. Joseph M. Trimble and Dr. C. H. Payne, James R. Mills being the pastor. The preachers who were on the station were J. R. Mills, John Brown, Sylvester Burt, J. M. Carr, and R. B. Pope. Presiding Elders: W. L. Dixon, John I. Wilson, John R. Keyes. The trustees and building committee were G. J. Albright, Joseph D. Taylor, T. H. Anderson, John C. Beckett, C. P. B. Sarchet, Alfred P. Shaffner, J. O. McIllyar, B. F. Flenning and W. M. Scott.

On Thanksgiving day, November 25, 1896, the union services were held in this building. Saturday afternoon, November 27th, it was discovered that the structure was afire. The flames had been at work for some time before discovery, and continued their destructive course with great rapidity. In spite of the fire department, which responded very quickly, in the course of half an hour portions of the roof began to fall in, and it became apparent that the building was doomed. Doctor Pope, the pastor, also lost much of his household goods, which were not protected by insurance in the burning of the pastorage, but managed to save a rare library of books, the accumulation of a lifetime. In the end nothing was left but the main tower and belfry, comparatively uninjured, and the stone walls. Insurance on the church and its contents amounted to twelve thousand three hundred dollars. For some time the dispossessed congregation was accommodated by other churches of the city, and later services were held in the opera house, and in the assembly room in the Taylor block, the free use of which was given by the late Col. J. D. Taylor.

At a meeting on December 6, 1896, less than ten days after the fire, the officials of the church, without a dissenting voice, formally resolved to rebuild the church, upon an improved and enlarged plan. December 10, 1897, Architect S. R. Badgley, of Cleveland, was employed, at once viewed the site, and submitted a rough outline of a plan for its reconstruction. On February 4, 1897, the plans were finally approved. The contract was let to Vansickle Brothers, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, April 14th, to be completed by November 1st, following. This firm began work the last week in April, and on the evening of May 7th, without any previous warning, abandoned the undertaking, and the member of the firm who was on the work left town in the night, and never returned. The work was continued under new contracts made for

separate parts of the work, the carpentry and joiner work being done by the day. W. C. Carlisle, of Cleveland, was superintendent on behalf of the building committee.

In April, 1898, the building committee took up also the matter of building a new parsonage, a work which was in contemplation when the church burned. The contract was let to Hoyle & Scott, of Cambridge, and the work progressed rapidly. The entire cost of construction of the church and parsonage is in round numbers, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars. The former church building cost about thirty-five thousand dollars, including site. The first meeting held in the new church was Sunday, November 26, 1899, when a long and impressive service was held, at which spoke many of Cambridge's foremost pastors.

The pastors of this church since the list above mentioned have been: Revs. R. B. Pope, from 1897 to 1903, six years; W. B. Winters, 1903 to 1905; Edwin Jester, from 1905 to 1908; C. N. Church from 1908 to the present time (fall of 1910), to serve under present appointment to close of conference year of 1911.

The present membership of the church is twelve hundred and forty-six; number in Sunday school, thirteen hundred and fifty. The church is in a prosperous condition and will soon be aided by an assistant to the pastor in way of a lady who has been employed for special work in the community, the time of her coming being fixed at January, 1911. The present pastor receives one thousand eight hundred dollars per year and house rent, four hundred dollars. The estimated value of the church property of this church is sixty thousand dollars.

Besides this church in Cambridge, there is the Second Methodist Episcopal church, in the Glass-plant addition, which was formed a few years since. It has a neat frame building and is laboring hard to free itself from debt. It is supplied by the present pastor at Lore City, Rev. Bevington.

The African Methodist Episcopal church is now under the charge of Rev. Beck, recently appointed to this charge. They have a modest, but well arranged edifice in the city and a good congregation of colored people of the Methodist faith.

THE BYESVILLE CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Byesville, Ohio, had its beginning in the year 1870, in the organization of a church at Rainey's Chapel, which was located about two miles from Byesville, and was organized in 1870 with eleven charter members by the Reverend Foutz. Byesville being the most central

point, it was thought best to move the church to that place; so accordingly in 1879, the church at Rainey's Chapel was torn down and moved to Byesville and erected on the site where the new church now stands.

Since its organization the following ministers have served as pastors: Reverends Foutz, Webster, Timberlake, Waters and Stewart, while the church remained at Rainey's Chapel. Since the church was moved to Byesville, Reverend Stewart was its first pastor. He was followed by Reverends Dennis, Ream, Gruber, J. K. Grimes, Forsythe, Davidson, Neeley, Bowers, Collier, M. C. Grimes, Petty and W. O. Hawkins.

In June, 1907, a new church was projected and the money subscribed. At a meeting held in August, 1907, a contract was let to F. Wentz & Company for the sum of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. The corner-stone was laid October 20th, that year, and it was completed the following season.

Since the building of this fine church, which is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, the membership has increased to three hundred and sixty, with a Sunday school of five hundred pupils. The present pastor is Rev. W. O. Hawkins.

THE CHURCH AT CUMBERLAND.

The Cumberland Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1852. It now enjoys a membership of three hundred and twenty-five. The records are not now at hand and cannot be obtained, hence no further detail concerning this branch of the church in the county. The minutes of the last conference show the church to have a membership of three hundred and twenty-three, with a Sunday school of two hundred and twenty; the church property is valued at five thousand five hundred dollars. The present pastor is Rev. T. H. Taylor.

THE SALESVILLE CHURCH.

The Salesville Methodist Episcopal church, located in the village of this name, was organized in the summer of 1837, with the following charter members: Francis Linn and wife, William Crouse and wife, Thomas Wolford and wife, James Foreacre and wife, John Rimmer and wife, James Bell and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. Francis Linn was elected class leader, which office he faithfully filled until called to his home above in 1890.

The first church was built in 1840, the class having worshiped in a building located on the hill north of the village; it was known as the "Temple" and was free to all denominations to hold services in. The building of the first

church was done chiefly by the members and the material was also donated, so the cost is not known. It was located just east of the present school building. The present edifice, which took its place in 1873, is located west of the school building. The material is frame and its cost was one thousand eight hundred dollars. It has been improved and repaired much since then and is now said to be worth two thousand five hundred dollars. It is lighted by a gasoline plant.

The present membership is eighty. The Salesville and Millers church, and also the Quaker City church, were on the same circuit for sixty years, hence the history of one is the same as the other. Recently the Millers church has been dropped from the circuit and is now a part of Washington circuit, also with Salesville.

Among the pastors now recalled are these: Revs. Bishop, Boyd, Butts, Phillips, Rich, Hollister, Hamilton, Rogers, Olp, Baird, Cartwright, Fouts, Webster, Grimes, Robbins, Armstrong, Taylor, Hollett, Strahl, Petty, Westwood, Wilson, Lepage, Wycoff, Merrill, Romic and Dunn, the present pastor.

OTHER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Rev. W. Reeves organized a class in the township of Spencer, as early as 1815 and erected a house of worship on land owned by Col. Thomas Bay, Sr., one of the first pioneers of the valley. It was a frame building, twenty by twenty-eight feet in dimension. In 1852 the class had so grown that more room was demanded and they sold to the Presbyterian church and in 1853 built again. Rev. Hamilton was pastor when this change was effected.

Quaker City church is in the Barnesville district. The church here was formed at a very early date, and the present building was erected in 1871, on the corner of Pike and Main streets. The property of the church and parsonage is estimated at six thousand dollars. The present pastor is Rev. E. R. Romig. The membership is now six hundred and ten, while the Sunday school is six hundred and forty-six.

The Claysville church has a membership of two hundred and nineteen; Sunday school of one hundred and eighteen; church property valued at seven thousand dollars. The pastor is Rev. J. W. Rich.

At Kimbolton the church has a membership of five hundred and seventy-five, with a Sunday school of three hundred and thirty-five. The church property is valued at sixteen thousand dollars; the present pastor is Rev. M. W. Bevington.

The Lore City church has a membership of three hundred and thirty-

five, with a Sunday school numbering four hundred and twenty. Church property valued at twelve thousand eight hundred dollars. The pastor is Rev. C. R. Poulson.

The Senecaville Methodist Episcopal church has a membership of four hundred and six, with a Sunday school numbering four hundred and twenty. The present value of the church property is thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars. The present pastor is Rev. F. G. Fowler.

Pleasant City has a church property valued at fifteen thousand dollars and a membership of five hundred and sixty. Its Sunday school has a membership of six hundred. The present pastor is Rev. R. J. Norris.

The church at Washington has a membership of nine hundred and eighty-five and its property is valued at nine thousand five hundred dollars. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Stewart.

At Buffalo the membership is about one hundred and fifty and the value of church property is estimated at six thousand five hundred dollars. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Cash.

There are other Methodist Episcopal churches in the county that have not been properly reported to the editor of this work. Among these are preaching places at Hopewell, Birds Run, Antrim, Londonderry, Wesley Chapel, etc.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church of Quaker City is an old organization. In 1859 they had a good building in the eastern part of the village. This was abandoned in March, 1875, for the new brick building on the corner of South street and Broadway.

There is also a society in Cambridge, but they own no building. They hold services over a business house on the north side of Wheeling avenue.

Another church society is the Associaters,—a branch of the Methodist Episcopal church,—who by some are termed "Holiness People." They believe in a much higher life than that taught by the church generally. Some of the best citizens in Cambridge unite with this sect in their weekly worship.

THE FRIENDS CHURCH (QUAKERS).

Among the early settlers in various part of Guernsey county the Friends predominated, especially in the vicinity of what is now Quaker City, where the Hall family planted a church of this faith. A meeting house, as they call churches, has always been maintained near the village, and a prosperous soci-

ety of Friends has had much to do with the morals and religion of the community. At an early day the Friends had a much harder time than at present. Just before the opening of the war of 1812-14, with England, the Friends, carrying out their belief that war was always wrong, aggressive or defensive, refused to engage in that war and were badly dealt with by the authorities. They had heavy fines imposed upon them and in cases sacrificed much of their property. In cases, the fine collectors were cold, hard-hearted officials who feathered their own nest, as well as causing this sect any amount of trouble and loss of valuable property. One Elijah Dyson, then sheriff of Guernsey county, took it upon himself to enforce the law as against these people and through his arrests made bad work among them and worked incalculable injury to them. Among these people are found some of the "salt of the earth" and today the members of this sect are honored for the carrying out of their religious convictions.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Catholic church in Guernsey county was probably erected about 1840 at Washington, where some years previous a number of Catholic families had settled. They continued to worship there until about 1865, under priests from various parts of the state, especially those from Beaver township, Noble county (then within Guernsey). About 1867 Father Jacket, pastor at Temperanceville, Belmont county, built the church at Gibson Station. He used some of the material of the church at Washington in the construction of this church. Father Jacket came to Temperanceville in 1854, from Tennessee, serving this congregation and others in this vicinity, traveling on horseback over Guernsey, Belmont and Noble counties. In 1868 he was transferred to Coshocton, Ohio. Fathers O'Brien, Laughlin and Hall succeeded Father Jacket in the order named, each remaining but a short time. About 1870, Rev. Father Heary, now of Dennison, Ohio, came to Temperanceville, and attended to the wants of the Catholic people of Guernsey county. He said mass and held services part of the time at the residence of Steve Quinn, at the corner of Second street and Gumber avenue, Cambridge, and part of the time at Michael Slaymons, at Guernsey Mines. At that date there were not more than a dozen families near Cambridge.

Father Heary was followed by Father Montag, who for a long time held services at Slaymon's, Guernsey Mines, then at Adam's hall, near the court house, which building was leased by the Catholic people. Later the Carlisle Hall, on Wheeling avenue, Cambridge, was rented. Following Father Heary came Rev. Nathaniel McCaffrey in 1897, who was the first priest to regularly

reside at Cambridge. Shortly after his coming, the Catholics bought the Shultz property, at the corner of Gomber and North Ninth streets, and while they were erecting a small church on the rear of the lot, he said mass and held services at William Armbuster's, on West Wheeling avenue.

Then let it be recorded that the first Catholic church in Cambridge was on Gomber avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, and it was dedicated by Bishop Watterson in December, 1897. The Bishop being of national reputation, and many never having seen a bishop, the attendance was very large. This good bishop was noted for his zeal in the cause of temperance.

The first parish formed in Cambridge was organized by Father McCaffrey, who was succeeded by Father James Slevin, who remained only eight months, retiring on account of his extreme old age. Then came Rev. C. H. A. Watterson as pastor, beginning his labors in July, 1901. The congregation grew and flourished spiritually, under his administration. In June, 1904, he was selected to organize a parish in East Newark, Ohio. The same year and month he was succeeded by the present able pastor, Rev. J. H. Wagner. Under his guidance, the congregation has almost, if not quite, doubled its membership.

In 1910 (present year) there is being completed a magnificent brick church, with a parochial school building on the lots above described, on the corner of Gomber and North Seventh streets. This is known as St. Benedict's church. The church will easily seat seven hundred persons. The interior finish of this building is indeed elegant; its altars are works of high art, the main one costing in excess of eight hundred dollars. This church building is considered one of the finest in this section of the country. Its dedication was on Sunday, November 20, 1910, when Bishop Hartley, of Columbus, officiated, being assisted by Father Waterson and Father O'Boylan, of Newark, and Father Mattingly of Lancaster.

The Slavish Roman Catholic church at Byesville was begun in June, 1905, and completed in November of the same year. It was erected at an expense of seven thousand dollars, and its location is on Fifth street, south of Main. The congregation in 1907 was over seven hundred. A nine-room parsonage was provided south from the church, at a cost of five thousand dollars. Rev. E. F. Rahtarsik, pastor, was the man who put this church on its present standing.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant church at Cambridge was formed by Rev. Cornelius Springer, in 1830, with seven members, Thomas McIlyar and wife,

Peter Corbet and wife, Zephima C. Suitt and wife and Thomas Sarchet. Mr. Sarchet did not become a full member until 1832.

Services were held in the lower room of the old Masonic building, on Seventh street. A small brick church was built in 1832, Thomas Sarchet having donated the lot and built the church. In 1832 the society was reorganized and Thomas Sarchet, Solomon Tomolson and wife, Sarah Tingle and others, became members in full communion. The local church at this time belonged to Cambridge circuit. Rev. William Reeves and wife and Rev. George Broure served as evangelists before any regular pastor was appointed. Rev. Jacob Meyers and Rev. A. H. Basset seem to have been on the Cambridge circuit at this time and preached at Cambridge, as Rev. Springer lived at Zanesville. The first pastor in charge was Rev. Jacob Ragan, he having been appointed by the Pittsburg conference in the autumn of 1832. Rev. Ragan died here October 3, 1834, and his body rests in the old cemetery here. Singular enough to relate, it appears that with the passing of all these years only two pastors died in Cambridge from this church, Revs. Ragan and John Rowcliff. Rev. Dobbins filled out Rev. Ragan's time. The records show that Revs. J. Burns and George Claney were appointed pastors of Cambridge circuit in 1834 and supplied Cambridge. Rev. John Herbert came in 1836; Revs. Israel Thrapp and A. H. Basset, in 1838 and 1840. Following came pastors, Jacob Nichols and John Rowcliff, the latter dying in 1846. Then came Rev. William Munhall and Rev. Washington Mannard in 1849. These were succeeded by George Caney and Joel Thrapp. This brings it to 1851, when Cambridge became a station and Rev. Springer became pastor in 1852. In 1853 came William Ross; Rev. Washington Mannard, 1855; Rev. John Burns, 1860. Then Cambridge was attached to Cambridge circuit again and Rev. C. L. Sears and Rev. J. W. Case were appointed pastors in 1863. In 1865 came Revs. J. M. Woodward and T. H. Scott. In 1866, Revs. E. S. Hoagland and Rev. Walter Moore served. In 1871 came Revs. J. W. Woodward and O. V. W. Chandler. 1872, came Rev. K. M. Woodward. At that date Cambridge again became a station and Rev. S. A. Fisher was appointed pastor in 1873.

During the latter's pastorate the second church was erected, the same costing seven thousand dollars, and was dedicated November 26, 1876, Revs. J. J. Murray and Alexander Clark officiating, assisted by clergymen from the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1879 Rev. S. S. Fleming became pastor. Then came Revs. E. H. Scott, 1880; A. Sarchet, 1881; J. W. Thompson, 1882; M. L. Jennings, 1883; J. A. Thrapp, 1887; F. A. Brown, 1890; G. E. McManiman, 1895; J. A. Selby, 1896; S. A. Fisher, 1901; C. E. Sheppard, 1904; W. E. Harrison, 1910, and still serving as pastor.

During the seventy-five years history of this church there seems to have been thirty-one regular pastors. Of these only twelve are now living. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Selby that the third church building was erected at a cost of thirteen thousand and ten dollars. It was dedicated June 19, 1898, by Doctors F. T. Tagg, of Baltimore, and M. L. Jennings, of Pittsburg, assisted by Doctors D. C. Coburn, W. L. Wells, J. A. Selby and F. A. Brown. During Rev. Sheppard's time as pastor here, the heating plant system was installed and a beautiful pipe organ was secured and other improvements made upon the church, which is indeed a model house of worship.

BYESVILLE.

The Byesville Methodist Protestant church was organized about 1873, Rev. John Burns, D. D., of the Cambridge Methodist Protestant church, officiating. The organization took place in the home of Liburn B. Rodgers, then living at Old Town, just east from Enon Baptist church. The following is a list of charter members: L. B. Rodgers and wife, Isaac Hoopman and wife, Wesley Gorsuch and wife, Mary (Kaufman) Cummings.

At first they met at private houses and in a log building at the forks of the road near Trail run, where they worshiped until the fall of 1853, when a church known as Bethlehem, was dedicated, Rev. Joel Thrapp, D. D., officiating. This served until 1880 when the society bought a lot and erected a new church at the corner of Main and Depot streets in Byesville, which served until 1903, when the present commodious edifice was erected, at the corner of Main and North High streets.

The pastors who have faithfully served this people include these: Rev. William Ross, Rev. Joel Thrapp, D. D., Rev. Orr, Rev. Israel Thrapp, Rev. William Sears, Rev. Case, Rev. John Burns, D. D., Rev. E. S. Hoagland, Rev. J. C. Ogle, Rev. Thomas Scott, Rev. A. Harrison, Rev. J. P. King, Rev. J. M. Woodward, Rev. O. V. W. Chandler, D. D., Rev. S. A. Tisher, D. D., Rev. W. L. Wells, D. D., Rev. J. B. McCormick, D. D., Rev. W. H. Guy, Rev. S. S. Fisher, D. D., Sc. D., Rev. G. E. McManiman, D. D., Rev. Joseph Gray, Rev. W. S. Cairns, D. D., Rev. D. C. Weese, Rev. C. R. Blades, Rev. C. S. McGrath, Rev. C. E. Stockdale.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Presbyterianism has always been a strong factor in the county—both the regular and United Presbyterian bodies. The following facts have been furnished by the present pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cambridge, at the request of the publishers of this work:

In the year 1827 Rev. William Wallace was authorized by some presbytery to visit the village of Cambridge and establish a Presbyterian church organization. In accordance with directions he effected such an organization in April of that year. Three elders were elected, viz: Thomas Oldham, James Wilson and Jesse Johnston. Their meetings for preaching services were held in the court house, and for some time Rev. William Wallace ministered to the congregation, preaching for them at stated intervals. In the year 1834 the names of John B. Thompson, M. D., David Burt and Ebenezer Smith were added to the roll of sessions, and the names of Silas Burt and Michael Rogers were added in the year 1837.

About the year 1837 Rev. James Black supplied the church for some little time; he was followed by Rev. John Arthur, who supplied the congregation for two or three years. After this Rev. William Wallace furnished whatever preaching service they had until the year 1850.

At a congregational meeting held in 1845 the following elders were elected: Samuel Wilson, Hugh Wilson, Thomas Oldham, Jr. Later the name of John McFarland was added to the roll of eldership. The church records will show that these men were of the strictest sect, and administered the law accordingly.

The congregation of Cambridge was a part of the presbytery of Zanesville and when the union of the Old-School and New-School Presbyterian churches was formed it was transferred to the presbytery of St. Clairsville.

About the first of October, 1853, Rev. William V. Milligan, a young man who had been licensed by the presbytery of St. Clairsville in April, 1853, went out to Uniontown, Muskingum county, Ohio, to preach for Rev. William Ferguson, while Rev. Ferguson would fill an appointment that he had made at Cambridge, Ohio. The young man suggested that Rev. Ferguson let him fill the appointment at Cambridge, the request was granted and on the first Sunday of November, 1853, Rev. Milligan preached his first sermon for the congregation that he was to serve for forty-five years. He agreed to preach as supply until the first of April, 1854. During the winter his work was very successful, and the records show that there were two meetings of the session held that winter for the purpose of receiving new members. As the pastor in charge was not an ordained minister, Rev. William Ferguson moderated one meeting and Rev. Jacob Milligan the other. The congregation was so well pleased with the ministrations of Rev. Milligan that in the spring of 1854 they gave him a call to become their pastor, and in the little brick church which occupied the site of the present commodious structure, he was ordained by the presbytery of Zanesville, May 10, 1854.

The history of the congregation is practically the history of the work of Rev. W. V. Milligan, D. D., for the next forty-five years. The work begun on the first Sabbath of November, 1853, was continued without intermission or a single vacation, missing but two Sundays appointment till the last Sabbath of November, 1898. The last service of Doctor Milligan was Sabbath evening and a large congregation was present. At the close of the service Doctor Milligan announced that the pulpit of the Presbyterian church would be vacant that night at twelve o'clock. Doctor Milligan retired from the active work of the ministry with the good will of not only the members of his own congregation, but of the entire community. Coming to the congregation fresh from the seminary, he had given to the congregation a life of faithful service; the strong, vigorous church that he left as a monument is a fitting testimonial to the character of that service rendered, not as unto man but as unto God. Since Doctor Milligan resigned he has seen three pastors called to the pulpit. The present pastor attributes much of his success to the helpful counsel and cheerful advice given by him, who, as a father in Israel, is loved and respected by all who know him. He has already passed the mark of four-score years, yet is his natural force not abated, nor his interest in the congregation which he served so long lessened.

When Doctor Milligan took charge of the work in 1853 there were eighty-three names on the church roll. The village of Cambridge had a population of less than a thousand, and had at least four other congregations at work in this limited territory, viz: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, and Associate, afterward the United Presbyterian. The growth of the Presbyterian organization was a steady one, about twenty names being added each year, and when Doctor Milligan closed his pastorate in 1898 the church had a membership of two hundred and fifty.

Doctor Milligan was quite a builder in more senses than one. In 1857 the congregation, under his direction, erected a building costing over four thousand dollars, and in 1893 the present modern structure was erected at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

In 1876 Rev. William Bryant was elected elder. In 1892 the following were selected elders: Samuel J. McMahon, Alexander Fulton, Jonathan F. Oldham, W. B. Green and Howard W. Luccock. In the year 1900 William F. Dollison, Samuel W. Luccock, Oscar Dougherty, Robert H. Mills and Samuel E. Boden were elected to the eldership, and in 1906 the following were elected and installed as elders: C. C. Laughlin, George M. Williams, Chester Lloyd, J. M. Carr, Edward B. Milligan, E. A. Scott and J. M. Wood.

Rev. W. F. Weir, D. D., was elected to the pastorate of the congregation,

May 24, 1899, and was installed August 6th of the same year. Doctor Weir came to the congregation just at a time when an active, aggressive man was needed. Cambridge had begun to grow very rapidly. He proved to be just the man for the place. In a short pastorate of less than four years he added over two hundred members to the church and when he left the congregation, to accept a call to Ashtabula, he left a strong, vigorous congregation of over four hundred members.

On July 15, 1903, Rev. Ken C. Hayes was called to the pulpit made vacant by the resignation of Doctor Weir. Rev. Hayes was installed September 28, 1903. Doctor Hayes was a very forcible preacher, a man of most pleasing personality, and had a quiet but successful pastorate of six years, when he resigned to accept a call to another congregation.

The present pastor, Rev. William L. McCormick, was installed September 21, 1909. Since the beginning of the present pastorate there have been ninety accessions to the church and the congregation is in a most prosperous condition financially, and on every hand there is evidence of the presence and blessing of the Holy Spirit. At present the congregation has a membership of almost five hundred, and the prospect for future growth were never more promising.

CUMBERLAND.

The Buffalo Presbyterian church, at Cumberland, was organized in 1816. It now has a membership of three hundred and fifty. It is one of the oldest and most substantial churches in Guernsey county, and of the entire state, in the list of country churches.

Three church buildings have served this people, the first being situated just to the north of the village of Cumberland, the second in the western end of the village and the present one about the center. The last named was erected in 1894, is of brick, and cost eighteen thousand dollars.

The pastors who have served this congregation have been: Revs. Baldridge, 1817-23; William Wallace, 1824-38; Thomas P. Gordon, 1840-42; M. M. Brown, 1843-1853; William R. Fulton, 1853-55; John R. Duncan, 1857-1864; Henry C. Foulke, 1867-78; F. M. Kumler, 1880-89; H. C. Morledge, 1890-1909; David C. Whitemarsh, 1909, the present pastor.

LORE CITY.

The Lore City Presbyterian church is midway between Washington and Senecaville. The people erected a neat little church here and effected an

organization in 1884, with forty-seven members. This church has been ministered to by the pastors of Washington and Senecaville.

WASHINGTON.

Washington Presbyterian church was formed by early settlers from out the sturdy Scotch-Irish people. They first met at the village hotel and they depended on traveling ministers. The first house of worship was erected in 1812, and was a small log house built by the people. It stood just outside the village, near the old graveyard. Ten years later an addition was made to this log church and in 1827 a new brick church was provided in the town. This was almost totally destroyed in 1834 by a wind storm, was rebuilt and enlarged, and served until 1860, when, in a year later, the present church was erected.

This church was organized in 1811, under the name of Leatherwood, which was changed to Washington in 1822. Rev. John Boyd was instrumental in founding this congregation. The pastors serving for many years are found in the Lore City and Senecaville church histories of this denomination. This church has experienced many great revivals, the largest probably in its entire history being that of 1839, under Rev. Samuel Hair. Other revival seasons were in 1858 and 1885.

SENECAVILLE.

The Senecaville Presbyterian church was organized in 1810 by Rev. John Boyd, whose labors were divided between this point and Leatherwood. In 1815 Rev. James Smith accepted a call, and he died in 1819. The next pastor was Rev. Thomas B. Clark, who began in 1821 and continued nine years. The church then remained vacant a number of years, during which time a great revival broke out. But without a pastor, the congregation became scattered again, and a Cumberland Presbyterian society was formed which almost absorbed the original mother Presbyterian church. In 1835 came Rev. David Polk, who brought the fragments of the church together again and their property was restored to them and much good done. Following him came Rev. John Arthur for eighteen months, then came Rev. John Alexander in 1842, continuing until 1853. During this period the congregation flourished and grew in numbers greatly. In 1854 came Rev. William Ferguson, and gave the church one-fourth of his time until 1862, after which all of his time was devoted to the church at Washington. During his labors a church was built

and a great revival followed. Then the churches of Senecaville and Washington were dissolved and separate congregations formed. Then was built the church of Bulah, at Claysville; Rev. W. R. Miller took charge of this and continued until 1867. In 1868 Rev. Courtwright became pastor and he resigned in 1870. In 1874, Rev. R. B. Porter was made pastor, continuing until 1876. After the resignation of this man took place the former relationship with the church at Washington was resumed, and Rev. A. G. Eagleson became pastor of the Washington church, supplying this church two years. In 1879 Rev. J. P. Stafford, D. D., began his labors as stated supply, continuing a year and a half. Doctor Miller also supplied for a short season. In 1883 Rev. Newton Donaldson, a pastor of the Washington church, became pastor at Senecaville, remaining for five years. Soon after his coming a new church was formed at Lore City, composed of members from both Senecaville and Washington. These three churches constituted the charge of Mr. Donaldson, and his ministry was very successful. Rev. Charles McCracken succeeded Mr. Donaldson, continuing three years. The next pastor was Rev. McMaster, who remained three years. (No further data was sent to the author of this work.)

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A church of this denomination was organized in Spencer township, in 1835, by a number of Presbyterians who were dissatisfied with the creed and teachings of the mother church; hence they, in connection with Rev. Isaac Shook, of Tennessee, formed what they desired and finally were permitted to call it the "Cumberland Presbyterian church." It was made up largely from members of the old Buffalo Presbyterian church. The first membership (August, 1835) was forty-two. It has flourished well and had many strong pastors, including Revs. Shook, Thomas Thomas, Ezra K. Squire, D. D., A. D. Hail, D. D., W. G. Archer and others of later days. In 1895 they occupied their second church building, a fine brick church.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

There are now, in this county, the following United Brethren churches: The Cambridge churches, the Four Mile Hill church, the one at Gibson, the one at Senecaville and one at Chestnut Hill.

The Otterbein United Brethren church, near Four Mile Hill, east of Cambridge, in Centre township, was formed many years ago. It now has a membership of fifty-four. Its house of worship consists of a frame structure,

thirty-by fifty feet, now valued at two thousand five hundred dollars. This is served by the pastor of the Second church of Cambridge, at present, and has been for three years.

The Madison avenue United Brethren church, at Cambridge, was organized in August, 1891, by Rev. I. Dennis, pastor. The charter members were Peter Grudier and wife, Mrs. Naff, Mrs. R. Evans, Miss Anna Bailey and Joseph Moore. The following winter seventy-five members were received into the church from a revival conducted by Reverend Dennis. The present number of active members is two hundred and seventy-six.

The following have served as pastors: Rev. W. S. Coder, 1893; Rev. A. M. Shepherd, 1894; Rev. J. S. Jones, from 1895 to 1904; Rev. W. S. White, from 1904 to 1906; Rev. W. O. Siffert, 1906 to 1911.

The society purchased the Madison avenue school property in 1892 for one thousand five hundred and ten dollars and have remodeled the building and built a good parsonage. The present value of the church property is fixed at seven thousand five hundred dollars and free from debts.

The Second United Brethren church, located in East Cambridge, on the road leading to Byesville, was organized by Rev. W. O. Siffert, of the First United Brethren church of Cambridge, September 6, 1908. The charter members were as follows: James H. Barrow, Mrs. J. H. Barrow, Mrs. J. H. Buckingham, Cecil Buckingham, Mr. and Mrs. Landman, Charles Landman, Martha Landman, Ernest Landman, J. H. Hollett, Mrs. J. H. Hollett, H. W. Thatcher, Mrs. H. W. Thatcher, Mabel Thatcher, Mrs. Jane Willis, Maud Willis, Mrs. Maud Biggs, Mrs. Lizzie Bebout, J. D. Olliver.

Rev. C. C. Slater began his pastorate—the church's first—October 4, 1908. A frame church was erected, twenty-eight by forty feet in size, costing one thousand two hundred dollars. The present membership of this society is one hundred and four.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, at the corner of South Ninth street and Madison avenue, Cambridge, was organized September 9, 1901. There were twenty-two charter members and at present the church enjoys a membership of one hundred.

The pastors who have served this society are as follows: Rev. O. Z. Horshman, 1901 to 1904; Rev. W. J. Kratz, 1904 to date, 1910. A neat church, built of tile, was erected so that it was dedicated December 21, 1902. Its cost was four thousand dollars.

PLEASANT CITY.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, of Pleasant City (formerly Point Pleasant), was organized April 1, 1864, by the following charter membership: Isaac Secrest, Mary Secrest, Elizabeth Albin, John W. Spaid, Elizabeth Spaid, Thomas Albin, Thomas A. Dyson, Christina M. Dyson, Sarah M. Dyson, Eliza A. Savely, Sarah Dyson, Martha J. Albin, Elizabeth A. Kackley, Levi Secrest, Elizabeth Secrest, Timothy Hickle, Hannah Hickle, Elizabeth Jordan, John Sluter, Barbara Secrest, Baylis D. Kackley and Mahala Secrest. These persons were also nearly all charter members of the Harmony Evangelical Lutheran church, organized at Hartford, Ohio, in 1848. The organization of the church now being treated was effected in the old school house in Pleasant City, under direction of Rev. Reuben Smith. The Methodist Episcopal church building was used by the Lutherans until in 1869, when the Lutherans decided to build for themselves a house of worship. During the remaining months of 1869 and into the early months of 1870, while the new building was being completed, the congregation held services and Sunday school in the brick building now owned by John Stranathan, on the northwest corner of the public square.

Early in 1869, the building committee purchased from Jonas D. and Sarah A. Arnold, for one hundred and fifty dollars, the southeast corner lot from the public square. The building committee consisted of Abraham Thompson, Dr. William Teeter, John W. Spaid, John H. Finley and Thomas Albin.

A substantial frame structure, forty by fifty feet, was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. Early in June, 1870, this building was dedicated to the worship of God.

The first officers were: Thomas Dyson and Timothy Hickle, elders; John W. Spaid and Thomas Albin, deacons. Mr. Albin is still living and has served his church in an official capacity since 1864. The congregation worshiped here from 1870 until 1898, when the house was removed and a new church building erected. The old building was moved to the north side of Main street, and is now used as a business room and dwelling apartments. When the new church was built the building committee was as follows: W. F. Bierly, Samuel Finley, T. S. Nicholson, C. F. Floto and J. A. Kackley. The cornerstone was laid July 3, 1898, and the house was dedicated on New Year's day, 1899, Rev. S. A. Orl. D. D., of Springfield, Ohio, delivering the dedicatory sermon. The new structure cost about four thousand dollars, but the building and furniture could not be furnished today, at the going prices for labor

and material, for less than six thousand dollars. It is a very comfortable, commodious and churchly structure.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and three communicants and one hundred and forty-one baptized members. It now enjoys its largest membership. It has a Sunday school of two hundred and fifteen scholars, with W. F. Bierly as its efficient superintendent.

The charter members of this prosperous church still surviving are: Thomas Albin, Eliza A. Savely, Elizabeth A. Kackley, Martha J. Dyson and Levi Secrest.

The 1910 officers are: Dr. J. A. Kackley, A. C. Flanagan and Thomas Albin, elders; T. A. Spaid, Robert M. Shields and O. E. Trenner, deacons. The church society is free from debt and has a good working balance in its treasury. Harmony and good will mark the work of this church.

The parsonage, which is the joint property of Harmony, St. Paul and Mt. Zion congregations, is a comfortable, commodious eight-room dwelling, located on the same street and lot of the church.

The following pastors have served this people: Reuben Smith, 1864 to 1866; James Shrieves, 1867 to 1873; A. R. Smith, 1873 to 1876; D. M. Harme, 1878 to 1880; J. Steck, 1880 to close of; A. C. Martin, 1881 to close of; L. S. Jones, 1881 to 1882; A. Sell, 1882 to 1883; J. R. Booher, 1883 to 1884; S. B. Hyman, 1885 to 1887; S. E. Slater, 1888 to 1890; A. J. Hauk, 1890 to 1892; A. R. Felton, 1893 to 1895; C. F. Floto, 1895 to 1900; William Hesse, 1900 to 1902; C. F. Floto, 1902 to 1905; J. F. Hershisier, 1905 to 1908; H. A. Richardson, 1908, April 15, and is still serving as pastor.

SENECAVILLE.

The Lutheran church at Senecaville was founded in 1827 by Rev. William G. Keil, born at Strasburg, Virginia, in 1799 and died at Senecaville in 1892. His labors were great and extended over much of the territory in southern Ohio. This faithful man preached here more than forty years. The church has never been strong since his labors ceased. The greatest revival in the history of this church was in the winter of 1833-34, when many prominent citizens were converted.

A call was extended to Rev. William G. Keil to become pastor. Henry Secrest and Henry F. Frye, elders, and Peter D. Robins and James L. Gilbreath were the first regularly elected officials of the congregation. Peter D. Robins was elected clerk and Robertson Rose and Casper Lurrick were chosen choir-masters.

During the first year of this church's existence the membership was increased to sixty-nine. But one of the church members, Miss Elizabeth R. Frye, of Derwent, is still living. The old church building served its purpose and was replaced by the present structure. It was in 1896 that a new house was built on the site of the old one. W. H. Spaid, E. E. Nulund and J. R. Miley were chosen to serve as a building committee. The contract was let to J. W. Spaid. The corner-stone was laid June 14, 1896, and the church was dedicated to the worship of God December 27, 1896, Rev. H. L. Wiles, D. D., of Mansfield, Ohio, officiating. The estimated cost of the building was about three thousand dollars, and at a time when wages and material were much cheaper than at present. Recent improvements amount to additional expense of about seven hundred dollars.

THE HARMONY CHURCH.

The Harmony Evangelical Lutheran congregation has a very beautiful, comfortable and churchly edifice in which to worship. Rededicatory services were held November 6, 1910, the present pastor, Rev. H. A. Richardson, delivering the sermon and Rev. W. J. Krutz, of Cambridge, delivering the evening discourse. This church now has one hundred and thirteen communicants and one hundred and fifty-one baptized members. It is out of debt and has a neat sum to its credit in the treasury. There is no internal strife, and a general good feeling and spirit prevails. It has a flourishing Sunday school, an interesting prayer meeting, a well attended Christian Endeavor society and an active, helpful Ladies' Aid Society. The prospects for the future are very bright. May Almighty God continue to bless and favor this congregation in the future as He has during the past sixty-two years of its existence.

The following have served as the pastors of this church: Revs. W. G. Keil, 1848 to 1860, twelve years; George Sinsabaugh, 1860 to 1862, two years; A. C. Felker, 1862 to 1864, two years; Reuben Smith, 1864 to 1866, two years; James Shrivvers, 1867 to 1873, six years; A. R. Smith, 1873 to 1876, three years; D. M. Harmer, 1878 to 1880, two years; J. Steck, 1880 to 1881 (supply), three months; A. C. Martin, 1881 (supply), three months; L. S. Jones, 1881 to 1882, one year; A. Sell, 1882 to 1883, one year; J. K. Boolur, 1883 to 1884, one year; S. B. Hyman, 1885 to 1887, two years; S. E. Slater, 1888 to 1890, two years; A. J. Hank, 1890 to 1892, two years; A. K. Floto, 1895 to 1900, four years and nine months; William Hesse, 1900 to 1902, two years; C. F. Floto, 1902 to 1905, three years; J. F. Hieshiser, 1905 to 1908, two years, two months; H. A. Richardson, 1908, present pastor.

Harmony Evangelical church, of Hartford, was organized and has had the following history, as written by the present pastor, Rev. H. A. Richardson:

Preliminary steps leading to the founding of a Lutheran church at Hartford, Guernsey county, Ohio, were taken about three years before a permanent organization was effected and a church edifice built.

On the 30th day of January, 1845, at a special meeting of the undersigned held in Hartford, for the purpose of considering the erection of a house of worship and effecting a church organization, it was resolved:

"First—That it be and is hereby recommended that the contemplated building be thirty-four feet by forty-four feet, a good substantial frame structure, weather-boarded with planed poplar boards, four windows in each side and two in one end and opposite the doors in the other end, windows to have twenty-four lights each, ten inches by twelve, and one row of same size above each door.

"Second—That the trustees invariably belong to the Lutheran church.

"Third—That we proceed to the election of three trustees. The election resulted in the choice of Henry Secrest, Henry F. Frye and Peter D. Robins.

"Fourth—That the said trustees proceed forthwith to carry the above purpose into execution."

Signed by Henry F. Frye, Henry Secrest and Peter D. Robins, John Hickie, John Birkhammer, William Spaid, Abraham Albin, Michael Spaid, Henry Trumer and Jacob Cale.

The above specifications do not seem to be very explicit for the building of a house of worship, but it is presumed that they were amply sufficient for those days of simple and honest dealing. With a few minor changes the house was erected according to these plans, sometime within the next three years. On the 22nd day of January, 1848, a permanent organization was effected. The names of the following persons appear as church members: John Stins, Henry Secrest, Elizabeth Secrest, Henry Trumer, Sarah Trumer, Abraham Albin, John Hickie, Robertson Rose, James L. Gilbreath, Henry F. Frye, Timothy Hickie, Margaret Spaid, Casper Lurrick, Peter D. Robins, Deborah M. Robins, Mahala Moore, Christina Dyson, Mary Dyson, Elizabeth R. Frye and Mary Frye, twenty in all.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

St. John's Mission, Cambridge, Ohio, was organized by the Rev. J. M. Kendrick, D. D., general missionary of the diocese of Southern Ohio. The exact date of the organization is unknown, but it is certain that it took place

in the fore part of the eighties. Services were first held in the old Methodist church on Gaston avenue and Ninth street. Before long the place of holding services was changed, and the congregation worshipped in the hall above Hawthorne's drug store on Wheeling avenue. The present church building on Steubenville avenue, near Sixth street, was opened for services on November 15, 1891. The church was consecrated by the bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Southern Ohio, our present Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, D. D., on October 26, 1897.

When the mission was organized Dr. William T. Ramsey was appointed lay reader. The first clergyman in charge was the Rev. C. B. Mee, 1886-1888. During a vacancy of two years the Rev. R. K. Nash officiated occasionally. After this the following clergymen served at St. John's: Rev. C. E. Butler, 1890-93; Dr. William T. Ramsey, 1893-95; Rev. R. McCutcheon, 1895-96; Rev. Geo. P. Torrence, 1897-1899; Rev. C. E. Byrer, 1901-1903; Ven. John R. Matthews, 1903-1904; Rev. Smith, 1904; Rev. A. Ramsey, 1904-1907; Ven. J. H. Dodshon, 1907-1910; Rev. Alexander J. J. Gruetter, 1910. The present rector is the arch-deacon of Columbus, the Ven. J. H. Dodshon, and his assistant is the minister in charge, the Rev. A. J. J. Gruetter.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The First United Presbyterian church of Cambridge was organized in 1814, hence is one of the oldest religious societies in the county. Its pastors have been as follows: Revs. James McClain, 1824-1839; James McGill, 1839-1850; Thomas Brown, 1850-60; William H. McFarland, 1860 to 1900; Thomas D. Edgar, October 4, 1900, to April 30, 1905; J. W. Ashwood, November 5, 1905, and still serving. The present membership of this church is seven hundred and fifty-seven.

Their various places for worship since 1814 have been, first, a tent on the hill above the "fish-basket" on Wills creek; second, a small brick church on the lot where is now located the J. E. Sankey house, on East Steubenville avenue; third, a frame church on the present site of the church now in use; fourth, the present church edifice, a large brick structure erected about 1860, located on Steubenville avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

The Second United Presbyterian church, Cambridge, was organized May 20, 1897, with a membership of seventy. The following named persons were elected the first ruling elders in the congregation: W. S. Heade, Esq., W. W. Hawthorne, David P. Wilson, W. E. Boden and A. N. Thompson. The following named persons constituted the first board of trustees of the congrega-

tion: J. N. McCartney, W. N. Patterson, R. D. Hood, W. L. Boden, W. V. Garvin, and James Reynolds.

The congregation worshipped in a hall for some time until the present church building, located on West Eighth street, was completed in June, 1900. The congregation has had three pastors. The Rev. Thomas C. Pollock was chosen as the first pastor, and began his work August 1, 1897, and served the congregation as pastor until November 4, 1901. The Rev. Gilbert O. Miller was selected as the second pastor, commencing his labors July 1, 1902, and served in this capacity for five years. The Rev. R. A. Elliott was the third pastor chosen, and commenced his labors October 1, 1907, and is still serving this congregation as pastor. During the thirteen years of the church's existence eight hundred and fifty-one persons have been added to the church roll. There is now a membership of more than five hundred.

THE CHURCH AT BYESVILLE.

The First United Presbyterian church of Byesville was formed September 7, 1904. The following were the charter members: Dr. W. T. Long, Mrs. W. T. Long, Miss Gail Long, Mr. M. S. Guthrie, Mrs. M. S. Guthrie, Mrs. Nettie A. Fulton, Mrs. J. S. McMunn, Miss D. Rata McMunn, Master J. I. McMunn, Mr. J. L. Patterson, Mrs. J. L. Patterson, Mr. J. R. Duff, Mrs. J. R. Duff, R. B. Henderson, Mr. C. J. White, Mrs. C. J. White.

The present membership is about forty-five. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. J. S. McMunn, April to October, 1904; R. R. Caldwell, January 1, 1905, to August 1, 1906; A. P. Duncan, July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1910; L. A. Kerr, August 7, 1910, and still the pastor.

A church edifice, located on West Main street, Byesville, was dedicated on April 18, 1909, which cost five thousand dollars. It is a frame structure.

WASHINGTON.

The United Presbyterian church at Washington, Wills township, this county, was organized in 1824 and none of the charter members are now living. The present membership of this church is seventy-three. The following pastors have served here: Revs. Samuel Findley, 1824-36; Alexander Miller, 1838-40; Hugh Forsythe, 1842-52; William Johnston, 1856-66; S. M. Hutchman, 1867-74; I. N. White, 1875-1904; E. G. McKibben, 1905, to present time.

PLEASANT HILL.

Pleasant Hill United Presbyterian church was formed in Jefferson township, November 5, 1867, by the following persons: T. C. Kirkwood, Mrs. Sydney ———, Mrs. Mary Maxwell and possibly others. The pastors have been: Rev. Rufus Johnston, Rev. J. W. Martin, 1874-82; Rev. J. H. Nash, 1883-1902; E. G. McKibben, who commenced his pastorate in 1905. The present membership is one hundred and nine.

THE LEBANON CHURCH.

The Lebanon United Presbyterian church in Adams township was formed April 24, 1824. David Proudfit was transferred from Laurel Hill, Pennsylvania, to Crooked Creek, Muskingum county, Ohio, and Lebanon was made a connection. He died June 11, 1830.

In 1834 Reverend Welsh, a young man, came, and was installed April 22, 1835, over Crooked Creek and Lebanon. He lived only one year and in 1836 Rev. Benjamin Waddle, D. D., took charge. By 1838 Lebanon had increased to seventy-three families and was organized as a separate charge by electing William Proudfit, John Duff, Samuel McKnight and Robert Wagstaff as ruling elders. In 1842 Doctor Waddle was released and in 1843 Rev. Samuel Wallace was installed and released in 1849. In April, 1850, Rev. James Duncan, D. D., took charge and served until 1874, being followed by Rev. R. C. Criswell in April, 1878, serving until October, 1885. Then came Rev. E. E. White in 1886, being released in 1894. In 1908 Rev. H. B. McElree took charge for one year. The present membership is one hundred and ten. In 1905 a church was erected at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The present officers are: W. L. Simpson, J. C. Cowden, Elmer Duff and James Stewart, ruling elders. The trustees are Clark Trimble, Mathew Wells and Fred McCleary.

THE CHURCH AT FAIRVIEW.

The United Presbyterian church of Fairview was formed about 1823. Among the pastors who have served this people may be recalled now: Revs. Samuel Findley, D. D.; Hugh Forsythe, 1842 to 1861; G. W. Goudy, 1862-66; S. M. Hutchison, 1868-74; I. N. White, D. D., 1875-1904; E. L. Eagleson, 1905-08, and the pastorate has been vacant since that date.

The first church building was a stone structure at the cemetery south-

west of Fairview. The second one was a large frame building west of the village and the third in the village, a frame costing three thousand five hundred dollars.

The present membership is seventy. For many years this was a strong church, but by removals, the erection of other churches and other causes the society had dwindled to its present number.

There are other churches of this denomination in the county, but they have failed to furnish data for a historical sketch. Among these may be named the churches at Mt. Harmon, Northfield, The Ridge, Salem, Clear Fork, Londonderry and Sand Hill meeting places.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The First Baptist church of Cambridge was organized June 4, 1851, by the following constituent members: David A. Meeks, Matilda Meeks, Wyatt Hutchison, Mary Hutchison, Mordecai McPeck and wife, Nancy Deets, Mary O'Haven, John S. Suitt, Helen Suitt, Philo Stoddart, Nancy Stoddart, John B. Ambler, Sarah A. Ambler, Nancy Ambler, Jacob O'Haner, Rebecca O'Haner, Lewis Ambler, Mary Ann Ambler, Batsheba Ambler, Jane Ambler Wayes, Margaret Jackson, Hannah Jane Sarchet, Clarissa Alters, Levi Clark, A. S. Dennison, Mary Gillett, Julia Ann Sigman, Elder James Murray, Isabell Murray, Ellen McIllyar, Sarah Laird Gudgeon, Albright McPeck.

The following have served as pastors in this church: Revs. W. Mears, June, 1851, to September, 1853; B. Y. Siegfried, 1853-59; C. H. Gunther, 1860-62; G. W. Churchill, 1867; Allen Darrow, 1875; Rev. Pendler; B. Y. Siegfried, second term; L. B. Moore, 1887 to 1899; Fred A. Boyngton, 1899-1903; David S. Cannon, 1904-09; Rolle E. Brown, 1910 and the present pastor.

A frame church was erected in 1860 at a cost of two thousand dollars. Preparations are being made to erect a handsome church on the site of the old one, on the corner of Steubenville avenue and Eighth street. The present membership of this church is four hundred and twenty-five.

In the Cambridge Baptist Association are the following points: Adamsville, Beaver, Brushy Fork, Byesville, First and Second Cambridge churches, Old Centre church, Clear Fork, Mt. Zion, Newcomerstown, Otsego, Pleasant View, Salem, Salt Fork, White Eyes Plains, Wills Creek.

The Second Baptist church of Cambridge was organized as a mission Sunday school in January, 1897, under the auspices of the Young People's

Union of the First Baptist church. The three persons most active in the organization were Mrs. J. M. Amos, Rev. L. B. Moore and Charles L. McCollum. The school was organized in a little store room at No. 514 North Second street. February 18, 1899, a new church edifice, valued at one thousand two hundred dollars, was dedicated free of debt. The building was twenty-four by forty feet and erected on a lot between Second and Third streets, on Woodworth avenue. The lot was given to the school by Mrs. Lucy Broom. Two additions have been made to this building. The present value of the property is three thousand dollars. October 24, 1902, the West End, as it was called, became a branch of the First church of Cambridge, with Rev. L. F. Taylor as assistant pastor. July 10, 1907, the branch became an independent church organization. Thirty-three members from the First Baptist church of Cambridge formed the new society. Rev. H. H. Bawden organized the church and became its first pastor. Those who have served as pastors since the Sunday school was organized are Revs. L. B. Moore, F. C. Boughton, L. F. Taylor, D. E. Carmon, George Phillips, Justin Nixon, H. H. Bawden and the present pastor, Rev. E. E. Barnhart. The first deacon was B. F. Johnson. With the exception of sixteen months, Charles L. McCollum has been the superintendent since the school was organized. The present membership of the church is ninety-five.

The charter members of this church were as follows: Rev. H. H. Bawden and wife, Charles L. McCollum, Clarence C. Way, B. F. Johnson, Carrie Johnson, Wilbur Johnson, Elsie Eaton, Willa Maple, Mary E. Hall, Martha Freeman, Mrs. Jane Mitchell, W. A. Wilson, Mrs. Esther Wilson, Mrs. Mabel Walters, Mrs. Nellie Gibson, Lester E. Mitchell, Mrs. Lucinda Aiken, Mrs. Bertha Beany, Mrs. Anna Ogle, Mrs. Emma Shriver, Floyd A. Lower, George F. Hodder, Augusta Hodder, H. J. Freas, H. J. Freas, Jr., Mrs. Jennie Wiltshire, Mrs. Julia Maple, Mrs. Ninnie Shatto, Mrs. Nora Gallagher, Mrs. Myrtle Gallagher, Mrs. Luetta Willis, Mrs. Laura Sherrard, Paul J. Williams, Mrs. Sarah Williams, Mrs. Mary Larrison, Cora Clark, George M. Wilson, Mrs. Carrie Wilson.

THE MACEDONIA CHURCH.

The Macedonia Baptist church, of Cambridge, was formed in 1875, by Revs. Mason and James and now enjoys a membership of sixty-one. The charter members are: Rev. William Howery and Missonia Howery, Henry Cavender, Martha Turner, Frank Clark, Maria Thomas, Martha Burles, William T. Loggan, Neb Isaac, Eli Turner, Hannah Turner and Lewis Lacy.

The pastors who have served here are: Revs. William Howery, Moses Pickett, W. H. Beasley, H. B. Brown, ——— Peevey, M. Allen, P. P. Holland, L. S. Bolles and J. R. Green.

GOSHEN CHURCH.

The Goshen Baptist church records show that in October, 1822, seventeen persons were organized into a Baptist church, by Elders William Reese and W. R. McGowan. Elder Reese was chosen pastor. For two years services were held at private houses, but in 1824 they erected a church building on Flat run, which shows that this body of "baptized believers" built the first church in the township. Reverend Reese remained ten years, up to 1842. He received but little pay, but kept on laboring among the poor and lowly of the community in the name of the Master. Elder McGowan was the second pastor. He remained four years. Elder J. Sperry came in 1836, remaining ten years, when Elder Brown served one year. In 1848 Elder Peter Ogan was called and served until 1852. He was converted under the preaching of the first pastor, Reverend Reese.

In 1849 this church sold its property in this township, and erected a house of worship a short distance west in Rich Hill township, Muskingum county, where they still hold fast to the "faith once delivered to the saints."

CUMBERLAND CHURCH.

The Cumberland Baptist church was formed April 5, 1865, by the following members: J. R. Knowlton, Sarah B. Knowlton, Edmond R. Muzzy, Elizabeth Muzzy, John H. Daniel, Caroline F. Daniel, Thomas C. Downey, Lucinda Muzzy, Mary A. Erskine, William B. McElroy, Mary J. Harper, Mary A. Muzzy, Mrs. Lorinda Muzzy.

The first pastor was Rev. G. W. Churchill and at the end of four years the membership had increased to fifty-two. By removals and deaths this society went down, after having performed a good work.

BYESVILLE.

The First Baptist church of Byesville began its history in the summer of 1891, when Rev. J. R. Campbell, of the old Cambridge Baptist church, began preaching to a few faithful Baptists. After two months the services were held in the old school building, having used the United Brethren church

for a few months. The present church was dedicated February 22, 1903, Rev. G. E. Leonard officiating and raising the debt from the society. August 9th the church separated itself from the old Cambridge church, freeing itself from the relation of a mission church and was admitted into the Cambridge Baptist Association August 24, 1905. Rev. W. H. Wilson, the first pastor, was called to the work December 6, 1903. In 1907 the reports show a membership of one hundred and seventy-five. For three or four years this young church carried off the banner awarded to the churches in Ohio. for strength and efficiency of systematic work, and two years for Christian culture work. Its benevolences in 1907 were five hundred and fifty dollars.

CHAPTER X.

SECRET SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY.

The following chapter treats upon the fraternal orders of Guernsey county, and especially on the three great societies known as the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

THE FIRST MASONIC LODGE.

Among the early settlers in Guernsey county there was a fraternal feeling that is sadly lacking in some ways today. That this feeling might be cultivated the more, as soon as there were enough Masons in the country convenient to any one locality, they sought the organization of a lodge. The first meeting in Guernsey county was held for this purpose at the house of George R. Tingle, in Cambridge, June 22, 1822, or as Masons count datings, A. L. 5822. There were present, Zaccheus Beatty, Lloyd Talbott, Francis Dusconchett, Benjamin F. Bill, Andrew Metcalf, James M. Bell, George H. Sinclair and William Taylor, all Masons of the Ancient York Rite. Beatty, Talbott and Bell were appointed a committee to establish a lodge. At the second meeting, held at the same place on July 1st, the committee was authorized to borrow sixty dollars on the joint note of the persons named. That sum, then comparatively large, was thought sufficient to pay the expenses of procuring a dispensation and ultimately a charter. It was then agreed that it should be called Guernsey Lodge, and J. M. Bell was chosen for its master, A. Metcalf for senior warden, and B. F. Bill for junior warden. The other officers were appointed. The petition to the grand lodge was signed by the persons before named, and John Connelly, Henry H. Evans, Thomas Lenfesty, John Barton, Hans Weaver and John Dickson. The sixty dollars to procure the charter was borrowed from Thomas Witten. The committee procured a large room upstairs in the court house for the meeting of the lodge, and the north small room, as stipulated, "for such purposes as they might desire."

Tuesday, August 20, 1822, A. L. 5822, Guernsey Lodge No. 66 was opened. By-laws were adopted, and the fee for degrees was fixed at three dollars. Robert B. Moore, of Frankfort, Guernsey county, Ohio, was the

first man to be made a Mason in this county; William Slinner, the second; William Clark, the third; Daniel D'Yarmett, the fourth, and Amrah Day, the fifth. The first meetings were held under dispensation issued by John Snow, grand master of Ohio, but after the next meeting of the grand lodge a charter was received signed by John Snow, grand master, and Thomas Corwin, deputy grand master. The old officers were re-elected, and the lodge began work February 1, 1823, by initiating William Findley, of Seneca-ville. A brick lodge room was erected on North Seventh street and was long known as "the old Free-Masons Lodge."

Notwithstanding the anti-secret element that at an early day, in this and many other states, sought to thwart the plans of Masonry, including the church and clergy of different denominations, the order, after about ten years, grew rapidly and has continued to grow and has now become popular. Today there are strong Masonic lodges at Cambridge, Quaker City, Pleasant City and Cumberland.

CAMBRIDGE LODGE NO. 66.

Cambridge Lodge No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in 1822 and its charter members were as follows: John Entz, W. Maynard, John King, Mathew Gaston, I. Nisswander, Jeremiah Jefferson, D. K. Wise, Z. C. Suitt, Wyatt Hutchison, Zadock Davis. These men are all deceased.

The past masters of this lodge have been as follows: R. H. Sedgwick, 1849; John Entz, 1850-51; John Mehaffey, 1852; Mathew Gaston, 1853-59, 1861-65-67; Charles L. Madison, 1860; E. W. Mathews, Sr., 1862, 1874-75; K. H. Van Rensselaer, 1863-64; Samuel J. McMahon, 1866; William McK. Scott, 1868-70, 1872, 1879-81; John Meyer, 1871; J. P. McClelland, 1873; J. K. Brown, 1876-78; John S. Prouse, 1882-85; A. R. Murray, 1886; William Hoyle, 1887-88; Louis Miller, 1889; Dr. J. C. Warne, 1890; S. M. Burgess, 1891-92; J. L. Locke, 1893; W. T. Ramsey, 1894; O. M. Hoge, 1896; J. W. Borton, 1898; J. G. Bair, 1899; J. F. Orr, 1900; W. S. Campbell, 1901; F. L. Schick, 1902; Sumner Gary, 1903-04; R. I. Shultz, 1905; L. R. Campbell, 1906; S. M. Hyde, 1907; Thomas Davis, 1908; James B. Peters, 1909.

Cambridge Lodge No. 66, in the summer of 1910, enjoyed a membership of three hundred and eight, including non-resident members—one hundred and ninety-two residents. The officers at this date are: J. W. Scott, worshipful master; C. A. Barber, senior warden; J. A. Bell, junior warden; S. M. Burgess, treasurer; J. C. Purkey, secretary; L. S. Reasoner, senior

deacon; C. H. Willis, junior deacon; J. S. Nichols, tyler; F. B. Amos and W. J. Hood, stewards; Rev. F. A. Brown, chaplain.

CAMBRIDGE CHAPTER NO. 53, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

This chapter was granted a charter in 1853. The following composed the charter membership: Kinsey Maxfield, Joshua Hunt, Isaac Parish, Phineas Inskip, F. H. Jennings, Mathew Gaston, William Morrison, John Lawrence, S. B. McMillen, Thomas Maxfield.

The present membership of this chapter is one hundred and seventy-eight. The past high priests have been: Mathew Gaston, 1853-60, 1862-63; K. H. Van Rensselaar, 1861, 1864-65; E. W. Mathews, 1866, 1869-72; 1875-78; John Meyer, 1867-68, 1873-74, 1879-84; William Hoyle, 1885-89; J. M. Amos, 1890; S. M. Burgess, 1891; J. C. Warne, 1892; J. L. Locke, 1893; O. M. Hoge, 1894; J. G. Bair, 1895; J. W. Borton, 1896; W. T. Ramsey, 1897; F. L. Rosemond, 1898; A. B. Hall, 1899; J. A. Weyer, 1900; Louis Miller, 1901-02-03; S. M. Hyde, 1904; A. F. Ritter, 1905; Charles S. Turnbaugh, 1906; Maurice R. Potter, 1907; Robert Harris, 1908; Robert Shaw, 1909.

GUERNSEY COUNCIL NO. 74, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Guernsey Council No. 74, Royal and Select Masters, was granted a charter in 1891 and the charter members were: John M. Amos, J. G. Bair, W. S. Campbell, J. L. Locke, Roger Kirkpatrick, S. M. Burgess, O. M. Hoge, J. C. Warne, R. D. Williams.

The council now has a membership of about one hundred and fifteen. The past thrice illustrious masters of this council have been: J. M. Amos, 1891-92; A. L. Neeremer, 1893; Roger Kirkpatrick, 1894; Otto Thalheimer, 1895; S. M. Burgess, 1896; O. M. Hoge, 1897; W. T. Ramsey, 1898; J. W. Borton, 1899, 1904-05; J. G. Bair, 1900; John L. Locke, 1901; W. S. Campbell, 1902-03; J. M. Wood, 1906; S. M. Hyde, 1907; D. L. Rankin, 1908; J. W. Scott, 1909.

CAMBRIDGE COMMANDERY NO. 47, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Cambridge Commandery was granted a charter in 1888. Its charter members were as follows: W. S. Campbell, S. A. Lafferty, J. C. Webb, R. W. Zahniser, C. S. Carr, Thomas Padden, William Quinn, A. C. Cochran, Thomas Greenland, A. J. Hutchinson, S. F. Storer, George W. Miskimin, M. R. Patterson, W. G. Van Buskirk.

This commandery now has a resident and non-resident membership of one hundred and eighty. Its eminent commanders have been as follows: A. C. Cochran, 1888; William Quinn, 1889; W. S. Campbell, 1890; J. C. Webb, 1891; J. S. Prouse, 1892; John L. Locke, 1893; S. M. Burgess, 1894; O. M. Hoge, 1895; Otto Thalheimer, 1896; A. F. Ritter, 1897; A. B. Hall, 1898; J. W. Borton, 1899; W. T. Ramsey, 1900; C. S. Turnbaugh, 1901-2-3-4; J. O. Couplin, 1905; S. M. Hyde, 1906; M. R. Potter, 1907; J. M. Wood, 1908; D. L. Rankin, 1909.

PRINCES OF JERUSALEM.

Cambridge Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons (sixteenth degree), was chartered May 14, 1857. The first members were: C. L. Madison, A. J. Hutchison, Mathew Gaston, J. H. Eaton, E. W. Mathews, K. H. Van Rensselaer.

Cambridge Grand Chapter, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons (eighteenth degree), received its charter September 10, 1880. Its charter members were: W. A. Campbell, A. J. Hutchison, John Meyer, William M. Scott, A. C. Cochran, C. L. Madison, Asher Williams, K. H. Van Rensselaer, E. R. Van Rensselaer.

The total membership of this order is eighty-nine.

NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

There are now twenty-two members of the Masonic fraternity who belong to the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, holding membership at either one or the other of these cities, Wheeling, Columbus, Cleveland or Erie, Pennsylvania.

GUERNSEY CHAPTER NO. 211, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

The charter was granted to this chapter in 1905 and it now has a membership of seventy-two. The past worthy matrons have been Mrs. Julia B. Hawthorne, Mrs. Dora I. Hartley, Mrs. Ida Carlisle, Mrs. Adrianna Barr. Past worthy patrons: J. G. Stewart, C. R. Potter, J. W. Scott, R. C. Shaw.

CUMBERLAND LODGE NO. 134, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Cumberland Lodge No. 134, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in 1846. The charter members were: I. Y. Hopkins, William Stevens, J.

Lyman Hurd, Peter K. McLaughlin, L. T. Ballou, Wilson Cosgrove, William Dolman.

The lodge now has a membership of ninety-seven. The present (1910) officers are: W. S. Kingston, worshipful master; H. T. St. Clair, senior warden; C. S. Conner, junior warden; J. M. Hunter, secretary; W. N. Petty, treasurer; G. E. Bell, senior deacon; R. W. Watson, junior deacon; E. F. Green, tyler.

POINT PLEASANT LODGE NO. 360, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

This lodge was granted a charter October 17, 1866, and is now located at Pleasant City and enjoys a membership (including non-residents) of one hundred and twenty-one. Its past masters are as follows: Elihab Metheny, 1866-67; Ephraim Metheny, 1868; Jacob Secrest, 1869-71-2-3-4-5-6-7, 1880-1-2; A. J. Heinlein, 1870; J. R. Kackley, 1878-79; W. J. Adair, 1883-4-5-6-7-8-9, 1892-3-4, 1900-2-4; J. W. Wilson, 1890-1; S. A. Bird, 1895-6-7-8-9; G. F. Trott, 1901; W. B. Secrest, 1903-6-7; G. N. Stewart, 1905; W. F. Trott, 1908.

The officers for 1910 are: George Gillespie, worshipful master; C. J. Fackiner, senior warden; J. T. Flanagan, junior warden; H. W. Spaid, secretary; John Bauer, treasurer; J. W. Wilson, senior deacon; Charles Corbin, junior deacon; J. J. A. Secrest, tyler.

QUAKER CITY LODGE NO. 500, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Quaker City Lodge was chartered in 1875 and its charter members were these: T. D. Petty, J. A. McEwen, P. Lochary, S. P. Rogers, Alexander Cochran, S. C. Gephart, C. T. Gibson, John B. Lydick, I. T. Rigel, John Webster, G. H. Brown.

The officers for 1910 are as follows: Fred J. Hall, worshipful master; W. H. Tope, senior warden; W. P. Johnson, junior warden; Enoch Perego, treasurer; I. P. Steele, secretary; Carl Deal, senior deacon; Ross D. Bundy, junior deacon; W. W. Dowdell, tyler.

The present membership of this lodge is one hundred and six.

ACORN CHAPTER NO. 205, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

The charter was granted to the Eastern Star chapter at Byesville, Ohio, in 1905 and the following constitutes its list of past worthy matrons and

past worthy patrons: Worthy matrons, Mrs. Martha Porter, Mrs. Lulu Patton, Mrs. Mary Tuck, Rilla M. Gage, Jennie Barnes. Past worthy patrons, E. D. Trott, Harry C. Porter, J. A. Hoopman.

The total membership is now forty-one.

CUMBERLAND CHAPTER NO. 110, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Cumberland Chapter No. 110 was chartered October 19, 1899. It now has a membership of sixty-four. Its past worthy matrons have been Laura McClelland, Mary McCortle, Lida McClelland, Margaret Waller, Louella M. St. Clair, and the past worthy patrons have been Henry F. St. Clair, Albert White, W. G. Nichols.

QUAKER CITY CHAPTER NO. 177, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Quaker City Chapter No. 177 was chartered in recent years and now has a membership of fifty-six.

PLEASANT CITY CHAPTER NO. 227, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Pleasant City Chapter No. 227 was chartered in 1890 and now has a membership of thirty-nine. The past worthy matrons are Minnie Secrest, Lizzie Trott, Ida Secrest. Past worthy patrons are W. F. Trott and Jonas Larrick.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

The Masonic Temple at Cambridge, this county, had its corner stone dedicated, when laid, July 4, 1905. It is an imposing brick structure, costing, exclusive of grounds, twenty-three thousand dollars. Its location is at No. 726 Wheeling avenue, where social rooms are kept open for visiting members.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

It may be of interest to those who are not connected with this ancient and honorable fraternity to know of its calendar and dates. Ancient-craft Masons commence their era with the creation of the world, calling it Anno Lucis, "in the year of light."

The Scottish Rite calculates same as the Ancient-craft, except that they call it Anno Mundi, "in the year of the world."

Royal Arch Masons date from the year the second temple was commenced by Zerubbabel, Anno Inventionis, "in the year of the discovery."

Royal and Select Masons date from the year in which the temple of Solomon was completed, Anno Depositionis, "in the year of the deposit."

Knights Templar commence their era with the organization of their order, Anno Ordinis, "in the year of the order."

The Order of High Priesthood dates from the year of the blessing of Abraham by the Highpriest Melchizedek, Anno Benefacio, "in the year of the blessing."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Cambridge Lodge No. 301, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized or regularly instituted, Thursday, May 15, 1856, by special Deputy Grand Master Alexander E. Glenn in their lodge room, located in the east half of the second story of the Wells block, owned by Samuel Wells, and situated on the site now occupied by the Carnes block, on the southeast corner of Wheeling avenue and Seventh street. The charter members were R. F. Burt, Washington Maynard, R. B. Graham, B. S. Herring and William McKennon. The first officers installed were: Washington Maynard, noble grand; R. F. Burt, vice-grand; Richard B. Graham, secretary; Benjamin S. Herring, treasurer.

The lodge had a membership of one hundred and ninety-eight in 1905 and now has about two hundred and ten members. It meets in its own magnificent hall on Wheeling avenue, which building was erected in 1896-97 and is known as the Temple. It is a handsome structure with stone trimmings and is fifty by one hundred feet in size. In this building the postoffice is kept at present under lease. The building and site cost twenty thousand dollars and its furnishings are the best in Ohio. The present officers are: Noble grand, Clarence Murphy; vice-grand, J. W. Berry; recording secretary, L. R. Campbell; financial secretary, W. R. Sprague; treasurer, C. W. Forney; trustees, W. B. Green, H. W. Luccock and M. Fordyce.

CAMBRIDGE ENCAMPMENT, PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

Cambridge Encampment No. 150 was instituted June 3, 1872. It had a membership of ninety-seven in 1907 and is in a prosperous condition today. Its present (1910) officers are: Chief patriarch, Fred A. Linn; senior warden, S. F. Porter; junior warden, Harry Maffet; high priest, H. A. Hammond; scribe, W. R. Sprague; treasurer, T. W. Ogier.

The other encampment in Guernsey county is located at Pleasant City. It was instituted November 15, 1892, and in 1907 had sixty-six members. It is known as Foster Encampment No. 270.

The subordinate lodge at Pleasant City, known as Dyson Lodge, was instituted in 1894 and bears the state number of 816. It now has a membership of two hundred and meets in a leased hall.

OTHER LODGES.

Anderson Lodge No. 366, at Quaker City, was instituted June 13, 1861, and in 1907 had a membership of one hundred and forty-five.

Cumberland Lodge No. 200, of the Odd Fellows order, was instituted June 2, 1852, with charter members as follows: B. Thomas, R. B. Graham, Joseph Gamble, M. B. Casey, S. Rae and S. Agnew. The lodge meets in its own hall. Its original officers were: B. Thomas, noble grand; M. B. Casey, vice-grand; R. B. Graham, secretary; S. Rea, treasurer. The 1910 officers are: Noble grand, E. J. West; vice-grand, S. V. Spinner; recording secretary, S. F. Moorhead; financial secretary, George H. David; treasurer, J. M. Bracken.

Senecaville Lodge No. 663 was instituted June 11, 1877, and in 1907 had a membership of ninety-two and is now in good condition.

Byesville Lodge No. 765 was instituted August 21, 1888, and in 1907 had a membership of one hundred and fifty-five.

Lore City Lodge No. 878 was instituted July 29, 1904, and in 1907 enjoyed a membership of sixty.

Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah are maintained at Pleasant City, Cumberland, Lore City, Cambridge, Byesville, Quaker City.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This modern organization has made rapid strides in this county and now has lodges at various points as will be seen below.

Cambridge Lodge No. 53 was organized May 27, 1873, by these gentlemen: G. L. Arnold, T. C. Marsh, C. F. Hunter, W. H. H. McIllyar, John N. Trotte, R. E. Brown, John N. Fordyce, C. C. McIllyar, George A. Houk, C. J. Bonnell, D. P. Wooten, C. P. Simons, John M. Ogier, J. P. Mahaffy, D. A. Criswell and others. These charter members are now all deceased, except J. P. Mahaffy.

The lodge now has a membership of one hundred and fifty-six. The

present officers are: Chancellor, William Bramhall; prelate, Fred L. Sears; master of work, Charles S. Rainey; keeper of records and seal, Fred W. Arnold; master of finance, Charles V. Graham; master of exchequer, Theodore Doselm; master at arms, Frank S. Dollison; inner guard, J. O. Duniver; outer guard, William C. Duff.

The lodge meets each Tuesday evening at the corner of Wheeling avenue and South Seventh street, in I. B. Colley's business block, where, on the third floor, they have a well equipped hall and lodge rooms.

At one time the Uniform Rank degree was represented here by about sixty-five members, but of late it has not been active.

Lodge No. 595, at Pleasant City, was formed in September, 1892, and now has a membership of about two hundred.

RATHBONE SISTERS.

Golden Rod Temple No. 128, Rathbone Sisters, was instituted on September 9, 1898. The charter members were as follows: John Allison, J. H. Buckingham, A. O. Duffey, Alice Duffey, Will Bramhall, Ed Cale, Charles Duffey, Addie Duffey, E. S. Gallup, James Jones, Will Keiser, Arthur Linn, Thomas Pritchard, Frank Scott, E. J. Secrest, Hannah Allison, Anna Allison Scott, Mrs. J. H. Buckingham, Mrs. Ed Cale, Cora Cornelius, Sadie Duffey Boyd, Mrs. R. H. Dilley, Sadie Finley, Emma Greenwald, Mrs. A. J. Hall, Mrs. J. Jones, Anna Linn, Maggie Linn, Ollie McElroy, June Nicholson, Letitia Pritchard, Mary E. Linn, Laura Stewart Austin, Mary Secrest, Grace Sills, Elizabeth Thurlo, E. E. Coburn, Harry Claggett, W. S. Campbell, R. H. Dilley, Linas Finley, A. J. Hall, James Lawrence, Charles Nicholson, W. G. Scott, S. C. Scott, J. C. Scott, A. O. Sills, C. H. Tingle, M. Thorla, and George Warner.

The officers at the time of its institution were as follows: Past chief, Hannah Allison; most excellent chief, Cora Cornelius; excellent senior, Alice Duffey; excellent junior, June Nicholson; manager, Letitia Pritchard; mistress of records and correspondence, Anna Linn; mistress of finance, Laura Austin; protector, Lizzie Hall; outer guard, Sadie Boyd.

The present officers of Golden Rod Temple are as follows: Past chief, Clara Claggett; most excellent chief, Mamie Greenwald; excellent senior, Essie Curby; excellent junior, Beulah Nichols; manager, Laura Jackson; mistress of records and correspondence, Clara Linn; mistress of finance, Della Geary; protector, Sadie Finley; outer guard, Anna Smith; pianist, Grace Sills; assistant pianist, Janey Remer.

Number of members at present: Knights, ninety-one; Sisters, seventy-two; total, one hundred and sixty-three.

QUAKER CITY LODGE NO. 310.

Quaker City Lodge No. 310, Knights of Pythias, was instituted October 19, 1888, with the following members: C. E. Likes, R. H. Dilley, F. V. Loventy, J. W. Hill, George Boyd, Albert Addison, T. H. Johnson, A. W. Smoots, Alva B. Hall, W. W. Dowdell, F. H. Wendell, G. S. Hastings, John H. Kelsey, R. R. Faulkner, J. H. Dollison, G. C. Dotson, Harry Wright, Charles L. Johnson, Robert Boyd, Dent L. Lydick, Elmer E. Gibson, Walter C. Atkinson, Emmett Keenan, George W. Galligher.

The original officers were: A. B. Hall, chancellor commander; D. L. Lydick, past chancellor; R. H. Dilley, vice-chancellor; J. W. Hill, prelate; R. R. Faulkner, master of exchequer; I. H. Kelsey, Robert Boyd, keepers of records and seal.

The lodge has a membership of forty-nine. They meet in their own hall, formerly the property of the Masons.

The present officers are as follows: William Wilcox, past chancellor; J. L. Cleary, chancellor commander; C. E. Floyd, vice-chancellor; George Boyd, prelate; J. W. Hill, master of work; C. A. Bowles, keeper of records and seal; W. L. Nace, master of finance; M. E. Hartley, master of exchequer; William Wilcox, master at arms.

SENECA LODGE NO. 727.

Seneca Lodge No. 727, Knights of Pythias, at Senecaville, Ohio, was instituted June 25, 1902, by Pleasant City Lodge. The first members included these, with officers: C. W. Steele, chancellor commander; A. W. Watson, vice-chancellor; J. T. Day, N. Lapage, J. W. Steele and C. A. Lapage. The present officers are: C. W. Moorehead, chancellor commander; F. W. Secrest, vice-chancellor. The present membership of this lodge is forty-five. They meet in Odd Fellows hall. The keeper of records and seal is J. W. Daniel.

There is also a lodge at Byesville.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

Cambridge Lodge No. 448, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted August 3, 1898, with thirty-seven charter members, as follows:

O. M. Hoyer, James Joyce, C. B. McIlyar, Charles T. Ogier, A. W. Brown, J. W. Burney, E. M. Hyatt, A. M. Sarchet, Otto Tholheimer, F. C. Rankin, J. A. Bortwick, James A. Barr, W. N. Bradford, Charles L. Casey, E. M. Treat, Fred P. McIlyar, Theodore Myers, W. M. Sherrard, L. E. Carlisle, A. Wentwood, J. P. Mahaffy, John P. Ryan, J. C. Robbins, W. P. Devore, A. T. Jones, Charles A. Rech, A. B. Clark, Fred K. Potter, J. F. Morton, C. F. Hamme, Frank S. Casey, Alva B. Hall, John F. Stockdale, R. W. Eahmier, Mike Cosgrove, T. W. Scott, W. P. Guild.

The first secretary was J. P. Mahaffy, who is still serving; the first treasurer was F. C. Rankin.

This order meets in the Reck building, on Wheeling avenue. Twelve of the Elks have died since the fraternity was first formed in Cambridge.

The present membership is over two hundred. The present (1910) officers are: H. C. Shuyer, exalted ruler; S. J. McCulley, leading knight; Carl M. Asher, loyal knight; T. W. Ogier, lecturing knight; J. P. Mahaffey, secretary; A. M. Sarchet, treasurer; Esquire C. H. Gibson, tiler; R. H. Dilley, chaplain; F. C. Rankin, innner guard; David Lucas, organist.

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS—SOCIETIES, ETC.

Agriculture has in all ages been considered one of the most useful and honorable callings permitted to be followed by the sons of men. Indeed, all animal life, including the human race, must needs subsist on the products of the soil, in one way or another. Then be it remembered, that "whoever causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a benefactor to mankind." Some sections of the country are more suited to the tilling of the soil than others, but that man must ever draw from the earth that upon which he exists is well understood. Some countries are blessed with a deep, rich soil, while many other portions are obliged to cultivate a soil more barren and less fruitful. But on the other hand, some countries have no other resource to subsist on, while others, like Guernsey county, strike in a happy medium—a country where the soil produces most all the common crops that are needed for man's food, and at the same time it possesses a wealth of minerals in way of its vast coal fields, which yield a large return to their fortunate owners. Guernsey, then, is well situated, having soil that produces beautiful pastures, prolific fields of grain, fruits in abundance and, at the same time, has her coal, clays and stone in almost endless quantities. The once heavily timbered portions of this county have now been converted into well tilled fields that yield forth their bounties annually to the thrifty husbandman. The early pioneers settled here on account of the soil and timber, for most of the pioneers were intending to cultivate the soil and raise stock, and in this selection they were indeed wise. But they knew not of the wealth stored away by the hand of the Creator in the bowels of the earth—the rich coal deposits which now make manufacturing the chief industry.

The first settlers, it is true, had hardships not experienced by those who settled on the great domain of western prairie lands, in the way of clearing up a farm from out the dense forests found here in Guernsey county. But these sturdy men were equal to the task, as the appearance of the country now shows. After a few decades, the farmers here saw it to their advantage to seed down land, to raise more stock, including sheep, in which the county

is third in Ohio, and has been many years. Then the growing of fruits has come to be of great profit. While it is not a first-class corn-producing section, yet the annual crop of this cereal amounts to a considerable sum. When compared to much of New England, this soil is indeed fertile, but when measured by the alluvial soils of some parts of Ohio and the Mississippi valley of the wonderful productive West, it is short. Guernsey county may be said to prosper by reason of its three leading features—agriculture, stock raising and mining, including, of course, its manufacturing enterprises growing out of the cheap fuel found here.

Of the one branch of farming and stock raising, that of sheep, the following is extracted from the reports away back in 1876:

The report of the state showed the following concerning the sheep and wool industry in this and other counties, Guernsey being one of the large sheep raising counties in the state. The large sheep counties are here named: Licking county, 214,000; Harrison county, 170,000; Guernsey county, 136,000; Knox county, 134,000; Belmont county, 128,000; Muskingum county, 127,000; Coshocton county, 102,000. This gives Guernsey the third place in rank of sheep counties in Ohio, as far back as the year 1876, thirty-four years ago.

In 1885 there were under cultivation in this county 67,000 acres; in pasture lands, 133,700; in woodland, 48,400; in waste lands, 1,134; in wheat there was grown 68,318 bushels; oats, 206,490 bushels; corn, 671,961 bushels; tobacco, 231,000 pounds; wool, 686,000 pounds; gallons of sorghum, 32,000; number of sheep owned, 162,460; tons of coal mined, 433,800; the school census showed for 1886, 9,690 of school age, and number of teachers employed, 180.

The following appeared in the *Jeffersonian* in July, 1907, as touching the subject now being written about:

"Guernsey county has always been famed for the great variety of her products, as well as the quantity of them, considering that it is more of a manufacturing than an agricultural community. That the farmers are still maintaining the reputation of the county may be gathered from the following figures:

"While not as great a wheat country since the development of the West as it once was, there were planted in wheat, in 1906, 11,929 acres and 180,838 bushels produced. And there will be planted in 1907, 11,068 acres. Of rye, 135 acres were planted in 1906, and 1,651 bushels produced. Twenty-six acres in buckwheat produced 393 bushels, and 6,311 acres in oats yielding 146,758 bushels; 155 bushels of barley were reaped from 41 acres and

662,665 bushels of corn from 16,125 acres; 614 acres produced 62,970 bushels of potatoes; 348,840 acres of meadow land yielded 34,560 tons of hay, and forty-three acres yielded 545 tons of clover hay.

"In the eastern townships 179 acres planted in tobacco produced 219,965 pounds of the weed; 168,193 gallons of milk were sold during 1906 for family use. Home dairies produced 480,487 pounds of butter, and factories 16,650 pounds.

"That the hens have done their full duty in 1906 may be seen by the fact that 596,066 dozen eggs were sold; 196,616 bushels of apples and 757 bushels of pears were produced.

"In 1906 there were 30,465 acres of woodland, 132,877 acres used as pasture, 74,773 acres under cultivation, and 2,715 lying waste."

"In the eighties, there were 25,000 sheep kept in Valley township, alone. The wool industry has fallen off wonderfully since, however, for it is said that in 1910 there are not over fifteen hundred in the same township.

"In many parts of the southern portion of Guernsey county, in the days after the Civil war, there was a large tonnage of tobacco raised, but as it proved hard on the soil and was less profitable, it was almost entirely abandoned, save in a few localities, where some is still produced for home consumption as smoking tobacco. It was once a great source of revenue to the county."

GOOD FLEECEES.

From the *Times* of June, 1854, the following is taken:

"Alexander Sproat, one of the good farmers of Wills township, sent us the following weights of fleeces of wool shorn from some of his sheep on the 29th ultmate: From a French Merino buck, ten and one-half pounds; from a Long Woold half Saxony sheep, twelve pounds; from a Spanish buck, seven and one-half pounds; from a yearling Merino buck, nine pounds and six ounces.

"Now, if there are any heavier fleeces than these in Guernsey, we should be pleased to know it. Wool growers, let us hear from you. Beat our friend Sproat, if you can."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

On the subject of agricultural societies, the author wrote in the *Jeffersonian* in June, 1895, the following on the first county fair here:

The Guernsey County Agricultural Society was formed in 1846, with

Matthew Gaston, president; C. J. Albright, secretary, and Moses Sarchet, treasurer. After its formation, it became a rule of the society to hold the fairs alternately at Cambridge and Washington. The officers of the fair, elected for the year, on the last day of the fair, were selected from the place of holding the next fair. This alternating soon began to work a wrangle. It was charged by the west side of the county that the east end did not give Cambridge fairs a hearty support. It should be remembered that Washington was then a greater business place than Cambridge. Whether the charge of unfairness was true or false, there was kept up a contention that had an effect on the fairs, and as the old county-seat question, handed down from the origin of the county, was not yet finally settled, the wrangle went on, and it was Cambridge against Washington, and Washington against Cambridge.

The feeling was further augmented at the fair of 1853. A premium had been offered for the best lady horseback rider; first premium, a gold watch, thirty dollars; second, watch, twenty dollars; third, breastpin, ten dollars. There were eight contestants: Miss Nancy Dunn and Miss R. Dunn, of the east, near Washington; and Miss Melinda Cowen, Miss Sarah J. Mason, and others, of the west, near Cambridge. The committee awarded first premium to Nancy Dunn, second to Melinda Cowen, third to Miss R. Dunn. This was not satisfactory to the west-end people, who claimed that Miss Mason should have been awarded first premium, and they at once raised a purse of thirty-five dollars to buy her a watch. This added fuel to the flame. The next fair alternated, but at the close of the fair of 1856, held in Cambridge, west-end officers were elected, and the breach was complete, and the fairs ordered thereafter held in Cambridge. The officers were Noah Hyatt, president; the writer, secretary, and Stephen Potts, treasurer. As a result of the split, an independent society was organized at Washington. Cambridge felt able to go it alone, having control of the county society and its funds. In 1858 both fairs were located on the same days; there was much rivalry, advertising of races, balloon ascensions, and like attractions. The Cambridge balloon was a failure. The show at the fair was good, and the beginning of the new enterprise was a partial success. Cambridge, now having the Central Ohio railroad, was in much better shape to contend against Washington, still a formidable rival, having the Guernsey Branch Bank and other large capitalists engaged in the business of the town, and yet hoped for the completion of the Calico railroad.

The political strife just before the war of 1861, another four years of war, resulted disastrously to fairs, and Cambridge's association went

out at a loss to stockholders. The grounds were sold, and laid out as the Mathews addition. Every attempt to keep up fairs and fair grounds at Cambridge had been failures, though the village was advancing steadily to the present city of the second class, fourth grade. On the other hand, Washington has kept up a fair year after year, and now stands at the head of the Guernsey County Agricultural Society, having become heir to the defunct society that had its origin in Cambridge. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley."

In 1844, William McCracken sowed this lot in wheat, putting it in the best of order. After it was sowed, he had it marked out into reaping lands, eight feet wide, which was the custom in the days of the sickle. Thus each reaper would have to gather in his full land. McCracken was a noted reaper, and expected to lead the harvesters himself, as did the royal Boaz in the days of Ruth and Naomi; but the frost of May 30, 1845, played havoc with the wheat crop, and there was little reaping done in any field that year.

As this is now the frost season, we give the dates of the three great late frosts: May 17 and 18, 1833; May 29 and 30, 1845, and June 4 and 5, 1859.

FIRST PREMIUM LIST.

The first Guernsey county fair awarded the following premiums: Best stallion, four-year-old, Timothy Bates, four dollars; second, Scott Emerson, two dollars; best three-year-old, John Gibson, three dollars; best brood mare and colt, Hugh Woodburn, two dollars; second, David Frazier, one dollar; best pair matched horses, Ichabud Grummon, two dollars; best three-year-old gelding, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; second, Boaz Lofland, one dollar; best filly, William McCracken, two dollars; second, David Sarchet, one dollar; best bull, three-year-old, Richard Mackey, three dollars; second, Moses Sarchet, two dollars; best milch cow, John D. Moore, three dollars; second, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; best heifer, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; second, I. Messer, one dollar; best fine wooled buck, Hugh Wilson, three dollars; second, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; best boar, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; second, Moses Sarchet, one dollar; best brood sow, Gordon Lofland, two dollars; second, Marlin Oldham, one dollar; best crop of wheat, John Mehaffy, being forty-two and two-thirds bushels on one acre and thirty-four perches, two dollars; best crop of oats, Henry McCartney, being fifty-seven and three-fourths bushels on one acre, two dollars; best crop of corn, John Wharton, one hundred and eleven bushels on one acre, two dollars; second, Horatio Grummon, one hundred and six bushels on

one acre, one dollar; best pair of boots, John S. King, one dollar; best quilt, Susan Lofland, one dollar; best butter, Mrs. Priaulx, one dollar; best apples, David Sarchet, two dollars; Peter Sarchet, second best, one dollar; best plowing, Grammar Milner, two dollars; best set buggy harness, Alvin E. Cook, two dollars; best buggy, James Davis, two dollars; best coverlet, Miss Grummon, fifty cents; lady's bracelets, Miss M. T. Connor, fifty cents; best cabinet chairs, J. C. Hunter, Ohio cultivator; best linen diaper, Thomas Ford, Ohio cultivator; William Raney, on two hogs, Ohio cultivator; Alexander McCracken, on side of sole leather, Ohio cultivator.

The treasurer's report was as follows:

Receipts of members.....	\$ 71.00
Receipts from county.....	71.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$142.00
 Paid Premiums.....	 \$72.50
Paid Printing.....	8.50
Paid for two blank books.....	1.25
	<hr/>
Total	\$82.25

The officers elected for the ensuing years were as follows: President, Matthew Gaston; vice-president, Moses Sarchet; secretary, C. J. Albright; treasurer, Alexander McCracken; managers, James Rhinehart, John Beymer, Thomas W. Peacock, Ichabod Grummon and Henry McCartney.

The fair at Washington has kept pace with the passing of all these many years and holds its annual exhibits. It has come to be looked upon with much favor throughout the entire county and is well supported. The thirty-fourth annual premium list, issued just prior to the fair held in 1910, shows the officers and directors to be representative men in various parts of the county; the list is as follows: George A. McMillen, president; Jerry Smith, vice-president; R. S. Frame, treasurer; R. C. McCreary, secretary. The directors, with their home townships, are as follows: C. W. Carnes, Cambridge; Samuel Oliver, Center; Jerry Smith, Jackson; S. L. Madden, Londonderry; J. C. Stockdale, Madison; J. H. Mosier, Richland; George McMillen, Westland; Aaron Patterson, Wills; Hayes Kimball, Washington; H. M. McCracken, Jefferson; J. W. Moore, honorary member.

Aside from stimulating the agricultural interests of this county, these

annual fairs are held to renew acquaintances and to promote friendship among the country and town people. The last annual catalog remarks: "The board and its officers are determined that the Guernsey county fair shall rank among the best in the state, and besides the general list of prizes offered to bring out the best of products, it is earnestly hoped that each citizen will feel an individual interest in the success of the fair. Let us make gala days of the fair dates that shall be remembered because of the pleasant features and the grand social re-union of citizens from all over Guernsey county. The management has planned a joyous home-coming to be held in Washington, during the week of the coming fair season, and her sons and daughters will meet and greet in a joyful reunion.

"A new feature has been added and one that it is believed will meet with favor. A beautiful flag will be given to the township sending the largest delegation of school children to the fair on Friday."

At Quaker City, in years long since passed, there was a good agricultural society. The exhibits were fine. The last account the writer has of this was an election of officers in the seventies.

At the 1908 county fair, at Washington, the state reports show that one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars was paid in premiums and that the receipts at the gate amounted to one thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars. The grounds, consisting of about twenty-eight acres, was at that date valued at nine thousand dollars.

A PECULIAR SEASON.

The year 1910 was in many ways a peculiar season for farming and fruit growing. In many parts of the country the frosts killed all the fruit blossoms and made that crop short. Here in Guernsey, the fruit was a fairly good crop. The strange thing about this season was the second growth of many kinds of vegetation. Frost held off until the very last days of October and a small skiff of snow fell on the 28th of October, but none to speak of, as it was only a light flurry that could not be counted by measurement. A second crop of strawberries that were produced near Cambridge, were sold in the markets. Strange appearing ears of corn were frequently produced; fruit trees bloomed profusely, and, still stranger, George A. Gibson, on the Taylor farm near Cambridge, reported a field of oats from which he harvested a good crop, that in places subsequently produced a good second crop that, in the last week of October, when frosts came, was all headed out and almost ripened into a second yield—something never heard of here before.

CHAPTER XII.

RAILWAY, WATER NAVIGATION AND THE OLD PIKE ROAD.

In the opening up of every new country the matter of transportation, the first highways over which freighting has to be carried on, and the development of better and more rapid means of transporting freight and passengers, requires much skill and plenty of good engineering, as well as careful financiering. When the white race came to this goodly section of Ohio, there was nothing, save an occasional Indian trail, to note where human feet had trod before. The creeks and rivers had wended their way to the far-off sea, unobstructed by dams and bridges. Centuries had come and gone, and no change was wrought, save by the inevitable wash and caving-in of the former ancient channels. Here, in Guernsey county, worse was the condition for getting from one section of the country to another than it was in the boundless prairie section of the country farther to the west, for here, it must be remembered, timber abounded and obstructed the view. Also the numerous hills, amounting almost to small mountains, hid from the view of the passer-by the valleys and streams, until one suddenly came upon them in all their grandeur and primitive beauty.

What is known as the "Zane's Trace" was the first attempt at cutting a roadway through the forests of this section of the state. This has been treated in another chapter, hence need not be referred to at length in this connection.

After a few illy-constructed roads had been made by the pioneers, the old Pike was constructed and it was a great blessing to the settlers hereabouts. This was a national road and was completed to Zanesville in 1832 and it was turned over to the state of Ohio about that date, or possibly the year before.

"The coach stands rusting in the road,
The horse has sought the plow;
We have spanned the world with iron rails,
The steam-electric king rules us now."

The Pike, or great National road, runs through the entire length of this county from east to west, entering at Fairview, in the centre of the eastern

part of the county, and running west slightly to the south in its course to Muskingum county. It is a splendid roadway, self draining and easily kept in good repair. This is a part of the great road by some still called "Clay's Pike," because Henry Clay was mainly instrumental in having the government undertake its construction. It begins at Cumberland, Maryland, and traverses the country between there and Dayton, Ohio. The Guernsey county section was built in 1827, and at once became a great thoroughfare for traveling, driving and teaming, which caused the lands to advance in value and made a ready market for all kinds of produce.

The author of this work published an article in the *Cambridge Jeffersonian* in February, 1902, concerning this highway, which will here be reproduced:

THE ZANE TRACE AND THE OLD WHEELING ROAD.

In 1795, Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest territory, wrote to the United States authorities at Philadelphia, "There's not a road in the country." By an act of Congress of May, 1796, the President was authorized to enter into a contract with Ebenezer Zane, of Wheeling, Virginia, to open a mail route from the Ohio river at Wheeling to Limestone, in Kentucky, which was perhaps the earliest internal improvement in the United States.

It was not until 1798 that the road was traced as far west as the site of the present city of Cambridge. Jonathan Zane and John McIntyre were in charge and others of the party as far as now known were Thomas Nicholson, Levi Williams and Laddy Kelly. Here, on the site of Cambridge, they met United States surveyors in camp on Wills creek. One of the party was George Metcalf. The Zane Trace was nothing but a bridle path through the forest. One historian says that "the travel wound around the stumps." But it was several years before there were any stumps. The Zane party only cut out saplings, and the first pioneers over it used pack-horses. It was in 1785 that Congress passed a law for the survey of the public lands west of the Ohio river. This survey was in charge of Thomas Hutchins. This is known in the Ohio land laws as the "Seven Ranges." This survey extended west as far as the west lines of Londonderry, Oxford and Millwood townships. The next survey west is known as the United States military land, of which Guernsey county is a part. These lands were subject to entry with United States bounty land warrants, at first only in quarter townships of four thousand acres. George Beymer entered with a land warrant, given to Capt. William Walton for military services in 1803, two hundred acres of land, now in Centre township on the Zane trace, on which he built a double log cabin, and in 1806

opened it as a tavern. This cabin tavern was situated on the east side of the Four-mile hill, and but a few rods north of the present National road, and was the first tavern east of the crossing of Wills creek. It was the halfway stopping place between Cambridge and Washington after these towns were laid out. The grandfather of the writer, Thomas Sarchet, with his two brothers, John and Peter, and Daniel Ferbrache, brother-in-law, with their families, camped near the Beymer cabin tavern. They had two three-horse teams, and an extra team of two horses which they hired at Newellstown to help on account of the bad road. The weather was exceedingly wet, and a furious storm had swept through the forest, felling large trees in every direction, so that road making was the order of the day. These were the first moving wagons to arrive at Cambridge, late at night, August 14, 1806.

The general history of Guernsey county published some years ago gives Gen. Simon Beymer the credit of being the proprietor of the town of Washington, but that is an error. "New Washington" was platted and laid out by George Beymer and his brother, Henry Beymer, September 26, 1805, in Muskingum county. The plat was acknowledged before William Montgomery, a justice of the peace of Muskingum county, Ohio, and is signed by Henry Beymer with a cross, he being unable to sign his name. The lots are numbered east and west from the main cross street. Lots Nos. 1 and 2 are reserved for a court house and jail. These lots are immediately east of the Pignon Frame residence. Lot 48 was reserved for a church and school house, and Lot 62, where there was a spring, was reserved for the public benefit with free access to and from. Besides the main street, sixty-six feet wide, there are two other streets, thirty-three feet wide, named St. George and St. Henry. These are the three principal streets, diverging to the south and north from a true east and west line. This makes New Washington older than Cambridge, from September 26, 1805, to June 2, 1806, when Cambridge was platted.

George Beymer sold his cabin to Neil Gillespie and James Morrison, and they sold to Jacob Endley in 1817. He built near the site of the cabins a large, two-story brick house, which was one of the noted taverns on the old Wheeling road under his management, and later, until after the National road was made, under the management of Col. John Woodrow. William H. Endley, son of Jacob Endley, inherited the farm. He was auditor of Guernsey county in 1874 for two terms of two years each. He tore down the old tavern, and used the brick to build a residence farther up the road. He later sold to Lindsey L. Bonnell, whose heirs now own the land.

As you begin to ascend the ridge before coming to the Fairchild farm, there are two or three stiff pinches of red limestone clay, underlaid with coal

blossom and blue clay. There is for some distance a stretch of this kind of road bed. In the days of the old road, here were the stalling places for the heavily loaded teams and the stage wagons. So that it was said that the wagoners often stayed two nights at the Endley tavern. They put in a day going but little over two miles, and, leaving their wagons, would lead their ponies back to the tavern, and the stage passengers would have to walk and carry a rail to use in prying out the stage. Today, in wet winters, there are still bad places. Old John Oliver lived not far from the tough places in the road. He had a "stillhouse" and perhaps the new corn juice helped to raise the steam and to stimulate the wagoners, stage passengers and passengers.

The next place of note was the tavern of Robert Carnes. He bought from Francis Williams, and in 1820 sold to Joseph Eaton. In the hands of these men, it was the half-way house between the Endley tavern and Washington. Isaac McCollum bought the farm from Eaton in 1828, and the widow of his son Isaac now resides on the old farm. A modern house now stands there, but perhaps it is a part of the old Eaton tavern. The National road was completed and piked out as far west as Zanesville in 1830. For a number of years after its completion it was difficult to keep the travel on it. Heavy logs had to be laid on the sides to force the travel on the stones, so that the great throng of travelers with unshod horses avoided it as much as possible. Only the wagons and stage horses were shod. Here was a stretch of four miles that was preferred to the pike. The McCollum stand was not a tavern, but was a place where movers stayed, as were most of the houses and cabins on the old road. In summer it is a much more pleasant drive than the pike, which is a little over a mile south.

As you go up the run, then called Dudley's run, a short distance from Jonathan Dickens' (colored) place, son of Jonah Dickens, was where old John Chapman had his hut. Old John Dickens and old Ned Simpson were the early colored settlers of that region, and in the palmy days of the Endley tavern they were the hostlers and bootblacks, shining the travelers' boots at night, making them glisten as their own countenances, just as when a darky's face has been rubbed with a bacon rind.

From the toll gate west of Washington, the old road diverged to the north, and was getting away from the direct west line of the National road. As these two roads come together at the Four-mile hill, we cannot see any good reason for the location of the National road on its present line of up hill and down hill, with heavy cuts and fills, all of which might easily have been avoided by following the line of the old road.

The present owners of the land lying on the old road, as given by the

Centre township map of 1902, are L. B. Bonnell's heirs, Jonathan Gibson, Jane Oliver, Mrs. Fairchild, A. E. Scott, John McCollum, Isaac McCollum, William Eagleson, John C. McCracken, John Griffith, and Doctor Wharton, his place now owned by Mr. Hutton.

We struck the pike east of the toll gate and paid three cents to the old Shaw brick tavern. As we passed on west of the gate, we found that we could have avoided the toll by a cut-off used by many for that purpose, but the writer and the pike being about the same age, the old love compelled him at all times to take no mean advantage of his old friend. At the old Shaw house, later owned by Thomas Hyde, and now owned by Doctor Gibbons, whose brother is in charge of the farm, we received a good harvest dinner from the good housewife, whom we found to be a very intelligent woman, and a home-maker and keeper of a high order. We spent some time there with her in general conversation. She seemed to be well up to the trend of things going on, and showed us around her house, which was neat and trim, and took great pleasure in showing us family pictures and souvenirs which she has, seeming anxious to learn whether we intended to write a history, as did also the three Mrs. McCollums, at whose homes we tarried for a short time. To all the same answer was given, that we were looking around to see and learn what we could. From Gibbons' we took a byway through the McCollum farms to the old road. We wanted to go over the old road on which we had not been for fifty years, and connect the history of this link of four miles with some others we have written.

THE OLD PIKE.

On December 31, 1832, Seth Adams, of Zanesville, superintendent of the National road, which was then completed to Zanesville, shows in his report the amount of travel for that year by the books of the toll gates to be, men on horseback, 35,310; mules and horses driven, 16,750; sheep driven, 24,410; hogs driven, 52,845; cattle driven, 96,323; carriages with one horse, 14,907; carriages and wagons with two horses, 11,613; wagons with three horses, 2,357; with four horses, 3,692; with five horses, 1,599; with six horses, 1,329.

The toll gates were at that time but one in each county twenty miles apart, so there could be but little intermediate travel counted in the report. This will give some idea to the reader of today of the amount of traffic on the road, and the number of taverns, which would average more than two to every mile between the Ohio river and Zanesville. In this the stage coaches

are not numbered, as the greater part of them were mail coaches, which passed free over the road.

It was not until 1833 that toll gates were established on an average of ten miles apart along the road. This great amount of travel increased yearly, so that it was said that the road was lined with vehicles and horsemen, and the number of pedestrians was proportionately as great. This great moving tide were the home-seekers of the West.

The United States government never established toll gates on the road in Ohio, and it was not until 1831, when the National road was transferred to Ohio, that tolls were collected. The United States in the cession reserved free toll for the government service of every kind, and also the right to take back the road from the state at any time by paying to the state what it had expended in keeping up the road, over and above the amount that had been expended by the state. So that in this day of good road movements, electric railroads and automobiles, the United States might yet step into control of the old National highway.

Steam carriages and automobiles are not altogether new things under the sun in Ohio. December 22, 1833, a memorial to the Senate of Ohio was presented from William Niel, Esq., of Columbus, asking permission of the Legislature to run a line of steam carriages on the National road in this state. The memorial was referred to a special committee of three. A bill was reported January 15th to the Senate, and referred back to the committee for amendment. January 21st the bill passed by a vote of eighteen yeas and seventeen nays. The bill was reported to the House January 24th, and a motion for its indefinite postponement was defeated. February 13th the bill was postponed until the "first Monday of December next." We leave it there.

The National road was not completed at that time to Columbus. William Neil was taking time by the forelock. He was one of the proprietors of the Ohio Stage Company. In 1834 there were four daily stage lines on the road, the Ohio Stage Company, the Citizens' Line, the People's Line, and the Good Intent, and an every-other-day stage line from Cambridge to Cadiz and Steubenville, over the Steubenville grade road.

FIRST FLAT OR KEEL BOAT ON WILLS CREEK.

The following appeared in the Cambridge *Times* of February 9, 1826:

"Thomas Sarchet, Sr., is building a large flat or keel boat at the Guernsey Salines, on Wills creek, four miles north of Cambridge. This boat is seventy feet long and eighteen feet wide, and a water depth of three feet.

It is boarded up the sides, and has a roof covering forty feet in length. In this covered portion, which is eight feet high, are wheat bins. It will be loaded with wheat, flour and salt, the flour and salt in barrels."

The paper of March 2d says: "Wills creek for the past week is in a fine state for navigation." The paper of April 9th says: "Thomas Sarchet's fast sailing boat, the 'Eliza of Guernsey,' left the Guernsey Salines, under the command of Capt. R. M. G. Patterson, Thomas Sarchet, Sr., and sons, owners and supercargoes."

This is a copy of the journal of the voyage down Wills creek:

"Started forty-five minutes past twelve M., April 8, Monday; stopped at Judge Leeper's to take on more cargo; Tuesday at eleven o'clock, got under way at six A. M.; stopped at Mr. Gibson's for refreshments, where we were highly entertained, and took on more cargo, and at half past ten o'clock passed the big drift safely, and at half past two o'clock passed the big bend safely, and landed in good order; Wednesday at twelve o'clock, passed Wayne's mill and lock, Marquand's mill and lock and Paber's mill and lock, and at five o'clock P. M., arrived at the mouth of Wills creek, all well and without an accident; Thursday morning passed Lucas' bend, passed the brick house, the upper salt works, the second salt works, and arrived at Zanesville at ten o'clock P. M., all well and in high spirits.

"Now Mr. Beatty," (that was Cyrus P. Beatty, Thomas Sarchet's son-in-law, then editor and proprietor of the *Guernsey Times*) "please to insert in your paper the above for the satisfaction of the friends of the Washington removalists, that the enemies of Cambridge may be without excuse when stating at Columbus, Ohio, and elsewhere that they never heard of anything navigating Wills creek larger than a canoe, and that in the very highest stage of water."

In the Legislature of 1825 and '26 the Hon. Thomas Hanna, representative of Guernsey county, then residing at Washington, introduced in the House a bill for the removal of the county seat from Cambridge to Washington, and in its introduction had made the statement given above. The house laid his bill on the table, by a vote of forty-five yeas to twenty-seven nays, and his bill was never taken from the table.

And now we must make the statement that it was because of old Wills creek, that is now giving the city of Cambridge so much trouble, that the county seat was held at Cambridge, from 1819 to 1854, when the coming of the central Ohio railroad to Cambridge settled the question for all time.

The Sarchet boat went down the Muskingum to the Ohio, and down it to the falls at Louisville, where the cargo and boat were sold. It was built to

prove that large boats could pass in safety down Wills creek, and for more than thirty years, every year, boats passed out of Wills creek into Muskingum river.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT ON WILLS CREEK.

"Saturday, October 7, Sam Haines' steamboat, the 'Tickle Pitcher,' was launched, above the cut under the National road bridge. Hundreds of people, men, women and children, assembled to see the launching of the first steamboat on Wills creek, and the last. After some little delay, the launch was made at two o'clock P. M. The boat slid down the ways into the creek, and glided majestically down through the cut under the bridge, amid the puff of the steam and blowing of the whistle, and cheers of the assembled crowd."—*Herald*.

LEAVING THE COUNTY WITH A FLATBOAT.

Under the caption of "Sarchet's Reflections," published in 1898, the author said concerning Doctor Hunt's removal from Guernsey county in 1843:

We have just received from our old friend and *Guernsey Times* typo, of the long ago, Joshua Hunt, an address in pamphlet, of Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, president of the Springfield Township Pioneer Association, at its fifth annual reunion at Mt. Healthy, Ohio, September 3, 1898. The address is headed with this quotation:

"We came into the land whither thou sentest us, and surely it floweth with milk and honey. Num. 13:27." This calls up some history, and we will tell how this Hunt family went into the land.

The speaker, Hon. Samuel F. Hunt, is a son of Dr. Samuel Hunt, a former resident in Cambridge, Ohio, and to distinguish the son from the father he was called "Little Sammy." Doctor Hunt resided on the lot now covered by the Richardson and Shairer block on West Wheeling avenue. Doctor Hunt sold the residence and lot to Dr. Milton Green, and removed to Morrow, Butler county, Ohio, in 1843. The manner of removal was to be by flatboat, floating down Wills creek, the Muskingum and Ohio rivers to the mouth of the little Miami, and up it to Morrow. The flatboat was built on the creek bank above the National road bridge, and was in readiness, awaiting a spring freshet to float out of Wills creek, but the spring was exceedingly dry, and no looked-for spring flood came. Doctor Hunt decided to move the flatboat overland to Zanesville, and begin his water voyage from there. A low-wheeled log wagon, used at the old General Moore mill, was made ready,

and the flatboat was loaded on it and made secure. It was rather a novel sight to see a flatboat float off on a wagon, and quite a large crowd gathered to see it move off the National road. We think the moving force was George D. Gallup, with a six-horse team. At Zanesville it was launched on the blue Muskingum. The family and the household goods were placed on board, and the voyage began. It took thirty and more days to reach Morrow. There was this advantage in that way of moving—they were always at home, yet going forward. When rounded to and tied up at shore for the night, they had traveled a day's journey from home, yet had home with them. They enjoyed a pleasant journey, enjoying the beautiful scenery that lined on either side the hills of the rivers and the passing of the hundreds of steamboats that plied on the Ohio river. It is not over one hundred and twenty miles from Cambridge to Morrow, and today six hours will cover the time of the journey by railroad. These water voyages were common in early days. Old Jonathan Bye, a relative of the Hunt family, removed from Byesville, of which he was the founder, by boat, to Sterling, Illinois.

AN EARLY RIVER VENTURE.

This amusing letter appeared in the columns of the *Cambridge Times* April 7, 1838:

"Sometime last spring, an old veteran chairmaker, residing at Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, finding himself somewhat embarrassed, and money not being easily obtained, concluded to make a venture in the far West. He therefore built a small keel-boat, loaded it with lumber for making chairs and bedsteads. About the first of July, he, with much difficulty, made his way down the crooked windings of Wills creek, thence down the waters of the Muskingum to the mouth. There he lost his passengers, as the steamboats had better accommodations. He then floated down the Ohio, as far as Mt. Vernon, Indiana. He there spent the summer in making and vending his work; but finding sales dull, he contracted with two gentlemen to take his boat, and a quantity of furniture up the Illinois as far as Peoria. Here he sold his boat and cargo, but in consequence of the ice, he was detained longer than he expected. What was his surprise when he again arrived at Mt. Vernon to hear that convulsions were taking place in and about Cambridge, like the discharge of surplus steam when a boat lands at the wharf and has no further use for it than to frighten horses and disturb the neighborhood! He would have had less reason to censure had it been confined to those interested, but those that had nothing else to do spread the news high and low, far and wide

—the chairmaker had undoubtedly absconded—until it became honestly believed by the judicious part of the community. The old veteran concluding it would be better to use medicine, fearing that some lungs might be injured, did, at great trouble and expense, obtain a small quantity of Benton's mint drops, with which he is willing to accommodate all those who have genuine drafts. As for those who have none, they must take their pains for their trouble. He would embrace this opportunity to inform his old customers that he has returned, and is ready to wait on all calls in his line.

“OLD CHAIRMAKER.

“April 7, 1838.”

It should be stated that navigation on the waters of Wills creek, or any other stream in Guernsey county, never amounted to a great deal, but did play some part at an early day in getting in and out of the county. The stream was never of sufficient volume to warrant the improvement talked of at one time. The canal on the north and the building of railroads, a little later, caused the water route to entirely be lost sight of. The no-current canal and the almost as stationary volume of water in the creek were long years ago too slow a means for the progressive people of this county. There are times, almost any year, when steamboats could ply the waters of Wills creek, as it has had many wonderful floods and has been found many fathoms out of its crooked channel, submerging a wide valley with water of considerable depth, but this, of course, only lasts a few hours or days, at longest.

THE RAILROAD ERA.

Coming down to the railroad era in Guernsey county, it may be stated that the first railroad constructed into the county was the old Central Ohio (now the property of the Baltimore & Ohio Company) in 1852. The first shovelful of dirt thrown on this grade, on the south hillside, at Cambridge, was August 12th, of that year, and it was thrown by the venerable C. L. Madison. The tunnel was begun October 22d, the same year. The Cambridge telegraph office was opened February 3, 1853. The inventor, Professor Morse, was raised up, as if by Providence, to discover the magnetic telegraph just in time to be of good service in the operation of railroad trains, which were also quite a new thing at that time.

The advent of the iron horse ushered in a new and better era into this county, and gave new avenues by which the farmer and stock man could market, at more profitable prices, the products of the farm. The county then, for the first time, came in real commercial touch with the great outside world.

In its route through the county this line of railroad crosses the townships of Millwood, Richland, Center, Cambridge, Adams and Westland, with its main line, while it runs through portions of Richland, Valley and Spencer, with a branch from Lore City to Cumberland. Beginning on the east side of the county, the station points of most importance are Quaker City, Saleville, Lore City, Cambridge and Cassel Station, on the main line. On the Cumberland branch the stations worthy of note are Lore City, Senecaville, Hartford and Cumberland. The only tunnel on this road in the county is near Cambridge on the Baltimore & Ohio road.

The arrival of the first regular passenger train over the road now known as the Baltimore & Ohio, from Columbus, was on April 27, 1854. It consisted of six coaches and it was welcomed right royally. The march from the station to the public square was a long, enthusiastic one, was under marshalship of Col. Gordon Lofland and an address was made by Hon. Nathan Evans. Military companies from Columbus and Zanesville were present.

What is now known as the Pennsylvania railroad enters the county from the north, in Wheeling township, follows the windings of the chief stream of the county (Wills creek) on down through Liberty, Cambridge, Jackson and Valley townships, leaving the county near Pleasant City, with stations of importance at Pleasant City, then north through Derwent, Byesville, Cambridge, Tyner, Kimbolton, Birds Run and Guernsey and so on out of this into Tuscarawas county. The objective points of this division of the great Pennsylvania system are Marietta, at the south, and Cleveland, at the north.

When originally constructed in about 1880, this was the property of the Cleveland & Marietta company and was headed by General Warner, through whose energy and untiring zeal the road was built at a time when it taxed every thought and capacity of good business men. It opened up an excellent coal field and gave a competing freight rate out and into the county. Its advent was hailed with supreme delight by all classes of citizens, as a north and south route through the county was fully as great in importance as the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio from east to west. It was built through the best valley section of the county, but necessarily over a very rough, uneven country, where much expense was necessary, the grades somewhat heavy and curves sharp. A tunnel of many hundred feet through solid rock and coal strata between Kimbolton and Guernsey had to be constructed at an expense of almost, if not fully, a million dollars. The waters of Wills creek at times flooded the tracks and this caused other expense and delay. General Warner fought on, but all to no purpose, for there came a time when he had to succumb to the inevitable. The road was sold and passed into the hands of the

present corporation, the Pennsylvania company, who rebuilt and re-equipped the same and it is now a first-class steam highway, doing an excellent business. The coal fields in and near Byesville and Pleasant City were greatly developed and this has made untold wealth to the possessors of the mineral lands, as well as afforded the company the transportation of endless tons of coal.

In the eighties, while the road was still under the ownership of the old Cleveland & Marietta, the tunnel at Guernsey and Kimbolton caught fire, and the immense coal deposit through which a section of the tunnel was made ignited and continued to burn for more than two years, causing a total loss of the tunnel and the laying of another track a distance of eight miles around a horseshoe bend, going eight miles around in order to gain two miles in its true course. This, with endless litigations, caused the company to go into the hands of a receiver and finally it was transferred to the Pennsylvania company. Several of the heaviest stockholders lived in Guernsey county and when the company paid out only about forty cents on a dollar, it broke these local men up financially. It now has thirty-three miles of roadway in the county and is a great thoroughfare, especially for freighting coal from the mines, the road running through the mining section from south to north.

The Baltimore & Ohio was bonded for in this county to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars. So it will be seen that the common carrier system of today has cost the taxpayers of the past generation much money. Yet no one now desires the old system of transportation. At this date the Baltimore & Ohio road has sixteen miles on its Cumberland division and twenty-nine miles on its "Central Ohio" division, with sidings amounting to eighteen miles within Guernsey county.

What is generally styled the Narrow Gauge road, is the Ohio River & Western railroad, which cuts off only a corner of the county, where it runs from the southwest into Cumberland, having three miles of track within Guernsey county. It is still of the narrow gauge type of railroad. It was built about 1880 to Cumberland.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BAR OF GUERNSEY COUNTY.

Wherever commerce and true civilization is found, there one will find representatives of the legal profession and courts of justice. Most of the laws of today are based on the principle of justice and equal rights to all citizens, be they native or foreign-born and adopted into our national citizenship. If all men were truly informed as to the law of the country in which they reside and transact business, and then possessed an honest, law-abiding spirit, such as is marked out by the Bible picture of the millennium dawn, there would be little use for lawyers and courts, but as we have not nearly reached that perfected state, hence the rights of one person must be met and justice forced upon another. This requires lawyers well versed in their profession. The legal profession is one of profound principles and it is for this to point out and enforce the rights of one class of citizens as against other men and classes. While the world has no need of the dishonest lawyer, it has great need of the truly honorable attorney, who seeks ever to make peace, rather than encourage litigation among the people of his community. What is needed is the great type of legal advocates found in the Gladstones of England; the Websters, Everetts, Choates, Marshall, the Lincolns and Douglasses of our own America and also those of more recent careers, who seek to make plain the fundamental law of our republic and our international relations with all foreign powers. We need, at this date, more of the great minds in law found in former years in a Hamilton, a Jefferson and our earlier supreme judges.

While there still lurks in the minds of the laity the notion that the legal profession is mostly made up of trickery, technicality and trouble-makers, the fact still remains that through them peace and order and good government obtains in this and all countries. The day has long since passed when this profession is looked upon as one of dishonor, but rather as one from which emanates our best and truest type of citizenship and statesmen.

It is regretted by the publisher that a more complete record of the first attorneys in Guernsey county is not available at present, for a chain of interesting sketches which might otherwise appear.

THE FIRST COLORED JURY.

(*Times of July, 1871.*)

"The case of the State of Ohio versus Robert Wright (colored), for shooting with intent to kill William Lucas (colored) at Fairview last spring, is now on trial in this court before a special colored jury. The following is the panel, selected by agreement of counsel and on the order of the court, in the manner prescribed by law :

"Jordon Early, Isaac Moss, William Wooten, Simon Turner, Chas. R. Green, Cornelius Turner, Ransom Bennett, Amos Page, Joseph Early, Lewis Jackson, Enos Brady, John Singer, Jeremiah Hargrave, Charles Williams, James Berry and Amos Kimmey.

"We believe this is the second colored jury empaneled in the United States and the first in the state of Ohio; and it is the first time a colored man was ever called to sit upon a jury in this county. This unusual occurrence is a theme of much conversation and interest. Colonel Barnes appears for the state, and William Borton and J. D. Taylor, Esq., for the defendant. The court room was crowded at the opening of the trial. About thirty witnesses are subpoenaed."

DEATH SENTENCES.

The first death sentence in Guernsey county was in 1844, when Judge Kennon sentenced George Weeks to be hanged for the murder of Edward Woods. Later he was sentenced to a term in the state prison, where he finally died.

The next to be sentenced was in 1869, when Thomas D. Carr was tried and convicted for the killing of Louisa C. Fox, his girl lover who refused to marry him. He was hung Friday, August 20, 1869. He confessed at last to the crime and also it was learned that he had in all killed fifteen persons, at one time or another in his life.

FIRST GRAND JURY IN GUERNSEY COUNTY.

(*From the Jeffersonian, 1878.*)

We recently published an account of the first term of Court held in Guernsey county. The first grand jury was empaneled and the first criminal business was transacted at the second term, which began on Monday, August 27, 1810, and adjourned on the Tuesday following. The names of the first grand jurors are as follows: Z. A. Beatty, foreman; John Hanna, Lloyd Tal-

bott, Thomas Cooke, John McClennahan, Andrew Marshall, Wyatt Hutchison, John Beham, George J. Jackson, John Moffatt, Isaac Grummond, W. Talbert, Stewart Speer, George Metcalf and E. Dyson. The grand jury at the present term of court returned twenty-five true bills of indictment against thirty-six persons. The first grand jury of this county returned three true bills—two for retailing liquor without license and one for retailing merchandise without license. Proceedings under the latter indictment were stopped by the defendant coming into court and exhibiting his license. One of the men charged with retailing liquor without a license pleaded guilty and was fined six cents and costs. The other pleaded not guilty and his case was continued. On the affidavit of George Metcalf, one of the grand jurors, an indictment was issued for Peter Wirick, Sr., returnable at the December term, for not answering questions asked him when before the grand jury. The court ordered that the prosecuting attorney be allowed ten dollars for his services at the first term of court, and twenty-five dollars at each term thereafter. The prison bounds were fixed by an order of the court. They included all that part of Cambridge between Spruce and Mulberry streets.

The following were serving as justices of the peace in the townships noted in Guernsey county in 1910: T. M. Johnson, Millwood; G. C. Lanning, Monroe; T. V. Foster, Monroe; J. W. Bryant, Oxford; W. H. Brown, Oxford; N. T. Oliver, Richland; S. D. Floyd, Richland; W. H. Moore, Spencer; J. Purkey, Spencer; L. B. Hollenbeck, Valley; C. S. McDonald, Valley; J. H. Oxley, Washington; John D. Reid, Washington; Earnest Kirk, Westland; Harry Sawyer, Westland; W. R. Crater, Wheeling; Henry Wilson, Wheeling; William Black, Wills; Theudas T. Jones, Cambridge; R. W. Lindsey, Cambridge; S. P. Weisenstein, Center; E. M. Nelson, Center; A. S. T. Johnston, Jackson; J. B. Shafer, Jackson; William F. Wishart, Jefferson; James McKahan, Jefferson; J. H. Howell, Knox; J. E. Martin, Knox; H. J. Beatenhead, Liberty; S. L. Madden, Londonderry; John Morton, Londonderry; John T. Wyrick, Madison; A. C. St. Clair, Madison; J. B. Hartley, Millwood; F. W. St. Clair, Millwood.

EARLY LAWYERS.

Among the early lawyers who practiced at the Guernsey county bar were Samuel Culbertson and Gen. C. B. Goddard. They were able lawyers, and traveled from county to county on horseback, with their books and papers in saddle-bags. Many anecdotes are told of these two, mostly opposing counsels in the cases they engaged in. Samuel Culbertson was tall, bony and wiry,

and quick to make a point against his opponent. They were the opposing counsel in a case where one party had sued another for befouling a well in the construction of a dam, rendering the water impure. General Goddard, in his speech to the jury, exhibited a glass of the water, and spoke of its purity and clearness, and making the point that such clear, sparkling water (shaking the glass) could not be impure, and seemed to be carrying the jury with him. Culbertson, when he arose to reply, picked up the glass, and reminded the jury of what Goddard had said, placed the glass on the table before Goddard, and holding up a silver dollar, said, "Gentlemen of the jury, I'll give General Goddard this dollar if he will drink that glass of pure water." Culbertson knew that General Goddard was too dignified to accept such an offer, and his refusal had its effect on the jury, and he won the case for his client. This occurred later than the Chandlersville hoax, and was a game of hocus pocus between two lawyers. General Goddard was a man of great dignity and pride of character, in his profession, and made it a point only to do business in his office. A deputy sheriff of Muskingum county, having a writ of execution to serve, met General Goddard, who was the prosecuting lawyer in the case, on the street, and said to him, "What shall I do if some one else claims the property?" He replied, "I don't do business in the street." A day or two afterwards the General met the deputy sheriff at the postoffice, and asked the result of his business. The deputy said, "You will have to call at the sheriff's office; I don't do business in the post-office." Goddard called at the sheriff's office, and was told what was done. I well remember of seeing the tall, commanding figures of Henry Stanbury and Wilson Shannon, who were occasional practitioners at the Cambridge bar, three score years ago; of Chauncey Dewey, of Cadiz; the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the great war secretary, who began his practice in partnership with Dewey, and also Hon. Benjamin Tappan. He was cross-eyed, and called "Old Gimblet Eyes." It was said of Judge Tappan that he was engaged in the trial of a case in the early days, when there were a "thousand judges on the bench, one and three naughts." Judge Hallock was the presiding judge. One of the associate judges lived three miles in the country, and was in the habit of coming in on court days on horseback with his saddle-bags, his dinner in one bag, and oats for the horse in the other. After the noon recess, Judge Tappan was to begin his argument to the jury. Tappan arose, addressed the court, and began. Judge Hallock interrupted him, saying, "Brother Tappan, there is no quorum; you will wait for Brother ——." Tappan replied, "Are his saddle-bags under the bench?" "Yes," "Then I will go on with my plea; they will do just as well."

By the *Guernsey Times* of 1826-48 one learns the names of many of the legal practitioners of those early days. Among them were W. W. Tracey, whose card frequently appears in the *Times* from 1826 on, and who was later a justice of the peace and a prominent editor of the *Times* beginning with December, 1834, and Isaac Parrish, later a member of the noted firm of Parrish & Gaston, attorneys and counsellors at law. Among noted lawyers of the county may be mentioned:

- 1838—Cowen & Longley, Washington.
- 1843—Bushfield & Hunter (J. M. Bushfield and William Hunter), Cambridge.
- 1843—Ferguson & Grimes, Cambridge.
- 1846—T. W. Tipton, Cambridge.
- 1844—Kennon & White, Cambridge.
- 1845—Evans & Rainey, Fairview.
- 1845—Cowen & Grimes (B. S. Cowen and J. J. Grimes), Cambridge.
- 1846—Davis Green, Cambridge.
- 1831—John D. Tingle, Cambridge.
- 1847—Samuel Bell, Cambridge.
- 1847—Evans & Scott (Nathan Evans and Erastus H. Scott), Cambridge.
- 1853—J. M. Bushfield and W. R. Buchanan, Cambridge.
- 1853—H. Skinner, Cambridge.
- 1850—Thomas W. Peacock, Cambridge.
- 1850—T. W. Campbell, Cambridge.
- 1856—L. W. Borton, Cambridge.
- 1856—F. Creighton and J. O. Grimes, Cambridge.
- 1856—J. W. White, Cambridge.
- 1856—Gaston and W. R. Wagstaff, Cambridge.
- 1856—Evans and Haynes, Cambridge.
- 1857—J. H. Collins, Cambridge.
- 1857—Casey & Atherton, Cambridge.
- 1857—V. and J. Haynes, Cambridge and Zanesville.

ANOTHER LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

The following is an additional list of lawyers who have practiced before the Guernsey county bar at different times:

Samuel Herrick, Cambridge, and all of the following at Cambridge: Alexander Harper, Isaac Parish, William W. Tracey, Zaccheus Beatty, Thomas W. Peacock, Nathan Evans, Ezra Evans, John Ferguson, Jacob J. Grimes, John Morton, Cyrus Linn, Anthony Tennis (of Birmingham), Robert Titneck, William B. Abbott, Mathew Gaston; Joseph Johnston, Fairview; James Rheinhardt, Fairview; Samuel Armstrong, Fairview; Joseph Ferrel, Washington; John B. Longley, Washington; James Reinhart, Senecaville; Erastus Scott, Cumberland; James Casey, Cumberland; Francis Creighton, and the following, all of Cambridge: James O. Grimes, Vincent Haines, William Wall, George W. Phillips.

PRESENT COURT OFFICERS.

The present (1910) officials of the Guernsey county court are as follows: Hon. William H. Johnson, presiding judge, Zanesville, Ohio; Hon. A. A. Frazier, judge, Zanesville, Ohio; Hon. J. M. McGinnis, judge, Caldwell, Ohio; Charles S. Sheppard, prosecuting attorney; H. K. Moore, sheriff; John S. Berry, deputy sheriff (after January, 1911); Elza D. Trott, clerk; Clara Linn, deputy clerk, and Orrin B. Booth, stenographer.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE GUERNSEY COUNTY BAR.

Bell, James W., Cambridge; Barber, N. H., Cambridge; Brown, W. H., Fairview; Bonnell, T. A., Cambridge; Carnes, S. C., Cambridge; Carpenter, W. A., Freeport; Campbell, J. W., Cambridge; Collins, W. C., Cambridge; Deselm, T. R., Cambridge; Dugan, G. D., Cambridge; Douglas, J. L., Quaker City; Enos, B. F., Cambridge; Eagleson, Freeman T., Cambridge; Eagleton, William, Craig; Ferguson, J. B., Cambridge; Flood, A. B., Byesville; Garber, L. S., Pleasant City; Gregg, Watson H., Cambridge; Hawthorne, Edmund, Cambridge; Joyce, James, Cambridge; Johnson, S. M., Fairview; Luccock, H. W., Cambridge; McCulloch, A. R., Cambridge; Mathews, E. W., Cambridge; Mathews, E. W., Jr., Cambridge; Mackey, J. H., Cambridge; Purkey, Joseph, Cumberland; Rosemond, Fred L., Cambridge; Scott, Robert T., Cambridge; Smallwood, J. W., Cambridge; Stewart, W. W., Cambridge; Stevens, A. L., Cambridge; Sheppard, Charles, Cambridge; Stubbs, I. E., Quaker City; Turnbaugh, C. S., Cambridge; Troette, J. A., Cambridge; Turner, John P., Cambridge; Turner, Milton, Jr., Cambridge; Wells, O. V., Cambridge; Weyer, Clara L., Cambridge; Webster, Edson C., Quaker City.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

With the opening up of any new country, the family doctor is as necessary as any other man. Grave responsibility rests on him—the diseases coincident to the pioneer period need speedy attention and the lives of men, women and children are often in the good physician's hands. In health and vigor all persons revolt at the sight of the medicine case and the surgeon's knife, and sometimes they say many hard things against the medical practitioner, yet when the fevered brow and quickened pulse is felt, when all life looks dark with gloom and doubt scattered in thick clouds before us, it is then that the family doctor, even in the days of "saddle-bags," was a welcome caller in the sick chamber, for he it was who generally understood how to place the sick one in possession of health and strength again. The disciples of Galen have ever been closely allied with the first settlers of a county. They have braved the storms of mid-winter and the heat of mid-summer; they have gone on foot and on horseback, crossing angry streams, by the light of day and through the darkness of the night, often against pelting storms, in order to reach the suffering sick in need of their ministrations.

It should be said that with the passing of the last half century, medical science has made a wonderful advance. Methods have been changed and a real revolution wrought—especially in surgery. The great colleges and universities have educated a vast army of competent physicians and surgeons who have progressed to a point where diseases once thought incurable have come to be looked upon as simple in treatment. The per cent. of cases lost now is very small compared to the days when Guernsey county was first settled. Every county owes much to the good, faithful physician, who often goes unpaid for his services, but never refuses to administer to the needs of those in distress, even among the poor and unfortunate who are entirely unable to pay.

Coming down to the early days of Guernsey county, let it be remarked that the pioneer doctor was as capable as others of his day and generation in Ohio. It is to be regretted that no more complete record of the lives of these faithful doctors can be given than is possible to here narrate.

PIONEER DOCTORS.

The following paper was prepared by Dr. Clark A. Moore, of Cambridge, at the time of the city's centennial—or jubilee—celebration in 1906:

"This is our centennial,—our jubilee year,—completing as it does the first century of our city's existence. It has been, in spite of the financial depressions and social disorders, the most noted century of the world's history in the advancement made in medical science. Investigation and discovery, in regard to the nature, causes and prevention of disease, has given the profession such a mastery over the ills that afflict mankind that the average years of human life have been largely increased. The use of disinfectants and anesthetics has made possible and comparatively safe surgical operations that would have been, even fifty years ago, impossible and not to be attempted. Nevertheless, after all of these discoveries and improvements which add so greatly to the happiness and comfort as well as safety of the community, and render the practice of the profession so much more certain and successful, yet these old doctors who practiced when Cambridge was young are worthy of all honor. They contended with difficulties of which those of the present time can have little conception. They spent their days and often their nights in the saddle, traversing roads scarcely passable, through the unbroken wilderness and over bridgeless streams, to minister to the humane wants of mankind whenever and wherever needed, and thus opened up the way to the more certain, successful and easier practice of today. The names of these old doctors would grace the pages of history of Cambridge—indeed such a history would be incomplete without them. They had the respect, love and confidence of their patrons and when the old doctor died the people mourned.

"Among the earliest of these away back in the twenties, when Cambridge was not much of a town, were three Frenchman, Dr. Francis Donchonchett, La Rive and Bill. In 1824 Robert Thompson gave this notice to the public: 'Dr. R. Thompson gives this notice to the public from Crooked creek, Muskingum county, that he may be found at his residence, one mile east of Proudfit's meeting-house. He will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.' He was one of the first physicians along the old Wheeling road from Beumers-town to Proudfit's meeting-house, near New Concord. His brother, Dr. John B. Thompson, resided in Cambridge and was the defendant in the first malpractice suit in Guernsey county. This action was for failure to reset a broken ankle; it was tried in the courts of this county and then taken to the supreme court of the state, where Doctor Thompson won the case. Another

was the eccentric Dr. John Kell, who practiced among the Irish in the early history of Cambridge; he claimed to be a graduate in surgery of the Royal Society of Dublin.

"Another announcement, in 1824, was that of Dr. Thomas Miller, which reads thus: 'Dr. Thomas Miller, M. D., offers his services to the citizens of Cambridge and vicinity. Shop in the brick house lately occupied by Mrs. Talbot' [John B. Thompson's].

"Dr. Ignatius O'Farrill located in Cambridge in 1831. Drs. S. P. Hunt and J. G. F. Holston, father of Doctor Holston, of Zanesville, were located in Cambridge in 1836. Following these came Drs. Milton Green, J. P. Tingle, Vincent Haynes, Daniel Ferbach, and S. B. Clark, whom I remember as being my father's family physician when I was a child. Later in the history of Cambridge came Drs. Milton Hoge, J. C. Taylor, G. L. Arnold, J. W. McCall, and Dr. Andrew Wall, a man whom I esteemed greatly, having twice been his pupil in the public schools in my youth, and later in his office as a medical student. His name was a household word in the homes of Guernsey county.

"This brings us down to the present-day physicians. They are all handsome gentlemen and good doctors, and are too well known to the people of Cambridge and vicinity to require special mention. This imperfect resume shows what magnificent progress has been made in the past hundred years. I thank God it has been my lot to live at the close of the nineteenth century. It is the golden age of the world. There has been nothing like it in history. When our labors close we can depart in peace for our eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

The following shows the style of early doctors in advertising:

"DOCTOR CLARK

respectfully offers to the citizens of Cambridge and country a continuance of his professional services. He may be found after night at the residence of Mr. William McCracken, north of the court house. Office, next door to the former office of Miller & Clark.

"March 24, 1841."

—*Guernsey Times*, 1841.

"MEDICAL SERVICES.

"The undersigned respectfully requests those owing him for medical services or otherwise to liquidate either the whole or a part of their indebt-

edness, as it is actually necessary that he should have money to pay his own as well as the debts of several other persons which he has unfortunately become liable for. A few dollars from each person who has received his services, will enable him to meet the demands against him.

"N. B.—The undersigned returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal patronage he has received since he has resided in Cambridge, and informs them and the public generally that he shall continue to practice the different branches of his profession.

"MILTON GREEN.

"Cambridge, September 6, 1845."

—*Guernsey Times*, Oct. 11, 1845.

That there is nothing new under the sun is fitly shown by the curious advertisements of the early doctors. They widely exploited the efficacy of certain medicines or "healers" for the cure or relief of every imaginable ailment. It was considered that electricity had virtue in the treatment of a wide variety of diseases, as is testified by the following advertisement, appearing in the *Guernsey Times* for June 29, 1854.

"TO THE AFFLICTED.

"Doctor Barnes, Electropathic Physician and Surgeon, has taken rooms in the residence of Mrs. Abell, where, for a short time, he proposes to treat persons afflicted with Diseased Eyes, Deafness, Fits, Insanity, Spinal Affections, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Diseases, etc., exclusively by electricity. Those affected with any of the above named diseases would do well to call soon at his rooms, and inquire into his mode of treatment."

Of Dr. Andrew Wall, who died in 1898, then the oldest physician in the county, the *Times* in April of that year said, in speaking of his funeral:

"Dr. Andrew Wall, the veteran physician of Cambridge, whose goings up and down the town and country on errands of healing has been the expected for over forty years, passed into the borderland last Sabbath morning, April 17, 1898. He was stricken about three weeks before and seemed aware that his disease was unto death, that the art of healing was powerless to relieve the worn-out body, and that his labors for afflicted humanity were finished. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and came to this state with his parents. He was educated at Muskingum College, Ann Arbor University, and the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati. He was married to

Miss Bridget Call in 1855 and came to Cambridge the same year. Five children were born to them, and all survive with the exception of a son, who died in infancy. The mother of the family died in the summer of 1884. The children are Cory L. Wall, the accomplished pharmacist, Miss Lizzie, a teacher in our schools, Mrs. Ross E. Moore and Miss Sallie. In recent years Doctor Wall married Mrs. Jennie Meredith, who survives him. Dr. David Wall, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Dr. M. Hawes, of Claysville, are the only remaining members of the Doctor's immediate family. During the war Doctor Wall went to the front as surgeon of the Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served to the end of the war. He was division surgeon of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and chief surgeon for the Columbus & Marietta road. The funeral took place from his late residence on West Eighth street, and was largely attended. The Masonic order, of which he was a member, held impressive services at the grave Monday afternoon.

"The familiar form of the old family physician, whose presence at the bedside of many of the homes in our city and county brought cheer and hope, has vanished from our midst. Who can estimate the self-sacrifice, the labor and weariness that over four decades of medical practice may mean. The night as well as the day finds him always ready and equipped for the hasty summons to relieve the distressed and afflicted, with no tarrying for favorable weather conditions. All others wait for fair weather and good roads, but the doctor is generally supposed to wear a coat of mail that is alike impervious to the attacks of weather and disease. A busy life is ended. The city paused to pay tribute in attending the last sad rites, and fellow teachers extended their sympathy to the sorrowing daughter by the dismissal of their schools. The grave is closed over him; he sleeps upon the hillside, but many remembrances of his services will linger in the homes of Cambridge."

Dr. Andrew Wall came to this county in 1845, when sixteen years of age. He attended the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he laid the foundation for his future medical and surgical skill. He completed his studies under the tutorship of that most excellent Cambridge physician, Dr. Vincent Haynes, and with him first engaged in actual practice. In 1862 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and then enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and one year later was promoted to surgeon, which position he held until 1866. The next year he formed a partnership in medicine with Dr. William Clark, continuing until 1868. With the passing of the years Doctor Wall devoted many years to the practice of his chosen profession and became very skillful. It is believed

that Doctor Wall was the most eminent physician who ever practiced medicine and surgery in Guernsey county—so stated by old present-day doctors who knew of his life's work.

Another member of the medical fraternity in this county, but who did not long continue in practice, was Dr. Charles Perry Simons, eldest son of John White and Hester Ann Simons. He was born at Zanesville in 1842. The father was engaged in the iron foundry business, both in Zanesville and Cambridge, until he died in 1871. After his death the large business interests were carried on by his sons. Doctor Simons came with his parents to Cambridge in 1855 and was educated for a physician at the University of Michigan, but had only partly completed his studies when the Civil war broke out. He had also taken a course at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1863. In the spring of 1862 he was interrupted by the war cry and became an assistant surgeon. He was able, apt and quick to act. He was said to have been the youngest assistant surgeon in the United States army when he entered the Union ranks. He was later made acting surgeon for the Fourteenth Army Corps. He was with General Sherman on that famous "March to the Sea," and when mustered out was tendered a good position in the regular army at Washington, but declined.

His father's death in 1871 changed his life plans somewhat and he had much to do with conducting the foundry business in company with his elder brothers. His practice thus interfered with, he finally became a specialist as a surgeon and treated eye and ear diseases. He was quite a politician and ran for state senator on the Republican ticket, and was defeated, but cut down the Democratic majority largely. He had congressional ambitions and doubtless would have been the candidate had the district not been changed at that date.

Dr. Samuel Hunt, father of Hon. Samuel Hunt, lived on the lot of recent years occupied by Richardson & Shairer's block, West Wheeling avenue. He sold his place to Dr. Milton Green and moved to Morrow, Butler county, Ohio, in 1843. The interesting account of his removal by flat-boat down the waters of Wills creek, Muskingum river to the mouth of the Little Miami and so on to Morrow, is given elsewhere in this book.

Dr. William K. Bolan, who practiced at Cumberland since 1879, was a graduate of Columbus Medical College. His ancestors were from Virginia, and the son was born in Loudoun county, that state, November 5, 1857. He began teaching school when sixteen years old, and began to study medicine in his eighteenth year, in Columbus, graduating in 1879, and moving to Cumberland began what proved to be a successful practice of medicine.

Among the most prominent physicians within Guernsey county was Dr. Noah Hill, of Senecaville. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1809 and died in Senecaville, Ohio, in 1894. He came of good old Revolutionary stock, of German ancestry, which went back further into France and were among the Huguenots. The Doctor graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1833. He came to Senecaville and formed a partnership with Doctor Baldwin, who died in 1844. Up to 1862 Doctor Hill practiced alone, but then his son was admitted to practice with his father. The young Hill was named John. Later the father was with Dr. W. Scott until 1887, after which the good Doctor did but little except an office practice. He was a noted politician and his views on the slavery question caused him to leave the Methodist church and join the Wesleyan church. He was first a Whig, then later a Free-soiler and last a Republican. He cast one of the first three Abolition votes in Guernsey county, and assisted many a slave in getting over the "underground railway" north into Canada and to freedom.

Dr. Harry W. Holmes began the practice of medicine in Cumberland in the spring of 1883, being a graduate from Columbus Medical College. He descended from an old English family who settled in Virginia. Harry W. was born in Newport, Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1855. His youth was passed in Cumberland, Ohio. He clerked in his father's store and began the study of medicine in 1877 with Dr. Charles Draper. He graduated from the Baltimore Medical College in 1883. He became a bright Mason and frequently contributed to medical journals. Politically he was a Republican.

Dr. Jonathan A. Kackley has been a leading physician at old Point Pleasant (Pleasant City) since 1882, when he graduated from Columbus Medical College and had attended Michigan University, giving him a double course in medicine. He was born in 1857 in what was Buffalo township, this county, and from his earliest days desired to become a physician and has succeeded well in his chosen role, as physician and surgeon.

Dr. Thomas J. Miller, of Kimbolton, this county, was four years engaged in merchandising there and served as mayor of the village. He was born in Antrim, this county, in 1849, the son of David L. Miller and wife. He followed school teaching for a time after he reached manhood. Taking up the study of medicine in the seventies, he graduated from the Columbus Medical College in 1878, and first located in Kansas, where he practiced until 1886, when he entered the Cincinnati Medical College, taking a full course there, and then went to Topeka, Kansas, but on account of illness returned to this county and practiced in Cambridge for a number of years. He was

again incapacitated on account of sickness and retired from medicine and engaged in business in company with W. C. McConaughy.

Dr. Winfield Scott, who has been so well known as the family physician at the village of Senecaville for many years, was born in 1848 on his father's farm. He graduated from the Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, taking a practical English and scientific course, ending it in 1872, gaining a Bachelor of Arts degree. He then taught school three years and took up medicine by entering the office of Doctor Wall of Cambridge. He spent a year at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and one year at the Cincinnati Medical College, graduating from that school in 1877. He then located at Point Pleasant, this county, going to Senecaville in 1879, where he had for a partner Dr. Noah Hill. Later he practiced alone.

Dr. Charles R. Austin, one of Byesville's practicing physicians, has come to be one of the busiest citizens of the town. As early as 1907 he was a member of the board of education; secretary of the Artificial Stone Company; postmaster of Byesville; an active member of the improvement committee, of the Merchants and Professional Men's Club; a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, the Elks Club of Cambridge and alive to all the interests of his home town.

EARLY GUERNSEY COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

By careful research in old files and from the memory of pioneer doctors, the following list has been compiled of the doctors who practiced here in the long ago years. The dates opposite the name indicate that they were in practice, at least at that date:

1826—Dr. A. C. Thompson, Cambridge.

1837—Dr. J. C. McCollough, Claysville and Cambridge.

1837—Dr. S. P. Hunt, Cambridge.

1837—Dr. T. Nichol, Washington.

1841—Dr. Thomas Miller, Cambridge.

1837—Dr. Cope, Middletown, formerly Cadiz (botanical).

1840—Dr. Milton Green, Antrim, later Cambridge; he became one of the leading doctors of the county.

1841—Dr. James Green, Cambridge.

1841—Dr. S. B. Clark, Cambridge.

1838—Dr. J. McFarland, Washington.

1833—Dr. William Bradshaw, Fairview.

1835—Dr. J. G. F. Holston, Cambridge, became house physician to the White House for President Lincoln's family.

- 1839—Dr. John P. Tingle, Cambridge.
 1833—Dr. Enos Thomas, Washington.
 1832—Dr. John B. Thompson, Cambridge.
 1832—Dr. I. O'Farrall, Cambridge.
 1832—Dr. J. G. Moore, Cambridge.
 1833—Dr. Andrew Patterson, Washington.
 1825—Dr. C. A. Harris, Cambridge.
 1847—Dr. J. T. Clark, Cambridge.
 1853—Dr. M. K. Wright, Millwood.
 1853—Vincent Haynes, Cambridge. He finally practiced law and died at Cambridge.
 1853—Drs. McConnell and Bell, Middletown.
 1853—Dr. W. S. Bell, Middletown.
 1854—Dr. R. S. Barr, Cambridge.
 1856—Dr. Andrew Wall, Cambridge—see sketch.
 1857—Dr. Milton Hoge, Cambridge, where he died.
 1857—Dr. J. Dunbar, Cambridge, now a corporation lawyer at Steubenville, Ohio.
 Very early—Dr. J. Baldrige, Senecaville, a noted doctor and Abolitionist connected with "underground railway."
 Very early—Dr. Ferguson, Senecaville.
 Before the war of the Rebellion and later, was Dr. Charles P. Simons, now of Caldwell, Ohio, practicing.
 Dr. William E. Bolan.
 Dr. Noah Hill, Senecaville.
 Dr. John Hill, Senecaville.
 Dr. Winfield Scott, died in 1909.
 Dr. Crumbaker, died in Antrim.
 Dr. Alpin, Claysville, an old time doctor.
 Dr. Hawes, Claysville, died about 1904; had been an army surgeon in Civil war.
 Dr. Chapman, Washington.
 Dr. Ray, Washington.
 Dr. Draper, Cumberland. He was a fine horseman and proud man.
 Dr. Teeters, Pleasant City, a noted doctor of his day.
 Dr. Connor, Cumberland.
 Dr. Belford, Pleasant City.
 Dr. George Tingle, Pleasant City.
 Dr. Forbes, Byesville.

Dr. Milton Shafer, Senecaville.
 Dr. Vincent Ferguson, Pleasant City.
 Dr. Romans, Quaker City.
 Dr. Brashear, Lore City, still living.
 Dr. Day, old-time doctor at Birmingham, deceased.
 Dr. W. M. George, Cambridge, died in 1904.
 Dr. Chapman, Hopewell, died 1910.
 Dr. Speers, a year or so at Cambridge and moved away.

EARLIEST PHYSICIANS.

Perhaps none of the above came before the following: Away back in the twenties, came Dr. Francis Donchonchett, Dr. La Rive and Doctor Bill, all three Frenchmen. These were probably about the pioneer doctors to locate here. Possibly a few may have practiced before the above named, but no one seems now to recall such.

PRESENT-DAY PHYSICIANS.

In 1910 the physicians of the county in active practice are as follows:

In Cambridge—A. R. Cain, W. N. Bradford, W. B. Young, R. H. Cramer, H. L. Wells, N. M. Dewees, L. C. Wells, C. A. Frame, E. E. Vorhies, F. Harrison, H. W. Sims, A. B. Headley, T. H. Rowles, George W. Hixon, L. M. Ross, C. R. Johnson, I. W. Keenan, F. W. Lane, W. G. Lane, O. F. Lowry, F. M. Mitchell, C. A. Moore, H. H. Price, W. T. Ramsey, A. G. Ringer, C. D. Romans.

W. B. Rosmond, Millinersville; B. A. Sauders, Winterset; Dr. E. E. Bird, Lore City; Dr. H. W. Arndt, Lore City; Dr. C. Bates, Senecaville; Dr. R. H. Cleary, Senecaville; Dr. J. E. Robins, Buffalo (Hartford); Dr. O. S. Bay, Quaker City; Dr. S. G. Bay, Quaker City; Dr. G. W. Jones, Quaker City; Dr. J. B. Hollingworth, Quaker City; Dr. J. W. White, Salesville; Dr. D. L. Cowden, Kimbolton; Dr. William Lawyer, Kimbolton; Dr. Charles R. Austin, Byesville; Dr. A. E. Fletcher, Byesville; Dr. J. E. Patton, Byesville; Doctor Sprague, Byesville; Dr. George C. Taylor, Claysville; Dr. E. L. Lowthian, "Dogtown" (Mines); Dr. W. K. Bolon, Cumberland; Dr. H. W. Holmes, Cumberland; Dr. A. E. Walters, Cumberland; Dr. H. H. Bown, Pleasant City; Dr. J. A. Kackley, Pleasant City; Dr. D. F. Wallenfetz, Pleasant City; Dr. W. W. Lawrence, Antrim; Dr. G. M. Witherspoon, Fairview; Dr. G. H. Stout, Middletown; Dr. A. J. Arnold, Middletown; Doctor Thompson, Washington.

Aside from the regular and homeopathic physicians in Guernsey county, as just named, there is an osteopath doctor in Cambridge, Dr. J. E. Gable, and an eye specialist, Dr. H. A. Green, of Cambridge.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In common with every county in the state, Guernsey has had her full share of medical societies, associations and academies. The earliest we have any definite knowledge of was in operation in 1838. Its president was Dr. H. H. Evans and the secretary was Dr. S. B. Clark.

At a meeting of this society in November, 1838, the following fee bill was adopted:

"For performing capital operations, such as amputating the extremities, trepanning, etc., each..	\$20.00
"For reducing fractures and dislocations of the lower extremities	10.00
"For reducing fractures and dislocations of the upper extremities	5.00
"For attending parturient cases in town.....	4.00
"For attending twin parturient cases in town.....	8.00
"For consultation in town.....	5.00
"For visit and medicine, within one mile.....	1.25
"For attendance and medicine in town, per diem..	1.00
"For every mile over the first in daylight.....	.37
"For every mile over the first at night.....	.50
"For prescribed doses of medicine, each.....	.25
"For extracting teeth, each.....	.25
"For bleeding .....	.25

"H. H. EVANS, President.

"S. B. CLARK, Secretary."

After a number of years this medical society went down and in 1880, or about that year, the Guernsey County Medical Society (number two) was organized by a new set of physicians and was made up of the following physicians: Doctor Boyd, of Kimbolton; Doctor Cain, of Senecaville; Doctor Clark, of Middletown; Doctor McPherson, of Cambridge; Doctor Henry, of Washington; Doctor Patton, of Washington; Dr. John Hill, of Senecaville; Doctor Romans, of Quaker City; Doctor Gildea, of New Gottenger; Doctor Tingle, of Cambridge.

This continued until about 1883, when a new society was formed, known as the Guernsey County Academy of Medicine, whose constituent members were: Doctors McPherson, Miller, both of Cambridge; Doctor Gildea, of New Gottenger; Doctor Ramsey, of Cambridge; Doctor Cain, of Senecaville; Doctor Scott, of Senecaville; Doctor Boyd, of Kimbolton; Doctor Rosmond, of Birmingham.

After a varied experience, this society served its day and went out of commission.

In 1904 the present Guernsey County Medical Society was formed. Its present officers are Doctor Frame, of Cambridge, president; Doctor Mitchell, of Cambridge, secretary, and Doctor Headley, of the same city, treasurer. Monthly meetings are kept up and much interest is manifested by the medical fraternity. The present membership will be seen by the subjoined list of physicians who belong to the society: Doctors Patton and Sprague, of Byesville, and these, all from Cambridge: Drs. William Bradford, A. F. Cain, Cornelius A. Frame, Frederick Harrison, Albert Headley, G. W. Hixon, Isaac W. Keenan, Fred W. Lane, W. G. Lane, F. O. Lowry, Frank M. Mitchell, Clark A. Moore, William T. Ramsey, T. H. Bowles, E. E. Vorhies.

KEENAN'S HOSPITAL.

Cambridge has the benefits of a first-rate hospital, a private institution where surgical operations, especially, are performed with great skill. When Dr. Isaac W. Keenan located at Quaker City in 1899, he established a hospital at that point, but in 1905 he took a special course in surgery at the Chicago Post-Graduate School and in the autumn of 1906 removed his hospital from Quaker City to Cambridge, locating on the corner of Ninth street and Gumber avenue. He gave up ordinary medical practice and devotes his entire time to his private hospital, where he has won a great reputation and has cases from all parts of Ohio and adjoining states. He now has trained nurses and they, in turn, teach the art of nursing to others. He is assisted greatly by his capable wife. The city is fortunate, indeed, in securing such an institution, for in a manufacturing center and railroad place the demand for a near-by hospital is great.

CHAPTER XV.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF GUERNSEY COUNTY.

Since the introduction of the printing press, all civilized portions of the globe have employed them for the dissemination of intelligence from one class to another. Perhaps it goes undisputed that the art of printing and the invention of the printing press has been the greatest discovery in way of useful, universal achievements the world has so far discovered. Without going into the history of the invention, or what it has accomplished in all branches of man's purposes to elevate and enlighten, and to Christianize mankind, the writer will at once go at the task of outlining the various newspapers that have from time to time been published within the limits of Guernsey county. If any are omitted it is through ignorance and not neglect or intention, but likely there may have been papers run for a short period which have escaped the author's mind, with the passing of so many years.

The first newspaper published in Guernsey county was the *Guernsey Times*. A history of this paper is given below.

The first Democratic newspaper in the county was the *Washington Republican*, established at Washington in 1826 by Messrs. Hull and Robb. Mr. Hull dropped out in 1827 and Jacob Robb was sole proprietor. It was suspended for a time, but in 1838 resumed publication and changed its name to the *Democratic Star*, which the wicked Whigs called the "Dog Star." Its editor was Peter B. Ankney. It continued until 1847 and was then succeeded by the *Jeffersonian*, by Gill & Leach. The *Jeffersonian* is the same as that still published at Cambridge, having passed down through various hands. The chain is about as follows: Arthur T. Clark had it in 1850; Lewis Baker edited the paper in the first years of the Civil war, and was succeeded as proprietor by Charles E. Mitchner, who ran for Congress. Following him came George McClelland, who was the successful man at the head of the paper until he was succeeded by John Kirkpatrick, who sold to John M. Amos in January, 1886, and in company with his sons still edits and owns the *Jeffersonian*.

The daily *Jeffersonian* was established as the first real daily publication in the county. The date of its starting was in 1891, since which time it has

not missed an issue on a week day. The weekly is now on its seventy-ninth volume and the daily on its nineteenth volume. It is one of Ohio's cleanest, most newsy newspapers, and it is an honor to the newspaper fraternity of this county and the entire state.

Lewis Baker, editor of the *Jeffersonian*, carried under a subhead throughout the Civil war these words: "Our country—may she ever be right. But, right or wrong—our country. We are a unit; party feeling has been entirely sunk all over the North. Political parties now rally to the defense of the Union and Constitution and under this banner every true man worthy the name American citizen can fight with a good heart—we are a unit."

In 1862, his motto was, "The Union as it was—the Constitution as it is. The Union of lakes, the Union of lands—the Union of States none can sever—the Union of hearts—the Union of hands—the American Union forever."

Before the Civil war—in 1850—the following appeared as heads of editorials in September of that year, and serve to show that the *Jeffersonian* has ever been alert to the interests of the party and the taxpayers of this county: "Against Railroad Subscriptions," "The Funded System," "Look Out for Deception," "Old Federalism Sticking Out," "Stop that Falsehood," "The Greatest Fraud of the Age." Then these questions are submitted: "Farmers of Guernsey county, are your taxes already high enough? Have they become oppressive? Then let all vote against railroad subscription." "Are the landholders of Guernsey county prepared to mortgage their lands to money lenders to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars? Their vote against railroad subscription."

THE GUERNSEY TIMES.

The *Guernsey Times* was founded by J. Aitken, at Cambridge, the first number being dated September 18, 1824. The subscription price was set at one dollar and fifty cents, if paid within thirty days after the time of subscribing; two dollars, if paid within six months, or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid until after the expiration of six months. Advertisements not exceeding a "square" were inserted three times for one dollar, twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. The first volume of the *Times* was not much larger than an ordinary office ledger. The paper consisted of four pages, each of four columns of leaded brevier, embellished with the atrocious woodcuts which were then in the height of popularity, and was made up mainly of foreign and political news, with now and then a local item. The advertisements were for the greater part demands for money by many of the merchants, coupled with threats of legal procedure, and a list of articles which would be taken in lieu of coin, which was at that time extremely scarce.

The first volume closed with the number dated October 15, 1825, at which time the paper passed out of the hands of Aitken and became the property of Col. Cyrus P. Beatty, who successfully conducted it up to the time of his death, December 17, 1827, after which publication was continued by his widow. Colonel Beatty, upon assuming control, enlarged the paper to five columns, and greatly improved the typography and general appearance of the sheet. The published terms of the paper were as follows:

"The *Guernsey Times* will be published one a week, on a super-royal sheet, and good type, at one dollar and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months after commencing, two dollars if paid before the expiration of the year, and two dollars and fifty cents if paid after the expiration of the year. One-half of the subscription will be received in produce at market price, if delivered within the current year, or the whole, if paid in rags. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. No subscription taken for less than a year, unless mentioned at the time of subscribing, and paid for in advance, at the rate of two dollars per annum, and a failure to notify a discontinuance before the term expires shall be considered as a new engagement. Advertisements by the year, inserted at Pittsburg prices."

The plant passed successively through the hands of Nicholas Bailhache (February 1, 1828, to 1830), John Hersh, Jr. (May 1, 1830, to May 18, 1833, when it became John Hersh & Co.), John Hersh, Jr., and D. M. McPherson (as *Guernsey Times and Ohio Gazette*, from about April 20, 1832, to April 12, 1833). It is probable that after the dissolution of the partnership existing between Hersh and McPherson, the business was conducted by John Hersh, Jr., until the issue of March 8, 1834, when the firm became Hersh & Weirich, the new partner being C. E. Weirich. With the number for November 29, 1834, the paper again became the sole property of John Hersh, Jr., who continued publication until December 13, 1834, when the name was changed from *The Guernsey Times and Ohio Gazette* to *The Guernsey Times and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate*, and became the property of William W. Tracey. The paper flourished under Tracey, and when sold on December 12, 1835, to John A. Beatty, had attained to very respectable proportions and typographic excellence.

Beatty was succeeded on July 2, 1836, by Lambert Thomas, who was a prominent character in early Whig days. June 17, 1837, the firm became Lambert & J. S. Thomas, but the paper retained the same caption and sub-head. June 9, 1838, Lambert Thomas again assumed entire control, and continued publication until December 7, 1839, when W. R. Allison became edi-

tor and publisher. Allison, during his brief editorship, made but few changes in the appearance of the paper, the most important being his substitution of the motto: "One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny," the famous declaration of Daniel Webster, in place of the former sub-head, "Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate." Allison was succeeded, March 21, 1840, by Charles J. Albright, who probably held his position longer than any of the editors who had preceded him, his resignation taking effect in the twenty-first year of the *Times*. He was succeeded by Messrs. Hatton and Green, who were editors jointly for a short time, when, with the number for March 20, 1846, the plant became the sole property of Richard Hatton, Mr. Green retiring from the newspaper field.

Richard Hatton sold the *Times* establishment to its former owner, C. J. Albright, in the spring of 1849, when the subhead became, "Let all the ends thou aimst at be thy country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

Albright kept it until December 28, 1854, when he sold it to Moses and C. P. B. Sarchet. In 1856 the plant passed into the hands of J. C. Douglas, who conducted it until January 1, 1862, who then enlisted in the Union army. He sold to Joseph D. Taylor and W. H. F. Lenfesty, and it remained in the Taylor family up to within a short time. David D. Taylor was at the head of the paper in the eighties and was still at his task in 1910, when he died. A sketch of this manly man will appear in the biographical section of this work.

The chain of owners of the *Times*, then, has been as above mentioned down to the time the Taylor family took it. From that time on, Taylor & Lenfesty controlled it until 1874, when David D. Taylor acquired an interest amounting to one-half its value, and in 1890 he purchased the balance and was sole owner up to his death. Upon his decease, the Taylor boys managed it until a few months had passed, when Prof. J. M. Carr and others bought the property of Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. Carr became its editor and manager. This only lasted for a few months as, on November 8, 1905, the Guernsey Times Company was organized by Judge W. H. Gregg and others who have the property at this date (November, 1910). This has been one of the most influential local papers in Ohio and has fought many a political conflict, though in a manly manner. Should the present management make as good a record as have the men who have been behind the editorial desk in the more than four score years of the paper's history, they will indeed be fortunate.

The *Times* has long since been a weekly and daily combined, and has visited the homes of many thousands of the people of Guernsey and adjoining counties. Long live the *Times*!

The only surviving son of Lambert Thomas, who was for many years prominent in Cambridge affairs, and formerly editor of the *Guernsey Times*, Joseph Sterling Thomas, who died December 1, 1910, at Cambridge, was a well known resident of this city. Mr. Thomas was educated as an art and literary student, having studied in the greatest cities of the world. He was born at Zanesville, Ohio, but in very early childhood was taken to Philadelphia, where his natural fancy and affinity for the arts led to rapid advancement. So marvelous was his skill, and so great his aptitude, that it was decided to give him the advantage of foreign study. After graduating from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, he went abroad to continue his studies. His private preceptors were Thomas P. Otter, George L. Bensell, Stephen Ferris and Joseph Bailly, the eminent French sculptor. He remained in Europe during the years 1878-79. In London he studied diligently along both art and literary lines, and produced many pictures which were highly commended by noted artists and critics. He also contributed widely to newspapers and magazines, being an able writer as well as an artist. Upon his return to Philadelphia, he was robbed of a choice and interesting collection of pictures, models, vases, bas-reliefs, and bric-a-brac, by disreputable persons who visited his studio.

Mr. Thomas was a direct descendant of Judge Gomber, one of the founders of Cambridge, and of John Afordby Beatty, father of Col. Cyrus Parkinson Beatty, Gomber's brother-in-law and business partner. The Afordby-Beattys are old Virginia and Maryland stock of great antiquity and distinction.

Mr. Thomas regarded as his most unique experience the occasion upon which, at an early age, he penetrated through the Black Hills to the base of the Rocky mountains, after roaming through the wilds of Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Dakota, etc., walking a distance of one thousand miles in six weeks.

Mr. Thomas died of heart failure in his bed at the American House where he was taken the night of his death.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

The People's Press was established by Wes. Dunifer and later it was conducted by J. F. Solmon and he changed it to the *Cambridge Democrat*. Still later it was bought by a stock company of which J. R. Barr was manager and editor, and conducted as the *Republican-Press*, the same style as it is now known and run at present by the *Times* company, as a weekly family paper of

much merit. It is newsy, up-to-date and clean. It dates from 1885 and consequently is now in its twenty-fifth year.

A CURIOUS EDITORIAL.

Shortly after J. C. Douglas had assumed the editorship of the *Guernsey Times*, the following amusing editorial appeared, in the issue for July 24, 1856:

"Bring Back My Boots!!

"Yes, you thieving buccaneer, bring back my boots. Verily, editors are a persecuted race. Scarcely have I gotten seated upon the tripod, when some thieving rascal, without the fear of God, man, devil or printer before his eyes, steals my boots. May they corn his toes, pinch his feet, palsy his hands, and when he goes to draw them on, may the straps break, and let him fall over backwards and break his 'cussed' neck, and thus escape the hangman, if he don't bring them back."

In the issue of the *Guernsey Times* for March 8, 1834, when Hersh and Weirich were proprietors, appears the following:

"ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to the Hon. Daniel Webster for a copy of his speech in Senate of U. States, on the Deposit Question—also a copy of his Report, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, on the same subject—both in pamphlet form—for which he will please accept our thanks."

THE CAMBRIDGE HERALD.

The *Cambridge Herald* was established as a weekly Republican newspaper about 1868, by Mr. Farrar, who a few years later sold to W. B. Hutchinson and finally, after several changes, in 1882 became the property of Messrs. Mahaffey and Ogier, when it became an independent paper and was thus conducted for a period of twenty-eight years, or until sold in August, 1910, to W. O. Moore, who is the present editor and proprietor, with the veteran newspaper man, C. L. Blackburn, as associate editor. It has been a clean, spicy, home paper, published each week, giving the most important news of city, county, state and nation. In connection with this paper there is a first-class job department. Its weekly visits are highly appreciated by a large and increasing patronage.

During the more than a quarter of a century that Mr. Mahaffey was conducting the paper, he was four times a candidate for public office, but in all that time he never had his name flaunted in his paper and was independent in

all things. And for this, he was popular and held office in his state, showing that the masses believe in a citizen who "blows not his own horn."

OTHER CAMBRIDGE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Sun* was another newspaper that in its day cut considerable figure in this county. It was established by S. M. Johnson, now of Fairview, and was once the property of Lykes, Ferbach & Hyatt; then Lykes run it alone for about eight years, when it went down. It was independent in politics, and was under its various managements edited usually by Mr. Blackburn, now associate editor of the *Cambridge Herald*. It was published up to within a few years and was a home paper of decided opinions as to the propriety of local matters, and the temperance cause especially.

Other journals of more or less importance were the *News* and *Republican*, that merged with the *Times*, and an educational publication edited by Prof. McBurney for many years and finally removed to another part of Ohio and still a standard educational publication.

NEWSPAPERS AT PLEASANT CITY.

The first attempt at sustaining a newspaper in Pleasant City was in the establishment of the *Record*, by S. O. Riggs, and following him came the *News*, by A. T. Secrest, neither one of which had a long or very eventful career.

The third newspaper in the place was founded by H. W. Kæckley and this was styled the *Citizen*, which was rather short-lived, as had been its two predecessors.

The fourth paper founded was the *Leader*, by H. D. Flanagan, who started his paper on October 31, 1905, and continued only nine weeks. It was launched under the name of the "Pleasant City Printing Company," non-political. Not having been entered as second class matter, a cent a paper had to be attached as postage on same and still the circulation had reached five hundred and fifty and every inch of advertising space was taken. Failing to secure second class rates in time to justify its further publication, the paper was discontinued.

A church publication, styled the *Parishinure*, or some similar title, was established at Pleasant City in 1904, by W. F. Birely and Rev. C. F. Floto, but this did not continue very long.

The next publication was the present newspaper founded by the present

proprietor, C. L. Stranathan. This is the *Recorder* founded in February, 1907. It is the best paper ever published in the village. It is now an eight-page, seven-column paper, filled with spicy local news and general political and world-wide news. Its advertising patronage is excellent and the mechanical appearance is seldom surpassed in so small a place as Pleasant City. The latest machinery is employed in printing this paper, together with an excellent grade of job work.

BYESVILLE NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper here, as is usually the case, was not of long duration. About ninety per cent fail as did this paper. Two papers were launched onto the sea of local journalism here before the founding of the present excellent paper, the *Enterprise*. It was November 1, 1899, when L. W. Smith, backed by D. S. Burt and aided by E. E. Green, established the *Enterprise*. From that date until 1900 it was published at home, but printed at Cambridge on the *Republican* presses. Then it was purchased by its present owner, who moved his own plant from Marietta and permanently located at Byesville. July 20, 1905, it was sold to Ella M. Beer, who died soon after, and in order to protect the interests he still held in the business, the present owner was compelled to take it back in October, 1906. It is now conducted under the head of the Enterprise Printing Company, with J. A. Skinner as manager and proprietor. It is Republican in politics, a lively local chronicler of all that is fit to be published, but never sensational. It is a six-column, eight-page paper, well edited and finely printed on a power press. It enjoys a large circulation and its job department is always full of paying jobs, which formerly went abroad. It has performed its part in the upbuilding of Byesville.

CUMBERLAND NEWSPAPERS.

The enterprising town of Cumberland is now supplied with one thoroughly up-to-date newspaper, the *Echo*, established in September, 1885, by W. A. Reedle. The present proprietor is W. G. Nichols, who has been at the helm since 1898. Others who have owned and operated the enterprise of paper publishing here have been, Johnson & Frisby, Albert Johnson, Miss May Stranathan and H. A. Goodrich. It was originally called the *Cumberland News*. It is independent in politics. The mechanical department is modern. Job printing is executed in excellent style on a Cincinnati jobber, while the *Echo* is printed on a Fairhaven cylinder press. This local journal chronicles all the news of this section of the "Kingdom of Guernsey" that is fit to be put

in type. His patronage is good, but should be materially increased, when one considers the amount of work put upon the publication.

QUAKER CITY PAPERS.

The Quaker City *Independent* was established in 1875 by J. D. Olmstead & Son. In 1882 it was bought by J. W. & A. B. Hill, then the youngest newspaper firm in Ohio. The paper is well received by a large patronage, as a clean, bright, newsy journal of local and editorial writings of all the current events.

CHAPTER XVI.

BANKS AND BANKING.

In all commercial countries, the banking business is established about as soon as there is a demand for it. Especially of later years in the history of this country, where the monetary system has been on such an excellent standard as in the United States for the last half century. Private banks, state banks and United States banks, and the various laws controlling them, have all been subjects of much legislation, and while with the latest innovation of the postal savings bank system, just established in this country, there are many things yet to be corrected and improved, it is the pride of our nation that one kind of our money is worth as much now as another. It matters not whether one have in his possession a private bank bill, a state bank bill, a greenback issue, a gold or silver certificate, or any kind of metal money, silver, gold or alloyed coins,—one is as good as another, “for all debts, public and private, except for customs or interest on the public debt,” and are taken at par the world over in the exchange banks and great money centers. The small per cent asked for exchanging one kind of money for another, on going abroad, is a mere trifle.

But these things were not always so. In the first half of the last century, and until the resumption of specie payment, after the Civil war had ended, gold was held at a high premium over silver and paper notes. In war times gold reached almost three dollars on the Wall street markets, and was quoted, from day to day, as regularly as wheat, corn, cotton and iron are today. That is to say, the five-dollar gold piece was worth fifteen dollars, or nearly so, in paper.

Many of our older citizens well recall the days of “wild cat” and state bank money, when no one could tell what the actual purchasing power of the bills he might have one day would be the next day. “Red dog” bills—Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa bank bills—fluctuated from a shilling up to near, but seldom, par value. It was difficult to transact business on such flimsy money and many a man went down on account of the poor system of banking that then obtained from one end of this country to another. Other reference to these things will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

The following is taken from the *Guernsey Times*, dated March 5, 1842, and will illustrate this point quite well. J. W. Potwin was a general dealer in Cambridge, at the time, and inserted this notice in the home paper for the purpose of drawing more trade:

"NOTICE—The following Bank Bills will be taken for goods at a discount, viz: German Bank of Wooster, Farmers Bank of Canton, Bank of Granville, Bank of Urbana, both Cleveland banks, State Bank and Bank of Illinois, Miami Exporting Company, Bank of Hamilton."

The *Times* of February 3, 1844—three or four years before this county had a bank—contained the following notice:

BANK NOTES.

"The notes of the non-specie paying banks sell in Cincinnati at the following rates:

"Com. bk., Scioto	10 dis.	Cleveland	25 dis.
"Lancaster	10 dis.	Miami Ex. Co.	35 dis.
"Hamilton	10 dis.	Urbana	45 dis.
"Lake Erie	12½'	Granville	70 dis.

ILLINOIS.

"State Bank40 dis. Shawneetown45 dis.

INDIANA.

"State Bank and Branches....par. Scrip20 dis.

MICHIGAN.

"St. Clair, payable at Newark, passes at par—but not taken for taxes.

"The notes of all solvent banks in other states generally pass at par."

AN OLD BANK DETECTOR.

"Capt. A. A. Taylor has received from his cousin, Mr. Bruce Taylor, of Wooster, a copy of Kennedy's (late Sibert's) Bank Note Record and Facsimile Counterfeit Detector, bearing the date of 1853, and published monthly beginning in 1837. It contains a list of all the banks then existing in the

United States. The Guernsey branch of the Ohio State Bank was then the only state bank in Guernsey county, and was located at Washington. John McCurdy was president and William Skinner, cashier, with capital of one hundred thousand dollars. There was never any change of president, but later cashiers were Fracken and Endley. There is a special notice of ones and tens on the Guernsey branch, dated in June, 1849, which were readily denounced as counterfeit, because the Guernsey branch had not issued any bills in June, 1849.

"The old detector used to be a necessity in every busy establishment down to the smallest. They went out of use more than forty years ago, and copies of them are now very rare. Captain Taylor prizes it because he finds in it accounts of many of the curious old bills he has collected for many years and has in his cabinet. Mr. Bruce Taylor made a contribution to this collection of a Toronto two-dollar bill on the International Bank of Canada, dated September 15, 1858. It is now pronounced worthless by the United States Treasury Detector, which is the standard in this country."—From the *Cambridge Times*, in 1904.

OLD-TIME VALUES.

Here is some history connected with the *Times* from away back. We give a copy of the note covering the value of the *Times*, on the 3rd day of March, 1840. The note is in the handwriting of W. W. Tracey, Esq., who was a former owner of the paper:

"On or before the first day of July next we or either of us promise to pay to William R. Allison, or order, the sum of three hundred and ninety dollars, for value received this third day of March, A. D. 1840. Signed, Chas. J. Albright, B. A. Albright, M. Sarchet. Attest: Lambert Thomas."

It appears that the note was not given for some time after C. J. Albright had possession. There are credits on the note showing the following payments: January 1, 1840, eighteen dollars; November 20, 1840, two hundred and eight dollars paid to W. W. Tracey, attorney for J. S. Thomas; December 3, 1840, ten dollars to R. T. Allison, and thirty-three dollars and twelve cents to W. W. Tracey, attorney. There is this endorsement on the note: "Two hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-two cents to be paid to J. S. Thomas. Signed: W. R. Allison." The note is left in the hands of W. W. Tracey, Esq., for collection. There is an endorsement by Tracey on the back of the note: "C. J. Albright, note two hundred and sixty-two dollars due July 3, 1840," also the following: "Received January 1, 1841, twenty-seven dollars and thirty cents in full of judgment of the within note due J. S.

Thomas." The history of this transaction is, that Lambert Thomas sold to J. S. Thomas, his brother, and he to Allison, and Allison to Albright. The total credit is two hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty cents, leaving a balance of ninety-three dollars and fifty cents unaccounted for, which was in all probability taken up by another note.

We give another transaction which shows that the early publishers of the *Times* were hard up, and had to do a good deal of business on tick. The following due bill will explain:

"Due John Carman, thirty dollars for printing paper, furnished by him for the *Guernsey Times*, to be paid to him as the paper is used. Signed: Nicholas Bailhache, Cambridge, Ohio, November 25, 1828."

On the back of this due bill is the endorsement, in the handwriting of J. M. Bell, Esq.: "Carman vs. Bailhache, note, judgment \$35.90." John Carman was at that day a paper peddler and rag buyer. He lived at St. Clairsville, Ohio. At a later date there was a Philip Carman, perhaps his son, who traveled back and forth from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Columbus, Ohio, engaged in the same business, traveling in a two-horse covered wagon, carrying foolscap, letter paper, wrapping paper, blank books, printing paper, inks and quill pens. He continued in this trade up to the opening of the Central Ohio railroad in April, 1854. Old residents on the National road will remember Carman, the paper peddler and rag buyer.

There is a certificate given to John Huff for lot 115, Cadiz, Ohio, for thirty-two dollars and fifty cents. On the back is this assignment: "January 31, 1814, for value received, I do assign unto Eleazer Huff all my right, title and interest in and to the within certificate, and all the benefits that may be had by reason or means thereof. Signed, John Huff." The witness, J. Wilson, was one of the first common pleas judges in Ohio, and held the first session of common pleas court in Guernsey county at Cambridge in 1810.

We give this to show the value of town lots at the time of laying out the towns of Cadiz and Cambridge. The price of the first lots sold in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1806, on Wheeling avenue, to Thomas Sarchet, lots 58 and 59, thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents each; lots 13 and 14 to John Sarchet, thirty-six dollars and fifty cents each; lot 21 to William Ogier, thirty-five dollars; lots 22 and 23 to Catharine Marquand, thirty-two dollars each; lot 24 to Thomas Lenfesty, thirty-two dollars; lot 49 to Thomas Naftal, thirty dollars; lot 51 to James Bichard, thirty-five dollars; lot 54 to Peter Sarchet, fifty dollars; lot 15 to Lloyd Talbott, thirty-five dollars. These lots were located on each side of Wheeling avenue, all within one square of the court house square. It will be seen that the lots in Cambridge were of the greatest value, situated as the

city is on the waters of Big Wills creek and at the junction of the two great roads of that day, leading from Wheeling and Steubenville to the great west. Cadiz was located at the junction of the Pittsburg and Wellsburg roads, but had not the water advantages that Cambridge had. There is not one of the lots named in Cambridge that is not worth, per front foot, more than double the original first value. In the march of improvement the lots on the corner of Eighth street and Wheeling avenue have continued to keep up first value as leading lots. Cambridge is on the grow. Seated in a barber's chair the other day, we said to the barber, "How many barber shops are there in Cambridge today." He replied, "Fifteen."

We said, "Cambridge has grown fifteen times since we first knew it." Then there was but one barber, old Moman Morgan, colored. He went around, twice a week, from house to house, carrying his tools, soap and lather pot, and a head rest that could be attached to an ordinary chair. The barbers of today, who sport their white roundabouts, are not yet up in style to Morgan, for besides a white roundabout, he wore a long white apron. The perfumes of that day were what Eli Marsh, a later colored barber, called the "condiments, bar's oil, goose grease and pomade."—Written for the *Cambridge Times* by Col. C. P. B. Sarchet in 1906, as a reminiscence of old times.

GUERNSEY COUNTY'S FIRST BANK.

Up to the war 1848, the banking business necessary for the commerce of Guernsey county was done at Wheeling, Zanesville and Mt. Pleasant, in Jefferson county. In those days the raising of livestock for the eastern markets was the chief source of income in money to the county, and there were many drovers who, or nearly all, were dependent on the banks for accommodation. In 1845 the Legislature passed an act establishing the State Bank of Ohio, with its system of branch banks. Early in 1847 the question of establishing a bank in Washington was discussed, and resulted in the circulation of papers for stock subscriptions. One hundred thousand dollars of such subscriptions were secured on the 17th day of December, 1847, and proceedings had in compliance with the general act of incorporation. Three ineffectual attempts at this were made, one on the 31st of December, 1847, another on the 24th of January, 1848, another on the 15th of June, 1848, and on the 24th day of June the formal proceedings were satisfactorily completed, and the bank authorized to do business under the name of the "Guernsey Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Washington." From the beginning until its close the business of the bank was prudently and successfully managed, and the bank

enjoyed at every moment of its existence the full confidence of the whole community. To be sure, there was the "crow-bat" excitement, and once notably, during a time of panic, a run of bill-holding brokers from abroad, but the Guernsey Branch was equal to all emergencies and was regarded as among the well-managed banks of the state. John McCurdy was president of the bank from its organization to its close. Its first cashier was William Skinner, who was succeeded by George Fracker, and he by George A. Endley, after whom came Simon B. Lawrence, who remained as cashier until the business was closed up. The first board of directors was composed of John Craig, Henry H. Evans, John McFarland, Kileon Hagar, Charles Hare, John Beymer, Francis Rea, and John Hall.—*Jeffersonian*, March 9, 1876.

NATIONAL BANK OF CAMBRIDGE.

The National Bank of Cambridge, No. 6,566, was organized in 1863, as the first bank under the national banking act of 1863 in Guernsey county, its original number being 141. After the expiration of the first twenty-year charter, in 1882, its charter was renewed by a reorganization and the number of the second bank's charter was 2,861, and this twenty-year charter ran out in 1902, when another re-organization took place, hence a new charter and this, the present one, is numbered 6,566. It will be observed that only one hundred and forty banks in the United States had applied for a charter prior to this one, under the then new banking laws of our country, and which have proven such a great success to the people, both bankers and depositors. The original capital of this bank was one hundred thousand dollars, of which sixty-five thousand dollars was paid in at the opening of the bank and within a few months (April, 1863) the balance was paid in. The original stockholders included many of Guernsey county's best men, of the town and country. The following is a list of their names, and it may be said that all are now deceased, but it must be remembered that this bank dates back forty-seven years: Stephen B. Clark, John C. Douglass, Isaac Morton, Robert F. Burt, Nicholas Priault, James Beggs, Andrew Henderson, Henry McCartney, Walter Bogle, James Nelson, Thomas Johnston, Isaac W. Hall, George Morrison, George B. Leeper, Samuel Harper, Samuel Stranathan, Daniel Burt, Thomas Lapage, William Rainey, Bernard Brown, John Ogier, Jr., William Black, William N. Farrar, John Marquand, Eli Hall, Samuel Craig, William H. Bell, Marling Oldham, William Black, Charles J. Albright, John Crook, Joseph Fordyce, John Hall, Thomas Hall.

In October, 1863, at a meeting for the selection of directors, the follow-

ing were elected: S. B. Clark, I. W. Hall, R. F. Burt, William Rainey, Bernard Brown, Joseph Fordyce, Samuel Harper. The directors elected as their president S. B. Clark; John R. Clark, cashier. On January 9, 1866, John R. Clark tendered his resignation as cashier and Samuel McMahon was appointed his successor. Then A. C. Cochran was appointed cashier. On February 20, 1880, Mr. Cochran resigned and A. R. Murray was appointed his successor.

On November 27, 1882, the stockholders voted to go into liquidation for the purpose of re-organizing. Application was made to the comptroller of currency and received charter No. 2,861, to be known as the Old National Bank of Cambridge, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The following were the stockholders, under the bank's second charter: S. J. McMahon, R. F. Burt, W. A. Rainey, J. W. Campbell, A. R. Murray, W. M. Farrar, C. J. Albright, S. W. Luccock, J. M. Ogier, W. H. Ledlie, W. B. Cosgrave, Henry McCartney, James T. Lindsay, S. B. Clark, W. M. Scott.

January 12, 1883, the following directors were elected: S. J. McMahon, S. B. Clark, W. A. Rainey, W. B. Cosgrave, J. M. Ogier, J. W. Campbell, Henry McCartney. The board then organized by electing S. J. McMahon, president; J. W. Campbell, vice-president; A. R. Murray, cashier. January 10, 1903, C. S. McMahon was appointed assistant cashier. January 12, 1903, the stockholders voted to go into liquidation again, for the purpose of again renewing their charter and reorganizing, as required by the banking laws. Application was made to the comptroller of currency for new charter, which was issued as No. 6,566, to be known as the National Bank of Cambridge, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Under this new charter, the following persons were the stockholders: S. J. McMahon, J. W. Campbell, A. R. Murray, J. M. Ogier, C. S. McMahon, Charles Mast, Fred L. Rosemond, S. M. Burgess, Walter N. Patterson, S. W. Luccock, Rebecca Lidlie, W. W. Harper, R. M. Hood, R. V. Orme, A. P. Frame, A. Westwood, A. M. Sarchet, G. W. Smith.

On January 13, 1903, at the annual election for directors the following were elected: S. J. McMahon, J. M. Ogier, S. M. Burgess, Fred L. Rosemond, J. W. Campbell, A. R. Murray, S. W. Luccock. On October 31, 1905, A. P. Frame was appointed by the board as a director, to fill the place of J. M. Ogier, made vacant by his death.

The present (1910) officers of the bank are: S. J. McMahon, president; A. R. Murray, vice-president; C. S. McMahon, cashier; W. N. Patterson, assistant cashier; G. W. Smith, teller; W. L. Orme and Miss Myrtle Ogier, bookkeepers.

Concerning the business transacted by this pioneer national banking house in Cambridge, and the location of the bank itself, it may be stated in this connection that it was first kept in the parlor rooms of the private residence of Dr. Vincent Haynes just on the next lot east of the present bank site. In April, 1867, the records of the bank show that the directors authorized the erection of the present bank building, which stands on lot No. 52, Wheeling avenue, and here the bank has had its home for all of those forty-three years.

The First National Bank, as it was styled in April, 1865, made their statement, in which it was shown that the capital was one hundred thousand dollars; surplus and undivided profits, six thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars, with deposits amounting to fifty-six thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

The last statement, issued before the bank reorganized in 1882, gave their capital and surplus, with the undivided profits, as one hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-five dollars with deposits amounting to four hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and four dollars.

The last statement issued by the National Bank of Cambridge, the present organization, shows (September 1, 1910) loans and discounts, four hundred sixty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars; United States bonds, sixty-one thousand five hundred dollars; banking house and fixtures, nine thousand five hundred dollars; total resources, seven hundred eight-one thousand and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents. The amount of capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars; surplus and undivided profits, eighty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty-eight cents; individual deposits, subject to check, four hundred thirty thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-two cents; demand certificates of deposit, ninety-six thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-eight cents, with other items to make the total liabilities same as resources named, seven hundred eighty-one thousand and fifty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents.

Through all the shifting years—almost a half century—this institution has remained firm and solid, notwithstanding the three great panics that have overtaken the country since the bank first opened its doors in 1863, when the Civil war was at its height. It has ever had conservative men at its head, as directors and officers, and has been patronized by stockholders and depositors throughout Guernsey county, who have given it standing and reliability. The people, of all classes and nationalities, have had confidence in this bank and they have never been disappointed.

GUERNSEY NATIONAL BANK.

The Guernsey National Bank, of Cambridge, was organized in 1872, its charter being the oldest in the city, and is numbered 1,942. This banking institution was formed by Col. J. D. Taylor and his associates, John McBurney, John Heaume, William Lenfesty, John Ogier, George H. Boetcher, A. A. Taylor, E. Nyce, J. O. McIllyar and others.

The original capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars, then increased to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its first officers were: J. D. Taylor, president; W. A. Lawrence, cashier; A. A. Taylor, assistant cashier.

The present capital is fifty thousand dollars; surplus, twelve thousand five hundred dollars; deposits, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, and the 1910 officers are: H. W. Lawrence, president; J. W. Scott, cashier; C. H. Willis, assistant cashier. The bank owns its own building, erected for the purpose in 1872-73, at No. 647 Wheeling avenue. No robbers have invaded this bank in the almost two score years of its history, but some loss was sustained in the fires of Cambridge, in 1895 and 1902.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK.

The Citizens Savings Bank, of Cambridge, was organized in 1899. Its present officers are: S. M. Burgess, president; W. B. Cosgrove, vice-president; D. M. Hawthorne, secretary and treasurer; J. C. Bowden, cashier; D. M. Hawthorne, assistant cashier.

The directors are: C. Stolzenbach, John Hoge, S. M. Burgess, T. W. Scott, William Hoyle, H. P. Woodworth, W. B. Cosgrove, W. C. Brown, D. M. Hawthorne.

The official statement for September 1, 1910, shows resources and liabilities amounting to \$347,766.54 each. In these are the items of resources: Loans on real estate, \$238,589; loans and collateral, \$40,427; United States bank notes, \$4,405. In the list of liabilities are the following items: Capital stock, \$30,000; surplus fund \$22,500; undivided profits, \$2,083; time certificates of deposit, \$81,233; savings deposits, \$192,940.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Central National Bank, of Cambridge, was established in 1882, with an original capital stock of \$100,000. Its first officers were A. J.

Hutchison, president; W. E. Bowden, cashier. They own the magnificent, strictly modern building, the same having been erected in 1904. It stands on the corner of Wheeling avenue and Eighth street, at the southwest corner of the public square, and is a five-story structure, with fine offices on the floors above the banking rooms on the ground floor. It is also a United States depository.

Their present officers are: E. W. Mathews, president; John R. Hall, vice-president; M. L. Hartley, vice-president; W. S. McCartney, cashier; E. B. Milligan, assistant cashier. Directors: E. W. Mathews, John R. Hall, M. L. Hartley, C. R. McIlyar, John E. Sankey, J. H. Opperman, C. F. Craig, W. S. McCartney, A. J. Bennett.

Their November, 1910, statement shows that they had resources and liabilities amounting to \$555,991. The loans and deposits amount to \$177,902; United States bonds, \$106,618. The capital is still \$100,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of \$52,969; deposits and money due banks amounting to \$307,722.

The management of this bank has always been first class and it has withstood the panics that have at various dates disturbed other cities, and has always been able to pay out on demand all that was called for. Its officers are thoroughgoing business men and treat all in a gentlemanly manner.

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK.

The Cambridge Savings Bank (state incorporated) was organized April 8, 1905, with a capital authorized at \$50,000, \$30,000 of which was paid up. The gentlemen who founded the bank were the following stockholders: B. F. Sheppard, C. C. Cosgrove, J. B. Giffey, R. Kirkpatrick, J. O. Carnes, R. V. Acheson and J. E. Bair.

The officers from the start have been, B. F. Sheppard, president; R. Kirkpatrick, vice-president; C. C. Cosgrove, secretary and treasurer; R. B. Acheson, cashier; Emory Ferguson, assistant cashier.

This institution has occupied the present modern banking building ever since it was organized; it is a handsome brick structure at Nos. 806 and 808 Wheeling avenue. The November, 1910, statement published by this bank showed the following items, among others: Resources and liabilities, \$233,026.95. Of the resources there was \$149,286 in loans on real estate; loans on collateral, \$10,930; loans and discounts, \$23,929. Of the liabilities there were the items of capital, \$30,000; surplus fund, \$10,000; undivided profits, \$5,917; individual deposits, \$45,646; demand certificates, \$97,280; savings deposits, \$44,181.

This is one of the financial concerns of Guernsey county of which the citizens are justly proud.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

The People's Bank, of Pleasant City, was established in 1895, with George J. Markley as its proprietor and W. F. Bierly, cashier. No other information is at hand, hence this meagre account taken from the State Bank Directory is here given. (See sketch in biographical volume.) This bank carries on a general banking business in a well furnished banking building and has the confidence of Pleasant City and vicinity.

GUERNSEY BUILDING AND LOAN COMPANY.

The Guernsey Building and Loan Company, of Cambridge, was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, is under state inspection, and has an authorized capital of \$150,000, in shares of \$100 each. The first officers were: John M. Ogier, president; Joseph Hartill, vice-president; W. H. Brown, secretary; J. B. Dollison, treasurer; W. H. Brown, attorney.

It is a purely home institution and no business will be taken from outside this county. Its funds are loaned only on first mortgage securities. It was organized April 26, 1902, and now has assets amounting to over \$147,000; it has more than doubled in the last two years. Its present officers are: J. C. Bair, president; J. R. McBurney, vice-president; J. B. Dollison, treasurer; E. A. Scott, secretary; A. R. McColloch, attorney. By fair treatment and business principles, this company is winning the confidence of many a man who wishes to employ the building and loan system for securing a home.

BYESVILLE BANKING.

The First National Bank of Byesville was incorporated December 10, 1900, and opened its doors for business in the following February. It has grown and flourished until today it ranks high among the solid financial institutions in Ohio. Its organizers were George S. Trenner, R. H. Mills and others, and its original capital was \$25,000. At the close of business in 1901, it had deposits amounting to \$52,800, and on September 1, 1907, it had reached the sum of \$236,379.04. Coming

down to the spring of 1910, it had in loans and discounts \$114,986; bank fixtures and furniture and building, \$5,500; total resources, \$223,681.

Its present officers are: George S. Trenner, president; John A. Thompson, vice-president; E. P. Finley, cashier; W. A. Thompson, assistant cashier. The directors are: H. H. Wilson, George S. Trenner, John A. Thompson, John W. Thompson, W. H. Wilson, E. R. Finley.

This bank has had a good business standing among the financial institutions of the county ever since its establishment.

In the autumn of 1910 it was believed that with the rapid growth of Byesville, another banking institution would pay; accordingly stock was subscribed by some of the leading business men of the place and \$25,000 was raised for the establishment of the Byesville State Bank. J. A. Hoopman was elected president; Palmer McConnell, vice-president; O. L. Howard, cashier. The following comprises the original board of directors: D. S. Hurt, H. C. Egger, J. A. Hoopman, Palmer McConnell, C. W. Eberle, Mike Sherby, O. L. Howard.

The bank will probably be open for the transaction of business sometime during the month of November, 1910.

BANKING AT CUMBERLAND.

The Bank of Cumberland was first organized in 1896, by Evans & Girton, as a private bank. In 1900 J. E. McClelland purchased it from Evans & Girton, the capital stock then being \$10,000. Soon after the purchase Mr. McClelland associated with him in business I. C. Young, J. A. Langley, F. L. St. Clair, O. L. Hunter, T. M. Hathaway, and Catherine Roseman, and increased the capital stock to \$15,000, and later to \$25,000.

In 1908 the bank was reorganized, making of it a state bank called the Cumberland Savings Bank, with a capital stock of \$50,000. J. E. McClelland was elected president, F. L. St. Clair, vice-president, and J. M. Bracken, cashier.

The present officers are: President, J. E. McClelland; vice-president, F. L. St. Clair; cashier, J. M. Bracken.

At the close of business, September 1, 1910, this bank's statement showed resources and liabilities amounting to \$77,005.27. The resources showed the items of furniture and fixtures, \$1,875; loans on real estate, \$57,620; other loans and discounts, \$67,885.

Among the liabilities were the items of capital stock, \$50,000; surplus fund, \$1,000; undivided profits, \$1,500; individual deposits, subject to check, \$63,582; demand certificates of deposit, \$60,922.

This banking house has always been a conservative concern, safe and sound, and one in which the whole people have ever had the utmost confidence.

SENECAVILLE.

The First National Bank of Senecaville was established December 12, 1904, by C. M. Hutchison, A. U. Hutchison, J. M. Gregg, Milton Finley, J. A. Lanley, S. L. Murphy, Samuel Laughlin, C. H. Gregg and several others. The capital stock is \$25,000, with a surplus of \$6,000. The present deposits of this banking house is \$65,000. The bank owns its own building, on Main street. The present (1910) officers are: C. M. Hutchison, president; J. M. Gregg, vice-president; G. F. Pollock, cashier.

A general banking business is carried on at this point and this concern has the confidence of the best citizens of the community in which it operates.

QUAKER CITY.

Banking at Quaker City has come to be of large proportions, the most extensive of any in the county in many ways. The start was made in 1872, when the Quaker City National Bank was established and it is now considered as among the solid financial institutions in eastern Ohio. The late Isaac W. Hall was one of the promoters of this banking house and was its first president, continuing until his death in 1886. He was then succeeded by his son, John R. Hall, who still holds the important position. Hon. W. N. Cowden was vice-president and T. M. Johnson, cashier. The first directors were as follows: Jonathan Rose, Thomas Moore, Eli Hall, Dr. J. T. McPherson, D. C. Goodhart, W. N. Cowden, Isaac W. Hall. Of the original organizers only Messrs. Johnson, Cowden and Goodhart survive.

At first the stock of this bank was \$50,000, but a few years later it was increased to \$100,000. By its safe, conservative methods, its volume of business has steadily grown until today (1910) it has a surplus of more than \$20,000. Its September statement of 1910 showed \$684,835 in deposits; profits of more than \$37,000 and a magnificent banking house building valued at \$25,000.

The present officers are: John R. Hall, president; I. P. Steele, cashier; H. S. Hartley, assistant cashier. The directorship is H. S. Hartley, John R. Hall, T. M. Johnson, D. C. Goodhart, Joel Hall, Thomas C. Hall and I. P. Steele.

The new bank building was erected in 1909, on the southwest corner of Broadway and South streets. In all of its appointments it is an ideal, modern building, with steam heat and rooms for the convenience of all interested. It is illuminated by both gas and electricity. The structure was designed by architect J. F. Orr, of Cambridge, while the building was constructed by George I. Foreman, of Marietta, Ohio.

CAMBRIDGE LOAN AND BUILDING COMPANY.

The Cambridge Loan and Building Company, who occupy a beautiful new business house on Wheeling avenue, at No. 814, was organized February 27, 1885. This building is the home of the city officers and the municipality affairs are here carried on on the second floor of the thoroughly modern building. The lobby is one of the finest in this portion of Ohio, being Italian marble of the purest type, the walls being handsomely decorated and the floors of Tennessee marble.

This company was formed and the following directors put in charge: W. K. Gooderl, A. J. Hutchinson, William Hoyle, W. E. Boden R. W. Anderson, Edward Urban and J. C. Beckett. The first officers were W. K. Gooderl, president; R. W. Anderson, vice-president; J. E. Lawrence, secretary; W. S. McCartney, treasurer. The last named is the only original officer living.

Meetings were first held in the Burgess building, in rooms now occupied by Attorney George Dugan, then in the room above the present *Times* office, and next to the Madison building.

There have been three presidents, W. K. Gooderl, to January 1, 1888; R. W. Anderson, from 1888 to April, 1902; O. M. Hoge, from 1902 to date. James E. Lawrence was secretary from 1885 to February, 1901, T. R. Deselm from 1901 to date.

The present officers are: O. M. Hoge, president; A. M. Sarchet, vice-president; T. R. Deselm, secretary, and W. S. McCartney, treasurer. The directors are O. M. Hoge, A. M. Sarchet, M. L. Hartley, J. M. Logan, T. E. Cook, W. B. Green, W. N. Bradford. The capital was originally \$50,000, but in March, 1890, was increased to \$100,000; February, 1893, to \$500,000; August 4, 1903, to \$1,000,000. The stock

now in force amounts to \$700,000 in shares of fifty dollars each. The number of stockholders is now one thousand. This company loans only on first mortgage property and has never lost a dollar yet and many a poor man in Cambridge has been able to secure his home by this method of making his loan. It is certainly one of the city's safe and solid financial institutions.

BANK FAILURES.

There have been two bank failures in the history of the county, the one of the McCracken Bank, in about 1867, which was said to have been occasioned by the decline of wool, in which the bank had heavily invested at the close of the Civil war period, when prices took a great tumble and caught many of the best business men, merchants and bankers from one end of the country to another. The depositors were heavy losers. This bank had been robbed a few years prior to its failure and among other valuables taken were some government bonds. The thieves were never captured.

The latest and second bank failure was that of the Commercial Bank of Cambridge, in June, 1904, when this institution closed its doors and went into the hands of a receiver, it being a state banking house. The two chief stockholders and officers both absconded and later it was discovered that they had taken from the bank's funds money amounting to more than \$160,000. The capital of the bank was \$40,600. Later in that year one of the absconders was discovered living in Los Angeles with his wife, and soon was arrested upon intelligence sent from Cambridge, and he was brought back and stood trial. It was a long-drawn-out case, tried before Judge Mackey, and the verdict of the jury was "guilty." He was tried on many counts, but only one sustained and that for the embezzlement of eighty-five dollars. The case was appealed to the circuit court and the accused man was acquitted. The other party connected with the bank failure was never heard from.

CHAPTER XVII.

MINES AND MINING.

Every county has its special resources of wealth lavished on or within the earth from which the children of men may subsist, if perchance they take advantage of such hidden treasures. The Creator has provided the raw material, and mankind must needs dig and delve and bring such deposits to the surface and appropriate them to their use and comfort. Here in Guernsey county, while the soil is not of that rich, productive character found in other sections of the country, it has stored beneath the surface rich coal fields and rich deposits of clay of various grades, from which brick, tile and pottery are successfully manufactured.

Coming to the matter of coal—bituminous or soft coal, as it is usually known—this chapter will speak especially, and incidentally of clays, gas and salt found here in commercial paying quantities.

The subject of mines and mining and of geology is to the ordinary reader a dry topic and is of most interest and value to the technical student of such sciences. From the earliest date it was known by pioneers that this county contained coal. Just what its value might be none of the first settlers knew or even conjectured. Wood was plentiful then and the matter of heating the cabins, business places, schools and churches was of but little consequence to the hardy pioneers who first set stakes in this goodly county away back in the first years of the nineteenth century.

Coal mining in this county was not developed to any great extent until in the seventies and early eighties, after railroads had penetrated this territory and given an outlet for the coal product.

At other places in this work some of the early coal mines have been referred to, hence need not be repeated here. The only object of this chapter is to make a lasting record of the coal mining industry at this, the close of the first decade of the twentieth century, that other men in later decades may have a report of it. The facts herein have been largely extracted from the chief mine inspector's report.

Ohio had in 1908 (last official report) 50,276 men employed in the coal mines of the state. Of this number 112 were killed. Seventeen per cent of the coal mined was by the pick process and eighty-two by the machine process. The total tonnage mined in Ohio was 26,287,000. There are thirty counties in Ohio in which coal is mined commercially.

Guernsey county produced 1,985,248 tons of lump coal; 303,586 in nut coal; 637,614 tons of pea and slack coal, making a total of 2,926,448 tons. The rank among the other twenty-nine counties was fourth. Of this total tonnage, 41,673 tons was of the pick process of mining, while 2,884,775 tons were of the machine mine process. In the one hundred and twenty-nine pick mines there were one hundred and forty-one days worked and the amount of 30,304 tons produced in the county, or an average of one and six-tenths tons per day. The average cut of coal for each machine, per day, was thirty-seven tons. The total number of kegs of powder employed in the mines in 1908 was 18,904. The number of tons produced by each man employed about the mines of Guernsey county was, for that year, 595.

There were three new mines opened up in 1908 in this county, three suspended and one abandoned. There are twenty-nine "large mines" in this county and twenty-three "small ones," making a total of fifty-two mines being operated today. Of these, twenty-three are drift mines; thirteen, slope mines, and fifteen, shaft mines, making the total fifty-one. In these mines are used various ventilating methods. In twenty-five there are used fans, in twenty, "natural."

Of accidents in Guernsey county in 1908, there were eighty-three; sixteen fatal accidents; forty-eight serious accidents and nineteen minor accidents.

Guernsey county is within the fifth Ohio coal district, which is composed of Guernsey, Coshocton, Tuscarawas and parts of Belmont and Noble counties. W. H. Turner was inspector for this district and resided at Cambridge in 1908. He made one hundred and twenty-two visits to mines within this county that year.

All mines in this county are working the No. Seven seam, which runs from five to seven feet in thickness, except Indian Camp, Union No. 1 and Morris, which are working No. Six seam, varying from two feet four inches to three and a half feet.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LARGE MINES.

Eureka mine, operated by the Cambridge Coal and Mining Company, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, is a slope, two hundred and twenty-five feet long, located on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Byesville. Eighteen miners are employed. About seventy-five thousand dollars were expended before any results were had in this mine.

Ideal mine is a shaft seventy-five feet deep, located near Byesville, and is owned and operated by the Cambridge Collieries Company, Cleveland. Fan ventilation and electric mining machinery are used.

Walhonding No. 1, owned by the Cambridge Collieries Company, is a shaft mine one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, near Pleasant City. Ninety-four miners and thirty day hands are kept at work.

Walhonding No. 2, owned by the Cambridge Collieries Company, is a shaft one hundred and sixty-one feet deep, located a mile and a half from Buffalo, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio (eastern branch), and here modern improvements obtain.

The Hartford, operated by the above company, with W. H. Davis, of Byesville, as managed, is a shaft mine eighty-five feet deep, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It has fan ventilation and electric machinery for mining. Here one hundred and eighty men are employed and fifty-seven day men.

Trail Run No. 1, also the property of the above collieries company, is a shaft mine seventy-five feet deep, situated near Trail run, on the Pennsylvania road. Fan ventilation and electric machines are installed. One hundred and nine miners are employed and fifty-nine day men. Trail Run No. 2, operated by the same coal company, is a shaft mine one hundred and twelve feet deep, uses fans and has electric appliances. Two hundred miners find work in this extensive mine.

The Detroit mine, owned by the Cambridge Collieries Company, is a shaft one hundred and eighty-five feet in depth, near Ava. Fan ventilation and electric machines are used in operating the mines. One hundred and seventy-five miners are worked at this mine and seventy-five day hands.

Midway mine is located near Byesville, on the Pennsylvania road. Fifty-one men are used in mining coal here. Fan ventilators and electric machines are employed here.

Blue Bell mine is a shaft eighty-five feet deep, located near Blue

Bell, Ohio, and operated by the Cambridge Collieries Company. Here about one hundred and fifty men are employed.

Imperial mine is located at Derwent, this county, on the Pennsylvania road; is a shaft mine one hundred and ten feet deep. It is operated by the Imperial Coal Company. Fan ventilation and electric mining machines obtain.

Ohio No. 1, a drift mine near Cambridge, on the Pennsylvania railroad, is owned by the O'Gara Coal Company, Chicago. Thirty-two miners are worked here and fourteen day hands. This was called Nicholson No. 1.

Ohio No. 2, owned as above, is a shaft mine sixty-five feet deep. One hundred and thirty-two miners are employed and fifty day men.

Red Oak mine, located near Byesville, operated by J. R. McBurney, Cambridge, has a furnace ventilation, compressed air mining and pumping appliances. Twenty men find work here and five day hands.

Murray Hill slope mine, near Klondyke on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, is operated by the Akron Coal Company. Forty miners and sixteen day men are employed.

Klondyke slope mine is situated near Klondyke, Ohio, and is a hundred and fifty foot slope mine, employing ninety miners and thirty-one day men. Several accidents have occurred here.

King's mine, operated by the Morris Coal Company, of Cleveland, is a shaft mine one hundred feet deep, near Lore City, employing two hundred miners and eighty day men.

Old Orchard mine is operated by the Morris Coal Company, of Cleveland, is a shaft mine forty-eight feet deep, near Mineral Siding.

Black Top mine, owned by the last named company, is located in this county and employs one hundred and thirty-four men.

Cleveland mine No. 1 is a shaft almost two hundred feet deep, located near Senecaville and is operated by the Morris Coal Company. One hundred and thirty-five miners are employed and forty-eight day men.

West Branch mine is located near Byesville, operated by the Clinton Coal and Mining Company; is a sixty-five foot slope mine on a switch of the Pennsylvania railroad. Coal was discovered here in 1903.

Buckeye mine, located near Byesville, is operated by the National Coal Company. It is a hundred and fifteen foot slope. One hundred and eighteen men are employed as miners and thirty-five day men.

Little Kate No. 2 is a slope mine three hundred feet long, and is

on a switch leading from the Baltimore & Ohio road, near Blue Bell. It is owned and operated by the National Coal Company of Akron. Thirty-three miners and eighteen day men are employed.

White Ash mine is located near Byesville and is operated by the Puritan Coal Company, Cambridge. Fan ventilation and electric mining machines are employed. Here twenty-four miners and eight day men are employed.

The Puritan mine, owned by the Puritan Coal Company, Cambridge, is a shaft one hundred and six feet deep, situated near Derwent, on the Pennsylvania railroad. It has fan ventilation and employs one hundred and twenty-seven miners and forty-two day men.

The Forsythe mine, located near Mineral Siding, is a slope of one hundred and ten feet in depth. Here one hundred and seventy-six miners find employment and fifty-eight day men. It is owned by the Forsythe Coal Company, Cambridge.

Leatherwood No. 2 mine is operated by the Leatherwood Consolidated Coal Company, of Toledo. Fifty-three miners are employed and twenty-one day men.

Guernsey Brick mine, situated near Byesville, is operated by the Guernsey Clay Company. Furance ventilation, picking and mule hauling are the mining methods employed here. Nine men are employed as miners and two day hands.

Indian Camp is a drift mine located near Union No. 1, and is operated by the same company as the last named.

SMALLER MINES OF THE COUNTY.

Besides the larger coal mines in Guernsey county may be named the following: The Morris, Burris, Wild Cat, Keenan, Carter, Hollingsworth, B. L. Galloway, Webster No. 1, Webster No. 2, Montgomery, Sayer, Hall, McCormick, Spencer, Bates, Lingo and Briar Hill.

In the way of fire clays, there was mined in this county in 1908, five thousand eight hundred tons of superior fire clay.

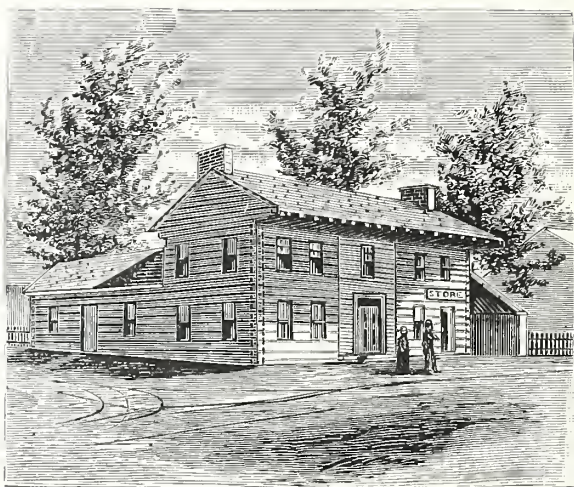
SALT MANUFACTORY.

We mentioned several months since that Elza Scott, of this vicinity, who owns very extensive coal mines on the Central Ohio railroad, east of this place, and who for a number of years past has been exten-

sively engaged in shipping coal, was engaged in boring for salt. Mr. Scott succeeded in striking a very strong vein of salt water at a depth of nearly one thousand feet, and his works are now in successful operation. He now runs one furnace, and makes daily from twenty-five to thirty barrels of salt, of very superior quality. It is estimated that the well affords sufficient water to make from fifty to seventy-five barrels of salt a day. Although Mr. Scott has already expended about fifteen thousand dollars in the erection of his works, he intends soon to start another furnace and run the well to its full capacity. We are glad to learn that Mr. Scott's enterprise is being well-rewarded pecuniarily. His net daily income from his salt manufactory alone is fifty dollars, and will be about one hundred dollars per day after the erection of another furnace.—*Times*, February 7, 1865.

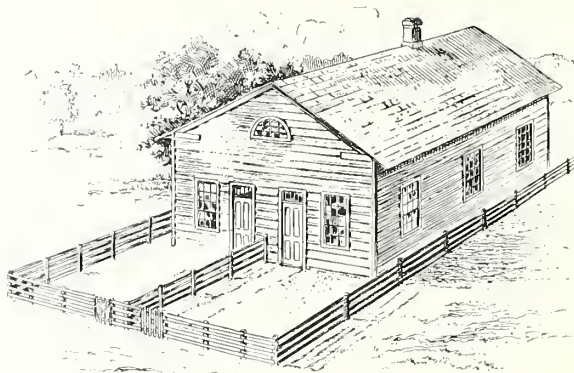
NATURAL GAS.

Within about three miles of Cambridge, in a direct line, on the premises of David Sarchet, Sr., is an inexhaustible salt well, from which constantly flows a stream of salt water several inches in diameter, and with it a large and constant supply of natural gas, which can be ignited at any time by merely holding a lighted match near the flowing stream. We have the authority of a scientific gentleman from the east, who visited this well during the oil excitement here, for saying that there is an abundance of gas flowing from this well to light up a place much larger than Cambridge, and that it could easily be conducted here for that purpose at no very great cost; and he expressed great surprise that steps had never been taken to utilize so valuable a production of nature. The subject is one which should sufficiently claim the attention of the city fathers as to cause them to make such investigation of the matter as to ascertain the feasibility of the plan, and what the cost would be, and, if not too great, measures should be instituted to light our fast growing little city with it. This subject is brought to our mind by noticing an item stating that Erie, Pennsylvania, has been lighted up with natural gas, that flows from a well sunk near that place. Information in regard to the matter could doubtless be obtained by writing to the Erie Gas Company, Erie, Pennsylvania. The subject, we think, is at least worthy of a little investigation by our city authorities.—*Times*, November 3, 1870.



OLD SARCHET HOUSE, BUILT 1807.

First house erected in Cambridge, in which was the first store, in which the first church was organized, and in which the first funeral sermon was preached. Location, northeast corner of Seventh St. and Wheeling Ave.



First Methodist Church in Cambridge. Dedicated 1835, by Dr. Joseph M. Trimble. Building and ground cost not more than \$500.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, the county seat of Guernsey county, derived its name from Cambridge in Maryland, from whence came many settlers in 1808. The buildings of the present city reflect the enterprise and plans of its citizens and property owners. There are today more than five square miles of territory within its limits and it has a population of about fifteen thousand, largely American and English-speaking people. The good, modern class of business houses, factories, churches, schools and residences bespeak of thrift, taste and wealth. Modern Cambridge, from a municipal standpoint, is the direct outgrowth of splendid natural advantages, supplemented by an untiring effort of progressive business men. The coal mines in the immediate vicinity employ upwards of four thousand five hundred men, who are paid good wages, while the mills, factories and railroad shops employ fully twenty-five hundred more. The city draws a retail trade from a radius of twenty miles and in this territory reside almost fifty thousand people.

Its location is fifty-six miles from Wheeling and eighty-five from Columbus, and its original plat is located in township 2, range 3. The place was platted by Jacob Gomber and Zaccheus A. Beatty, June 2, 1806. The first houses were made from logs of the forests which were a part of the tract of land upon which the new town was surveyed by the pioneer fathers. Among the first of these rude, but quite comfortable houses was that of the Sarchets, erected in 1807, and in which was kept the first store. In it was organized the first church society (the First Methodist Episcopal) and in it was preached the first funeral sermon. Its exact location was on the northeast corner of Wheeling avenue and Seventh streets. It remained standing until recent years and is now superseded by a good business house.

In a March number of the *Cambridge Herald*, in 1888, the author gave the history of what he termed "The Oldest House In Town," in the following language:

The old three-story log building on the west end of Wheeling ave-

nue, now being taken down, is a relic of the past. The old logs are a reminder of the days when the present site of Cambridge was a forest of timber, tall oaks and poplar, which had stood the blasts of many a western wind, covered the landscape, telling to pioneers the richness of the soil. In those early days the more and larger the timber, the more desirable the land. As we looked today at this old structure, logs of oak and poplar, hewed to a line with corners notched square and plumb, we were led to think of the boldness and hardihood of those pioneers who entered the wilderness to hew out these ponderous structures. This age would not be equal to the task. This house was built by Judge George Metcalf, and was the second house built on the town plat. The old John Beatty house, which stood on a lot now part of the Taylor block, and was destroyed by fire some years ago, was the first. What year this house was built is not certainly known, but it was just a new structure in 1806, when Thomas Sarchet settled in Cambridge. Built as it was on the top of the hill, it was first two stories. It was built for a tavern and was located on what was intended to be the main street of Cambridge. But at the time of its building, the principal thoroughfare, the Zane trace, passed north of it. When the National road was graded through the hill, the cut, still shown on the south, was much higher on the north side, and left the house high up on the bank. This was in the year 1826. We may say that for twenty-two years it was a two-story tavern. Judge Metcalf made the excavation under the house and built in the under story, having it completed with the completion of the National road through Cambridge in 1828, and from that time continued the tavern in the three-story house, being the first three-story house in Cambridge, and he continued to occupy it as a tavern up to 1843. The name of the house has always been the Mansion House. Judge Metcalf was followed by a Mrs. Greer, and she by George Hawn. These occupied it but a few years, and it has since been a general tenement house for more than thirty years.

Judge Metcalf's taven had a reputation far and wide. Many were the horsemen who would, on their journeys, strive to make Metcalf's to stay over night or for dinner. And the jolly stage passengers were more jolly after having dined at the Judge's. We might fill pages telling of the balls, quiltings and wool pickings, where "joy was unconfined," within the log walls of this old house, when there was no "high crust" or "low crust," but "men were men for a' that," and women too, "though clad in hodden grey and a' that." In the rear of this old house was a beautiful

grass plat, well shaded, where in the summer time the table was spread, and art and nature vied with each other to make dinner or supper hour a feast which the gods might envy.

In 1812, the first company raised in Guernsey county for the war, commanded by Cyrus P. Beatty, were given here a free dinner, and later on this grass plat, on great occasions, general muster or first court day, would be filled with tables, and the clanking of knives and forks and dishes told full well that good cheer and happiness surrounded the board.

We now remember of but one accident of note that happened at this old house. In the fall of the year 1837, a horseman named Levi Morgan stayed over night, and was furnished a room in the third story. In the morning he was found lying dead on the pavement. It was supposed, the window being up, that he had rolled out. There was nothing among his effects to show where he came from. His horse, saddle and bridle, and what little money he had, was used for the expense of his burial, and for a stone to mark his grave, which reads:

LEVI MORGAN,

Died September 22nd, 1837.

"Be ye therefore ready, for in such
an hour as ye think not, the Son of
Man cometh."

EARLY HISTORY, SETTLERS, ETC.

(Published in the *News* in 1872.)

All classes of the mechanical arts essential to the wants in starting a town in the backwoods were represented among the first settlers—carpenters, wagonmakers, blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, shoemakers and weavers. To build a cabin was but the work of a day. Many accounts are given where the timber was taken from the stump, the cabin raised, roofed and floored, with puncheons, and a regular "housewarming" had at night in the way of "tripping the light, fantastic toe."

The first hotel opened to the public in the town proper was by George R. Tingle, in a part of the old house still occupied by the Tingles. Travelers were notified that it was a house of security and safety, by the sign of the cross keys. A little later George Metcalf opened the Mansion House, now the Sidle House, then a one-story building, and Captain

Knowls opened the "Traveler's Rest," in the old log house that stood on the Webster lot. At the close of the war of 1812 and for years after, Cambridge could boast of six hotels in good running order, with open bars where whisky was sold at three cents a drink.

The first store was opened by John and Thomas Sarchet, in the room now occupied by T. C. Marsh for a cigar and tobacco store, in which was retailed dry goods, groceries and the regular "old hardware" by the gallon.

The first brick house was built by John Sarchet, on the Shoufield corner; the second, front of the Fordyce house, by Jacob Gomber. The sawed lumber used in construction of the first house was whipsawed by two Scotchmen, named Landy and Miller, who had a mill erected on the Presbyterian church lot, where lumber was sawed to order.

THE WHIPPING POST IN CAMBRIDGE.

On the whipping-post in Cambridge, Colonel Sarchet wrote in the *Times*, in the spring of 1906, as follows:

The first session of the common pleas court of Guernsey county, held in the new court house, was the August term, 1816. The journal reads: "The court of common pleas was held in the court house in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio. Present: Hon. William Wilson, presiding judge; Jacob Gomber, Robert Spears and Thomas B. Kirkpatrick, associate judges. The first jury case called was: The State of Ohio vs. Samuel Timmins, indicted for uttering base coin. The following jury was called: James Thompson, John Tedrick, James Bratton, William Pollock, William Allen, Hugh Martin, Jesse Marsh, Thomas Roberts, Andrew McClary, George McCleary, John Huff and James Lloyd." Samuel Timmons was found guilty in the case for the same offense, and was sentenced by the court to receive, in one case, nineteen lashes on his bare back, and in the other case, twenty lashes. He was whipped on two different days. On the first day nineteen lashes and on the next day twenty lashes. This was a case of speedy execution. There was no motion for stay of execution or arrest of judgment. Elijah Dyson, sheriff, did the whipping. It was done in the presence of the grand jurors who found the indictments and of the jurors who found him guilty, and others who were in attendance at court and citizens of the town. The whipping was in public. A large oak tree, perhaps two feet in diameter, that stood near where the large elm now stands on the southwest corner

of the square, had been shattered by a windstorm from the west. It was broken square off apast the centre some eight or ten feet from the ground and slivered down to the ground on the east side. This stump had stood there for many years until the bark was off it. Its west side was smooth. The prisoner was stripped down to below the waist. Then he was tied by the arms around the stump with a cord and also with a cord around his legs and around the stump. It was said that the lashes were well laid on and that the blood flowed at every cut. This old stump was used as a hitching post within the memory of the writer. Certainly at this day this would seem brutal and inhuman, yet brutality may be protected. This was the only case of whipping in this county. Judge Wilson was known throughout his district as the "Whipping Judge."

There was introduced at the beginning of the present (1906) Legislature a bill to re-establish the whipping post for the punishment of certain minor crimes. The whipping post law under the old constitution of Ohio was repealed by the Legislature of 1829-30. Gen. James M. Bell, Esq., was the representative from Guernsey county and the speaker of the House. He opposed the repeal of the law, and in a speech favoring its continuance, gave substantially the same reasons as did President Roosevelt in his message to the present (1906) Congress, advocating a whipping post law for the punishment of minor offenses.

EARLY DEEDS MADE.

All about was a wilderness. The Sarchets were the first purchasers of lots in the town, and, after the Beatty house, built the first cabin on the town plat. The second Guernsey settlers came to Cambridge in June, 1807. The deeds were all made to Guernsey settlers, except one to William Marsh. The deeds to out-lots were not made until the county was formed in 1810. In the fall of 1807 the settlement had grown to the proportions of a hamlet, consisting of log cabins, located along the main thoroughfare, now Wheeling avenue, as follows, and all inhabited by a sturdy people: Thomas Sarchet, two cabins at what is now the corner of Seventh street and Wheeling avenue, on north side of latter; across the street to the southward were those of John Sarchet; on the west lot on the corner of West Eighth street were the cabins of Peter Sarchet; on what is now the National Hotel site were those of James Bichard, and then on the next corner east those of Thomas Naftel; on what is now the Doctor Ramsey and C. B. Cook dwellings were the cabins of

William Marsh; on the square from Ninth street to the Orme Hardware Company building, south side Wheeling avenue, were the cabins of Thomas Lenfesty, Mrs. Hubert, Maria and Charles Marquand, and to the westward, across the alley, on the present J. M. Ogier lot, was the cabin of his grandfather, William Ogier. With the exception of three cabins, located on the north side of Wills creek, south of the present Pennsylvania railway depot, which were outside the original plat, the aforementioned buildings constituted the town of Cambridge at that time.

EARLY BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

The following, written in 1839, shows the business outlook of Cambridge at that date:

For some years past there has been quite a change in the business of this place. It is now no uncommon thing to see the streets thronged with horses and wagons, groaning under the loads of produce brought for the purpose of trading or for sale. There are seven stores in this place, which sell annually about fifty thousand dollars worth of goods, and it may not be out of place here to remark, that goods can be bought in Cambridge as cheap, at retail, as they can be purchased on the river Ohio or in the Atlantic cities. It will be discovered, by reference to our advertising columns, that they keep up their assortment—a stock amongst which can be found any article now in general use.

Besides the fertility of the soil, its peculiar adaptation to the raising of wheat and grazing cattle, the citizens of the valley of Wills creek have the good fortune to be blessed with salt wells in abundance, which article can be had here at half the price it sells for in other portions of the state.

Coals of an excellent kind can be found in all the hills which surround our place. The veins are generally from three to five feet, and the coal is easily and cheaply obtained by mining.

Nor is Cambridge deficient in morals, nor unthankful for its great natural comforts and advantages. We have four churches, which are generally well filled on the day of rest. We have also an academy in quite a flourishing condition. Although it has been opened but a few months, yet thirty-five or forty students may be found within its walls—and lastly, though not least in point of consequence or usefulness, we have a public library, containing between seven and eight hundred volumes of well selected books.

The past dry summer—so dry, indeed, that the mighty Mississippi

dwindled to a mere streamlet—convinced our citizens of the necessity of erecting a steam flouring mill. Three gentlemen have associated themselves together for that purpose, and have already commenced operations. It is contemplated to have sufficient power for carding, fulling, manufacturing jeans, sawing, etc. It is expected that this mill will be finished against the period water mills usually stop for want of their “peculiar element.” The erection of this mill will not only be a great advantage and convenience to the citizens of the county generally, by creating an increased demand for wheat as well as regulating the price of that article, but it will, at the same time, vastly increase the business of this place—a place, we are inclined to think, that will ere long be of considerable commercial importance.—*Guernsey Times*, January, 1839.

THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.

At one of the sessions of the city council, an ordinance was introduced—whether passed or not is not remembered—for the submission to the electors of the city the question, whether bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars should be issued for the purpose of erecting a city market house. It may not be amiss to give a little of former market house history. At the June session of county commissioners in 1827 a grant was given the citizens of Cambridge to erect a market house on the public grounds anywhere south of the court house, so as not to obstruct the view of the court house from the main street. At the time there was no building of any kind on the Davis corner nor on the Central National Bank corner. The only buildings near the court house were the old log jail on the east, located partly on what is now East Eighth street, and a log house located on West Eighth street where the Brant-hoover and Johnson building is now located. The market house was located south of the jail and was partly on East Eighth street as now bounded. A reference to the original town plat will show that there were no streets marked through the public grounds. The street south of Main and south of the public grounds was called Market street. Why this first market house, built by the proprietors of the town and its citizens, was not located on Market street of the town plat, we have no means of knowing. The market house was built of brick, with pillars of brick on the sides, arched from pillar to pillar, with arched entrances at the south and north ends, and was in dimensions forty by twenty feet. The roof had a wide projection from the square of the building on either side.

Between the pillars were the sale counters, and at the butchers' stalls were the cutting blocks and hanging racks. The stalls were rented to the butchers and regular country hucksters. There were regular market days, and the market was under the charge of a market master. On other than market days people from the country displayed what they had for sale at the market house by paying a small sum for the privilege. As Col. Z. A. Beatty was the largest stockholder, his son, John P. Beatty, was the market master, and as the Colonel was in the salt manufacturing business, he kept in the market house salt for sale by the barrel or less quantity, which was kept in a salt box.

For some years within the memory of the writer the market house was continued, but gradually it began to decline. The market house became a place for country people to hitch their horses in or to, and on the old court days the athletes practiced in it the hop, step and jump, and pitched quoits in it on rainy days. On the old general muster days of brigade, regiment and company muster, in and around it were sold cider, gingerbread, apples and watermelons, and occasional fights were mixed in between the sales, and strolling auctioneers used it to cry off their goods. Salt having been kept in it, the town cows and cattle that roamed the woods and commons and old George R. Tingle's and Old Harvev's sheep resorted there to lick the pillars and sleep at night. It became a public nuisance. The pillars were half licked away, and instead of the citizens going there to market, they went there of mornings for their cows. The McCracken brick, now the Davis corner, and the Thomas S. Beatty brick, now the Hanna corner, had been built, and the Shaffner brick, now the Central Bank corner, was in building when it was thought the market house nuisance ought to be abated, but how, was the question. It was private property, constructed by a grant from the commissioners. There was no town corporate authority. Some young men, most all of whom are now dead, proposed to give Bill McMurray, father of Osmond McMurray of this city, five dollars and stand between him and the law, if, some time late at night, he being engaged to haul cordwood to town with a four-horse team, and a big, broad-wheeled wagon, he would hub one of the pillars and pull the market house down. The opportune time, a rainy dark night, Bill passed by it, and hubbed the southwest pillar, cracked his long blacksnake whip, and away went the pillar and down came the market house, and Bill and his team went on the run up Main street faster than the street cars go today. Col. Z. A. Beatty was then living; he made some threats, but nothing

was done. The village of Cambridge was a little later incorporated.—*Cambridge Herald*.

CAMBRIDGE POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established in Cambridge in 1807. The first postmaster was Cyrus P. Beatty, and then Nicholas Saithache, and from early newspaper files it is discovered that the postmasters who served in Cambridge after 1825 were as follows: 1826, George Metcalf; 1832, Jacob Shaffner was postmaster up to about 1840, when the name of William M. Ferguson appears at the end of the list of advertised letters; 1841, came Isaac McIlyar; 1844, William Smith; 1845, R. Burns; 1851-53, James M. Smith; 1853, James O. Grimes; 1851-53, James M. Smith; 1853, James O. Grimes.

The following is a complete list of the Cambridge postmasters, in the order in which they served, regardless of the years each served:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Cyrus P. Beatty (1807). | 10. Francis Creighton. |
| 2. Nicholas Saithache. | 11. Edwin R. Nyce. |
| 3. Jacob Shaffner. | 12. William McDonald. |
| 4. William M. Ferguson. | 13. C. L. Madison. |
| 5. Isaiah McIlyar. | 14. W. H. H. McIlyar. |
| 6. William Smith. | 15. James R. Barr. |
| 7. Robert Burns. | 16. Alpheus L. Stevens, present |
| 8. James M. Smith. | incumbent. |
| 9. James O. Grimes. | |

In one of the old newspaper files the following schedule of the early-day stage lines and mail service has been discovered. The mail left Bradshaw (now Fairview) en route to Zanesville, via Beymerstown (now Washington), a distance of forty-five miles, making it in fifteen and a half hours. It was a tri-weekly mail service, the mail being carried on horseback. Fairview was laid out as a town in 1814. The card shows: Mail going westward, leaves Bradshaw every Monday morning, Wednesdays and Fridays, at just half past three in the morning, and arrives at Cambridge at eleven-fifteen in the morning; at Oliver, by four in the afternoon, at Zanesville at seven in the evening. The item above mentioned in the newspaper file was the reproduction of an old crumpled-up paper wrapped up with some pills in a box, the same having been carefully laid away decades ago by some careful housewife of Guernsey county.

From the author's pen in an article written for the *Cambridge Jeffersonian*, in October, 1906, the following was written concerning post-office matters in this city:

"The west side of the lot, not No. 22, but No. 21, was not built on till 1848. The postoffice had been down street for many years. After the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor, President, it was claimed by the uptown citizens that the postoffice should be removed toward them. Peter Ogier had built by the home of Thomas Scott, the father of T. W. Scott, of this city, a postoffice building on the northwest corner of the lot. It was one story and contained two rooms.

"After the inauguration of President Taylor, March 4, 1849, this building was ready for occupation by the Whig postmaster, William Smith, who was soon after appointed. James M. Smith, his brother, was his deputy. He was known as "lame Jimmy Smith." It was divided into two rooms; the outside or waiting room was large, and the room for the boxes and office matter was large enough for the postoffice business of that day. There were seats around the room for the accommodation of persons waiting for the mails to be distributed.

"At that time there were two daily mails, carried by the stage-coaches on the old pike; one from the east in the forenoon and one from the west in the afternoon, that began soon after the opening of the old pike. Before that the mails on the Wheeling road were uncertain as to their arrival, and not always daily. There were regular tri-weekly mails from Steubenville, over the grade road, carried in stages, but in the winter the mails were carried on horseback.

"The postoffice was kept there during the Taylor and Fillmore administrations. Some years later, the present drug room, now being remodeled, was built. Dr. S. B. Clark had succeeded the Nattels, and the store was known, both the old and the new room, as the Ogier and Clark drug store, down to 1857, when Peter Ogier became sole proprietor, the name being Ogier's Drug Store. After his death, it was continued by his son, the late John M. Ogier."

The first postmaster in Cambridge, C. P. Beatty, made a letter-box himself and it has served in such capacity ever since, with additional fixtures as the times demanded them. The postal route was then from Wheeling to Zanesville, and was established about 1808. Letters were first carried by travelers passing through the country. The postal rate was high and was fixed according to the distance carried. If from Philadelphia to Washington, it was twenty-five to thirty cents. The first

post-boy to carry mail from Cambridge to Zanesville was John Magiffen, who became a soldier in the war of 1812, and is buried in the old Cambridge cemetery.

A POSTOFFICE "PRIMARY" INCIDENT.

Cold primaries in April sometimes grow warm, and the exciting one in this city April 2d with the Republicans was not an entirely new thing in Cambridge, excepting, perhaps, as to the use of whisky, money, etc.

We now record the account of a Democratic one that took place more than three score years ago. In April, 1840, the Cambridge post-office became vacant by the resignation of Jacob Shaffner, a Democrat, and the following public call was issued:

PUBLIC MEETING.

"The citizens of Cambridge and vicinity are requested to meet at the court house on Monday evening, April 20th, for the purpose of advising on a suitable person to be recommended to fill the position of postmaster in this place.

"A general attendance is requested.

"MANY CITIZENS."

This meeting was organized by appointing Joseph Stoner chairman. He was the father of Mayor Jim Stoner, of Georgetown, and John Bute, who was secretary, was an uncle of Capt. J. B. Ferguson, of this city.

It was understood that the persons voted for should be Democrats and the ones receiving the greatest number of votes should be recommended for appointment. The chairman's hat, a large, white wool hat, was the ballot box. The Whigs turned out in force, being in the majority, and decided that they would vote for William Smith, a Whig, who was deputy postmaster. Chairman Stoner, thinking there was some trick being played by the Whigs, declared the polls closed, put on his hat, ballots and all, and adjourned the meeting. The votes were never counted. While the leading Democrats were trying to agree on a candidate to again be voted for and recommended for appointment, old Billy Ferguson had been quietly working, through his brother John, an official in Washington City, and before the next voting time arrived, old Billy received the commission and took charge of the office. The abrupt closing of the polls by Chairman Stoner had the effect of securing the appointment of the very man the Democrats were most opposed to, and Stoner was accused of usurping authority in the interest of Ferguson.

The Democratic wrangle succeeding this appointment, for fear Van Buren might be re-elected, did not cease until General Harrison was elected, and Isaac McIllyar, a Whig, was appointed to the office succeeding Ferguson.

The Cambridge office became a postal money order office in the month of December, 1871, and the money order business that month amounted to two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars.

The money order business for the month of October, 1910, was fifteen thousand, three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-six cents, received on orders issued from this point, and four thousand, three hundred and seventeen dollars on orders paid out from this office.

Cambridge had a free delivery of mail in the winter of 1898-99. At first there were three carriers, but today there are seven.

The first rural route was started from Cambridge in 1900, and it has increased to ten in 1910. The routes average about twenty-four miles each and give the farming community excellent mail facilities, allowing them to receive their daily papers the same as though they resided in the city.

The postal savings bank system was inaugurated at Cambridge at the close of 1910.

The office has been in its present quarters thirteen years.

FIRST TELEGRAPH IN CAMBRIDGE.

"On Monday last an office of the National Telegraph Company was opened at this place, in the room over Nyce & Matthews' drug store, and James D. Hoge, of Zanesville, appointed operator. This will be a matter of great convenience to our citizens, and especially to our business men. For the information of our readers, we have procured from Mr. Hoge the following schedule of charges for telegraphing a dispatch of one to ten words, and the charge for each additional word:

"For ten words to Wheeling, twenty-five cents; Steubenville, Zanesville, Columbus, the same. From Cambridge to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, thirty cents. To Louisville, forty cents; Baltimore, sixty-five cents; Philadelphia, seventy-five cents; New York, ninety cents; New Orleans, one dollar and eighty cents. Two cents per word for each word over ten."—From the Cambridge *Times*, 1854.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Cambridge was incorporated in 1837 and had for its first officers: W. W. Tracey, mayor; Moses Sarchet, recorder. This was for the "village" corporation. This continued until May 6, 1895, when the place had reached a population of five thousand, nine hundred and seventy-five and was then made a "city." The various mayors have served in the following order:

1838—J. M. Bell.	1874—Ross W. Anderson.
1840—Isaac McIlyar.	1875—Ross W. Anderson.
1841—Nathan Evans.	1878-1882—William M. Farrer.
1841—J. M. Bushfield.	1882—William Wharton.
1842—R. D. Solmon.	1883-1884—William Wharton.
1842—J. M. Bushfield.	1885-1887—James E. Lawrence.
1844-1845—J. M. Bushfield.	1888—R. T. Scott.
(No record to 1855.)	1890-1894—James R. Barr.
1855-1857—Nathan Evans.	1894-1896—J. C. Longsworth.
1861—J. M. Bushfield.	1897-1898—H. W. Luccock.
1868—Moses Sarchet.	1898-1900—A. M. Baxter.
1872—Elza Turner.	1900-1904—J. A. Smallwood.
1873—E. W. Mathews.	1904-1908—W. R. Bradford.
1874—E. W. Mathews.	1908-1911—R. M. Allison.

The city offices are now in leased rooms on the second floor of the Cambridge Building & Loan Company's block, on Wheeling avenue. They removed from the Burgess building to the present place in 1910; before that they were in the Taylor block for a number of years.

Since becoming a city the improvements have been many and of a modern city type. They are now over twelve miles of street paving and about twenty-five miles of sanitary sewers. The city now owns its water works system, constructed at a cost of sixty thousand dollars, with a stand-pipe pressure system. Bonds were issued for these works, and at present the city is about to enlarge its water works plant and secure more and better quality of pure water, the present supply coming from Wills creek.

The fire department is of the volunteer kind and is equipped with an old "steamer," many years in use, and a good hook and ladder equipment.

The streets are illuminated by arc lights furnished by the Midland Power and Light Company under a ten-year contract.

From the city extends out through the surrounding country the great National pike and other first-class macadamized roads.

The present officers of the city are as follows: Mayor, R. M. Allison; clerk, C. L. Blackburn, who is an old and capable newspaper man, who is now serving his third term in this capacity; auditor, W. J. Hood; treasurer, W. W. Lawrence; solicitor, S. C. Carnes; director of service, E. W. Boden; superintendent of water works, J. I. Kidd; director of safety, J. E. Gregg; chief of fire department, C. C. Long; superintendent of cemeteries, Charles Campbell; chief of police, John A. Long; patrolmen, H. W. Merideth, John Middleton and J. W. Gilmore; Dr. W. T. Ramsey, health officer; city engineer, J. T. Fairchild. The city council is composed of the following: D. L. Rankin, president; J. B. Bratton, H. A. Forsythe and J. B. Clark, councilmen-at-large; T. W. Fowler, from first ward; M. Thorla, second ward; O. M. Bayless, third ward, and James B. Peters, fourth ward.

The corporation has its own jail, located in the rear of the city offices, and it is provided with four steel cells, making secure those who have to be incarcerated.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The early history of the library in Cambridge is best told by the following correspondence in the *Jeffersonian* in 1879, and in the *Times* in 1903:

We have on our table at this writing a copy of the "By-Laws of the Guernsey County Library and Reading Room," adopted March 3, 1832, and printed by John Hersh, Jr., Cambridge. The society was incorporated by an act of Legislature, passed February 11, 1832, as attested by W. B. Hubbard, speaker of the House, and William Doherty, speaker of the Senate. James M. Bell was president; Ebenezer Smith, treasurer; and Moses Sarchet, secretary and librarian. At the close of the little pamphlet is given an "Alphabetical List of Stockholders, March 7th, 1832," which we copy in full as follows:

John M. Allison, James M. Bell, John P. Beatty, Thomas S. Beatty, Allen W. Beatty, David Burt, Sr., David Burt, Jr., John Chapman, Thomas Cooke, Henry Clark, Wyatt Hutchison, John Hersh, Jr., Lamech Hawley, Gordon Lofland, Samuel Lindsey, Rev. Daniel McLane, George

Metcalf, William McCracken, Andrew Metcalf, Robert B. Moore, Thomas Miller, Robert J. McClary, Seneca Needham, Isaac Parrish, Ebenezer Smith, David Sarchet, Moses Sarchet, Peter B. Sarchet, William W. Tracey, Rev. William Wallace, John Woodrow, Nicholas Bailhache, Hamilton Robb, John Bogle, John Nicholson, Richard Clark, James B. Moore, John Baldridge, John Ferguson, Levi Rinehart, John B. Thompson, John Clark, Joseph Bute, Nathan Evans, Samuel Wilson, Andrew Magee, B. A. Albright, Samuel Fish, Ansel Briggs. Of the above list, but five persons are known to be living, Moses and David Sarchet, and James B. Moore, who reside here, Rev. Andrew Magee, who now lives at Prairie City, Illinois, and Rev. Hamilton Robb, ex-treasurer of this county, who, with his aged wife, resides at Mattoon, Illinois.—*Jeffersonian*, 1879.

In the fall of 1898 at a dinner party given at the home of the late Hon. Joseph D. Taylor, the library movement was taken up, and Mrs. J. D. Taylor began the canvass. She secured one thousand eight hundred dollars, taking life memberships in the association at twenty-five dollars. The first meeting of the Cambridge Library Association was held February 23, 1899, in the room now occupied by the library, and which was given free for five years by Hon. J. D. Taylor. At this meeting John M. Amos was made president for one year, and John L. Locke, Esq., secretary. The one thousand eight hundred dollars secured by life memberships was expended for books and furnishings. At the meeting of the association held in April, 1901, the Carnegie libraries were talked of, and a committee to communicate with him was appointed. As representatives of this committee, A. R. McCulloch, Esq., and Rev. W. H. Weir went to New York, and learned the terms upon which the building would be donated. It was steady work from that time on. First the school board, then the council, agreed to make the necessary levy, amounting in all to one thousand eight hundred dollars a year to keep up the library.

Then there was a hitch in regard to the desired location on Steubenville avenue, just back of the court house. This property belonged to the county, and a special act of Legislature was required to empower the commissioners to give this site. All this done, Mr. McCulloch notified Mr. Carnegie, and he received answer from him on May 12, 1902, that eighteen thousand dollars had been deposited to the credit of the Cambridge Library Association. Plans were decided upon, and bids taken, none being within the limit. Then some changes were made, and on

last Saturday evening the bids were opened and the contract awarded to C. W. Dowling, of Williamsburg, West Virginia, for seventeen thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight dollars. The building is to be completed by August 15, 1903.—*Times*, 1903.

Before the building was completed it was found that the amount donated was not sufficient to complete it, and Mr. Carnegie was asked to give the balance, which amounted to five thousand dollars more, which he kindly consented to do, making his total gift twenty-three thousand dollars. The formal opening of the library took place November 17, 1904, with appropriate ceremony.

The present number of volumes in this library is seven thousand, five hundred. Its present officers are: F. L. Rosmond, president; John M. Arms, secretary; M. S. Burgess, treasurer; M. Grace Robins, librarian; Jessie Grimes, assistant librarian.

On the front of the building one of the two inscriptions reads "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

THE CITY CEMETERIES.

The first burying ground in Cambridge of a public nature was the one located overlooking the valley, and now almost within the heart of the city. Of its lots and as to some of the persons there buried the following letter in the local papers a few years ago by Colonel Sarchet, will inform the reader:

We propose to give some history of the graveyard's silent occupants, so far as the time-worn tombstones and our memory will serve us. The rows of lots on the west side were first taken, as the entrance was from that side. Here we find the Cook family.

Capt. Thomas Cook, of the Revolutionary war, settled early in the history of Ohio, on the old Wheeling road, three miles east of Cambridge, on two hundred acres of soldier bounty land, now the Winfield Scott farm at the crooked bridge, over Cook's run, thus giving the run its name. We suggest here that there is much unwritten history in the runs of Guernsey county, as their names are taken from the early settlers, or from some local incident occurring along them. Your itemizers might trace the history of some of the runs in their localities. The Talbert family, Nathaniel Talbert, known as Yankee Talbert, was a sort of wizzard, a pow-wow over sick horses and a sort of "yerb doctor," peeling the bark up for an emetic and down for a cathartic.

The Tingle family, John and George R. Tingle, one of the early tavern keepers, and the head of the Tingle family of Cambridge. The Beatty family, Capt. C. P. Beatty, of the war of 1812, and the first clerk of court of Guernsey county. The Talbot family, Lloyd Talbot, a prominent character and official in the early history of the county.

The Ferguson family is marked by two stones, one to the memory of John Ferguson, senior, the other to Jane and Washington Ferguson. In the northwest corner and perhaps in the part thrown out into the alley, was the grave of a child of James Oldham, which was the first to be buried in the graveyard. In this corner is a stone to Oren Crego. In the southwest corner Moman Morgan, the colored barber, was buried. "Fobe" Beatty and "Dick" O'Ferrell, slaves, brought from Virginia with these families, were also buried in this corner. "Tobe" Beatty was the first colored person to live in Cambridge. There is to the south a stone marked for John Brown. Between these marked graves are a number unmarked. The original plan of the graveyard seems to have been a double row of lots, with a space for a walk between, and as some of the stones face to the east and to the west in the same row, and being unevenly set, it is difficult to trace the exact original plan.

In this first row is a stone to Robert Bell, age one hundred and seven years, and to a son Robert, aged fifty-four years. The Bell and Ferguson plots are side by side. These were early settlers and connected by inter-marriage. In this row and in an unmarked grave lies Francis Donsonchet, a French soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and father of Dr. Francis Donsonchet, an eccentric character in the early history of Cambridge. In this row are buried two who died from unnatural causes, Nelson Talbot, son of Lloyd Talbot, was drowned in Wills creek. William Tingle, son of George R. Tingle, was bitten by a poisonous spider, and died from its effect. Near the Ferguson and Lofland plots is a large sycamore tree, planted long years ago by some one of these families.

In the next row is the Col. Z. A. Beatty square. There is no mark except a stone erected to the memory of Margery Louisa, child of John P. Beatty and Rachel Sarchet. Next to this is the Gomber square. The old stones are so time-worn as to be almost illegible. In this is a stone erected to the memory of Maria Gomber, wife of James B. Moore. Next to this square are some stones, but the traces of the letters are gone. They mark the resting place of some of the Thomas Metcalf family. The next in the row is a monument erected to the memory of Col. Gordon Lofland and Sarah P. Lofland, his wife, and to Thomas Metcalf,

the first husband of Sarah P. Lofland and to the deceased children of these marriages. Sarah P. Lofland was a daughter of Jacob Gomber. In our history of the town we did not reach Colonel Lofland, as his residence was outside the original plat. It is now known as the old Lofland house. This, in the days of Colonel Lofland, on the large and beautiful farm which covered all that part north of Steubenville avenue, and west of Fifth street, to Wills creek, was a cozy place, and but a short walk from town. It was the scene of many a jolly merry-making of the young people of its day. Colonel Lofland was prominent in the militia days, and during the late war, but was not a successful business man.

Northwood cemetery, the latest one established near Cambridge, contains forty acres of high, dry and beautifully situated land to the north of the city, on North Eighth street. It was platted in 1899. It is under a board of control, now consisting of Messrs. R. M. Allison, S. E. Boden and J. B. Gregg, the latter serving as director of public safety. These grounds are now well improved and have already many graves and fine monuments and tombs erected to the departed dead of the community. The old city burying-ground has become well filled and unfit for modern use. There rest many of the departed pioneers and their graves are visited frequently by children and grandchildren.

The City cemetery, lying on the brow of the hill overlooking the valley, in the southeast part of the city, was opened for use about 1858-59 and contains about seven acres. The present superintendent is C. W. Campbell. It has not been used much since the opening of the new burying-ground—Northwood. It is only used by those whose family lot has not already been filled. It is tastily cared for and contains many fine tombstones and monuments erected to the silent sleepers, who comprise many of Cambridge's best known old settlers.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

The first place of religious worship in Cambridge was at the house of Thomas Sarchet, where those Guernsey people held what was called "French meeting." William Ogier was an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Thomas Sarchet, a licensed exhorter, who in turn conducted the exercises. From the nucleus of these Guernsey men sprang the Methodist Episcopal congregation. This society was soon attached to the Zanesville circuit. The circuit as then traveled was bounded as follows: Beginning at Zanesville, up the Muskingum to

the mouth of the Tuscarawas, up the Tuscarawas to the mouth of big Stillwater, up big Stillwater to the old Wheeling road, and west on said road to Zanesville, comprising as much territory in its bounds as is in the Cambridge district. The first traveling preacher of any denomination that preached in Cambridge was James Watts of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is worthy to be noted that this charge has been filled by such eminent ministers as Bishop Morris, who lived here about the year 1817, James B. Findley, John P. Durbin, Leroy Swarmstead, S. R. Brockunier, Jacob and David Young, and Doctor Whiteman, pioneers of western Methodism. All the religious societies that have places of public worship now in Cambridge, except the Protestant Methodist, were represented by members among the first settlers that I have named; but, except the Methodist Episcopal society, none had regular services for many years.

After the erection of the court house the Methodists had religious services every Sabbath in the grand jury room. In this room the great Lorenzo Dow once preached, as he was traveling to the West.

The first church building erected was by the Seceders, about the year 1826, on the Captain Anderson lot; but on account of some defect in construction was soon pronounced unsafe, and had to be abandoned. Services were then held in the lower room of the "old lodge." It is said that two of the members would not "leave the house of God and go to the house of Baal," but demanded their papers, shook the dust from off their feet, and joined a congregation far away from the contaminating influences of "secret oath-bound societies."

(For a detailed history of the Cambridge churches see general chapters, where all denominations of the county appear under proper heads.)

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

In 1842 Washingtonian temperance societies were at high tide throughout the country, and Ohio, that had just emerged from the hard-cider campaign of 1840, took her place as one of the foremost among the states in favor of teetotalism. The annual meeting of the Cambridge Washingtonian Temperance Society was held in the Presbyterian church on January 22, 1842. The sober second thought of the people was working wonders and rapidly spreading and extending the great work of reformation. This meeting was addressed by Gen. David Tallmage, of Lancaster, and Napoleon B. Guille, of Zanesville. General Tallmage was

the proprietor of the great stage line "Good Intent" in Ohio and he had sent out circular letters all along his lines, requiring the discharge of all drivers who had not signed the teetotal pledge. Niel, Moore & Company, proprietors of the great "Ohio Stage Company," had sent out similar circulars. There was to be no more upsetting of coaches or drunken drivers.

In 1843 the Cambridge Washingtonian Temperance Society resolved to make a grand temperance display and parade on July 4th with a free public dinner, to which the temperance societies of the county were invited. The tables were to be spread in the beech grove in the old mill bottom a short distance east of the old Morton house. It was to be and was a grand gala day in the cause of temperance, as well as an Independence day celebration.

The order of march from the public square to the grove, as given in the program, was as follows: "Under the direction of Col. Gordon Lofland, chief marshal, assisted by Maj. Nathan Evans, John Clark and Jacob G. Metcalf; Fairview military company, Capt. Isaac Pumphrey; Cambridge Mozart Band; officers of temperance societies and temperance men; Cambridge Sabbath schools; county officials and lawyers; citizens and visitors, men and women.

The line of march was down the old mill road. At the grove a large stand had been erected near the long dinner tables, that had been constructed with forks and boards. Around great log heaps the meats were being roasted and boiled and kettles of coffee were steaming. Piles of bread and pies were stacked up around the trees in huge conical forms.

The exercises at the grand stand were opened with prayer by Rev. William Ross, the Methodist Protestant minister; John Hersch, Esq., made an introductory address and read the Declaration of Independence; an oration was delivered by Thomas Brown, Esq.; temperance addresses by Mathew Gaston, Esq., and Rev. George Clancy. This closed the exercises of the forenoon.

· IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Black Hawk, the noted Indian chief, passed through Cambridge in the spring of 1833, in charge of some United States officers. The party stopped some time at the Hutchison tavern, where the stage team was changed. The word soon spread through town, and a large number of citizens, men, women and children, hurried to the tavern to see the great Indian chieftain.

On Monday, November 26, 1849, General Tom Thumb, the world famous dwarf, then in his seventeenth year, and weighing but fifteen pounds, appeared in Cambridge, and was on exhibition at the court house from two-thirty to four o'clock in the afternoon, and from seven to eight-thirty in the evening. This remarkable specimen of humanity, twenty-eight inches in height, gave a street parade, having a curious miniature equipage of two of the smallest horses in the world, a diminutive coachman, and a carriage proportionately tiny. Tom Thumb, or, to call him by his real name, Charles S. Stratton, was accompanied by his parents and attendants, in all, eleven persons. The price of admission was twenty-five cents, children under ten years, half-price.

A small band of Mormonites passed through this place a few days since, on their way to the "New Jerusalem," located somewhere in the state of Missouri. While here, they encamped on a bank of Wills creek, in the rear of the town.—*Guernsey Times*, July 20, 1833.

The *Guernsey Times* of July 6, 1833, contains the following: "Daniel Webster, in company with his lady and daughter, passed through this place on Saturday morning last, on his return home from a visit to the western part of the state."

At the election in Cambridge December 27, 1897, two issues were up for solution—the voting of water works bonds and that for a new cemetery. The votes stood: For cemetery, 254; against, 154. For water works, 260; against, 136. The majority not being two-thirds, both issues failed of carrying.

When Queen Victoria of England was crowned in 1837, the Cambridge Academy held a service in which they, too, went through the mock ceremony of crowning her. It was a high-toned affair, attended by many of the best citizens. The then boy of nine summers—Mr. Sarchet, supervising editor of this work—lived to write of the good Queen's death in 1901. The occasion in Cambridge enlisted the best talent of the Academy; a young lady, who later was well known in the city, was made queen and the maids of service and honor were not a few. The queen's long dress train was carried by the girls in real court style. But with all that was English, there were some American features, too. "America," "Hail Columbia" and other national airs were rendered, while the folds of "Old Glory" were floating in the breeze.

The high water mark of March, 1907, at Cambridge, excelled that of 1884 by almost one foot and beat all previous records since the settlement of the county.

The first cars were run on the electric line between Cambridge and Byesville in the autumn of 1903 (October 21) over the Cambridge Consolidated Company's line, later styled the Cambridge Power, Light & Traction Company, but at this time known as the Midland Power & Traction Company. The road was opened up to the Byesville limit five weeks earlier than that date, but not clear to Byesville.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, known as the Guernsey County Humane Society, was formed at Cambridge in the spring of 1907. Its first president was A. M. Baxter; secretary, John P. Turner; treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Ferguson. The first person made humane officer was U. G. Henderson. It is now doing much good in the county.

Cambridge has more slate roofed buildings—business and residences—than any city of its population in Ohio, according to the statement of 1910 contractors.

In the autumn of 1874 the county and city were greatly enthused over the Woman's Temperance Crusade, and in the fall of 1877 the great Francis Murphy temperance wave struck the county and made Cambridge its headquarters and by it many were rescued from the demon drink.

The first electric street cars were operated at Cambridge April 24, 1902, by the Consolidated Company.

The Electric park was thrown open to the public in the summer of 1907.

LORENZO DOW IN CAMBRIDGE.

Lorenzo Dow preached twice in Cambridge; the first time in 1826, the second in 1832. On his first visit his wife, Peggy, was with him. They were traveling horseback. At the time of his second visit, the writer was a small boy, but retains a very distinct recollection of the event, and of the appearance of the strange, eccentric preacher, as he stood on a stump, his horse standing beside him.

The news of his approach had been brought by the stage driven from the east, some hours in advance of his arrival. It was noised abroad. Those who had heard him on his first visit were anxious to hear him again, and there were many citizens of the town and vicinity who had never heard him. All were on the alert, and when they arrived at the public square a large crowd of men, women and children were there awaiting his coming. We were led by our grandfather, and what we relate is rather hearsay than recollection we could have of his discourse. He began the services by singing:

"Hark! From the tombs a doleful sound,
Mine ears attend the cry,
Ye living men, come view the ground,
Where you must shortly lie."

With all his eccentricities, he aimed to do good. No one will question that he did good. The biography of Lorenzo is in every way curious and useful. He regarded the world as all going wrong, and that he was born to set it right. He printed books and tracts, which he sold or gave away on his travels through the western wilderness.

His subject was: "The Clay in the Hands of the Potter." The political contest between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay was in full blast and his first sentence was, "I suppose you are all for Clay." He then continued as indicated by the hymn and Scripture quotation. After preaching, he mounted his horse and rode on eastward, spending the night at Norwich. There he preached to a crowded house in the Methodist Episcopal church.

In the assembly were two men, who were disposed to ask him questions. As they asked questions, he inquired their names. One gave his name as Bush, the other Grubb. Bush had said: "You are talking about Heaven; tell us how it looks." Dow turned his grave face and long gray locks toward his questioners, and said with great gravity: "Heaven, friends, is a vast extent of rich, smooth territory. There is not a Bush nor a Grubb in it, and never will be."

He was the oddest kind of an oddity. His manners and sayings during the years that he traveled in almost every state and town of this country were given as widespread publicity by the newspapers as those of the celebrated Rowland Hill.—From Col. C. P. B. Sarchet's writings.

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON HERE.

Gen. William Henry Harrison passed through Cambridge twice before he was the candidate of the Whig party in 1840. The first time he was traveling to the east in a private coach, and stopped at the Judge Metcalf tavern. The word was soon passed around that he was in town and would hold a levee at the court house. The women and children flocked to the court house to await his coming. The men, more impatient, hurried to the tavern to greet him. From the tavern he was escorted up the street on either side by General Bell and Major Dunlap,

followed by a long line of citizens, many of whom were old soldiers of the war of 1812. Among these was old Sol Kinney, colored. He had a string of buttons and a pair of bones, which he rattled and clapped, being at the head of the line. At the court house General Harrison shook hands with the women and children, and kissed all the babies. After an hour of pleasant social greetings to all, irrespective of party, the coach drove up in front of the court house, and the General, taking a seat on top with the driver, moved off amid the cheers of the gathered multitude. His second visit to Cambridge was after he had received the votes of the Whig party for President in 1836. He was traveling to the west by private coach, and stopped at the old Hutchison tavern. As word had been sent on in advance that he was to pass through Cambridge, the people from the country flocked into town. He had passed the night east of Cambridge, and was followed from the east by a great train of carriages and horsemen. He was received at the head of Wheeling avenue by the great crowd gathered to await his coming, and passed down the street to the Hutchison tavern, the coach being surrounded by the rejoicing and vociferous Whigs. The coach was gaily trimmed with flags and bunting, and on the top a drum corps filled the air with strains of martial music. A large number of Whigs of Cambridge had made ready to escort him to Zanesville. After dinner the great cavalcade moved down through the street, which was lined on either side by the citizens, men, women and children, cheering for "Old Tip." This was the beginning of what three years later was to be the most memorable political campaign in the nation's history. General Harrison did not visit Cambridge in 1840, neither did Tom Corwin, to make a speech. He was prevented from being at the great '40 meeting by sickness, but he was represented at the great joint rally of Guernsey and Belmont counties at Fairview. At this meeting an old Democrat had made the declaration that he was going to tell Tom Corwin that he was a demagogue. So the old fellow took a position near the speaker's stand, and when the opportune time came he looked up at Corwin, and said, "You are nothing but a demagogue." Corwin turned and looked at him for a moment, and said: "If you were wrapped with willows you would be a demijohn."—C. P. B. Sarchet, in *Cambridge Herald*, 1897.

LONG-AGO CAMBRIDGE INCIDENTS.

The first house in what is now Gaston's addition was built by "Katy" Whetzel, who built a cabin on the north end of the J. C. Beckett lot. She

lived for a long time with Judge Spears, in Adams township, in the old tavern on the old Wheeling road. She was said to be a relative of Lewis Whetzel, the great Indian fighter, "whose gun was always loaded." This cabin, and the first Methodist church, that was on the Simons' foundry lot, and the first Methodist Protestant church on the present site were all the houses in this part of town sixty years ago. Over the creek all was woods, except a small field known as "Beatty's meadow." In the corner of this, about the site of Mrs. Long's residence, were two cabins, in one of which lived General Jackson, father of the late Samuel Jackson. He was one of the old road teamsters, before and after the building of the National road. In the other lived old Tom Lawrence. Two of his sons were makers of history, connected with the courts of Guernsey county. Andy was sent to the penitentiary at Columbus for stabbing with intent to kill, and was among the first to be confined in the first brick jail of the county. He was a teamster while at the penitentiary, and engaged in hauling the stone at the beginning of the erection of the present state capitol. John had an altercation with Jerry Nubia, a colored Quaker. Jerry, forgetting the teachings of peace, went home, and "with malice aforethought," armed himself with a gun and went out gaming after Lawrence. He shot at him from the now McIllyar corner, toward the Davis corner, Lawrence at the time making toward Nubia with a stone in his hand. Nubia used a shot gun. One shot took effect, entering Lawrence's eye. The writer and others were standing on the then McCracken corner. The shots and slugs flew around us, rattling against the sides of the building, and came near enough for us to know that we were in the line of fire. Nubia was sent to the penitentiary for a term of years. Lawrence suffered the loss of an eye. We had an opportunity of knowing the Lawrence family well, and as far back as we can remember we heard of a great fortune that was awaiting claimants in connection with this family. We think that not long ago we saw an item to the effect that some of this family, living in the northern part of Guernsey county, had struck a fresh trail leading toward this hidden treasure. It has been more than two hundred years since Captain William Kidd, the renowned free-booter and buccaneer, sailed from Plymouth, England, bearing a commission signed by the king, to prey upon the French commerce upon the high seas. He exceeded his authority, and became a great pirate, instead of the "trusty and well-behaved Captain Kidd." He was executed in London in 1701. His name became famous, and was known in the ballad: "My Name is Captain Kidd, as I Sailed, as I Sailed." He was said to have buried a large treasure on the coast bordering on Long Island sound, the reward of his buccaneering. The search for it has been repeated off and on for all these years,

and yet the "Kidd treasures" are an unknown quantity. And the Lawrence treasure is still waiting, but it is with somebody behind the screen drawing every now and again a fee, and the treasure, like Kidd's, is still hidden away. Better to find the treasure, then buy the field.

On the east end of Wheeling avenue, in a small log house, where the Hutchison house now is, old Mrs. Williams lived, like the "old woman who lived under the hill, kept cakes and whisky to sell." This house was called the "light house," as a light could be seen at all hours of the night. It was a place for drinking and carousal, "which even to name would be unlawful." Opposite, across Leatherwood creek, was the "Dixon sugar camp." All around was a dense forest. One sugar season, old Harvey, living in town, was running the sugar camp. He used for the back wall of his fire a large poplar tree that had fallen out of root. The kettles were suspended over the fire by means of poles and forks. One morning, after Harvey had started up his fire, and was busily engaged in gathering in the water, he was surprised to see a large bear drinking his syrup from one of the kettles. The bear had taken up quarters in the log, and the fire roused him out a little in advance of the close of the hibernating season. He was now disposed to take the camp, Harvey and all, and for a time was master of the situation, for Harvey retreated for town as fast as he could. He reported to old John Dixon that the bear had taken possession, and was eating all the sugar and drinking the syrup. Dixon was an old hunter. He hurried over to the camp and shot bruin, as he was standing up at one of the kettles, trying to get out the foaming syrup. This bear was of large size, and Harvey and Dixon made up their loss in syrup and sugar by the sale of the meat and the skin. We have eaten bear meat once, but not of this one.

OLD WILLS CREEK BRIDGE.

Among the noted landmarks of Guernsey county is the old wooden, covered, double wagon and foot-bridge, spanning the yellow waters of Wills creek at Cambridge. It must have been built upon honor, for it was constructed in 1828, has been in constant use all of these eventful years, now numbering eighty-two. It is purely a wooden structure with a weatherboarded covering and roof. Two wide passage-ways make it one easy of crossing. The bridge, proper, is sustained by the same stone abutments which were made of solid masonry in that long ago time and have never had to be replaced, or repaired. On the north end of this bridge and overhead, is the original inscription placed there in 1828 on a stone tablet and it reads as fol-

lows: "\$10 fine for driving on this bridge faster than a walk." On the south end—toward the country—is this inscription: "Built A. D., 1828—J. P. Shannon, Undertaker—L. V. Wernwag, Architect—J. Kinkead, Mason—Keep to the Right!"

Had this old covered bridge but the gift of a tongue, many a tale it could tell this generation of the noted men who in times long ago passed through its passage-ways en route the old pike. Its timbers are seemingly as good to-day as when placed there. It was made after the old style of building frames, morticed and braced in all directions, with here and there a wrought-iron stay brace and great forged bolts. In these modern times it has been lighted by a series of electric lights, and will no doubt stand many a year yet, barring some accident. Beneath its driveway has floated many a small craft on the creek, when water navigation was in vogue and steam railroads were yet unknown.

A CAMBRIDGE NEWSBOY.

(From the *Jeffersonian*, August, 1877.)

"George Broom three or four years ago began the sale of newspapers on the streets of Cambridge. He then carried but one paper, but added to his list until he sold for all the dailies which sent papers here. He was gentlemanly, and did the business in a strictly fair and honest way. His patrons were pleased with his manner, and the newspaper publishers encouraged him in his trade. His business grew rapidly and largely. The great interest in the state campaigns and the great Presidential contest with the long continued excitement as to the result, largely increased the sales of newspapers, and correspondingly added to the profits. Young Broom in some weeks made a net profit of from fifteen to twenty dollars a week. The profits varied during the time he was in business from two dollars and seventy-five cents a week to the sums stated. The net earnings of Broom footed up about a thousand dollars, all earned as a street newsboy in Cambridge. By industry and perseverance he laid the foundation of a successful business life."

He finally married and reared a family. His health failed and he removed to Arizona and from there to one of the Southern states, where he died and was buried in the cemetery at his old home in Cambridge.

BOOM THE TOWN.

The subjoined original poem, from the pen of John H. Sarchet, and sung for the first time at Cambridge Chautauqua, in 1906, runs as follows:

Of all the cities east or west,
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
We love our thriving one the best.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
Our factories all are on the run,
There's work for each and every one,
No tramps are found beneath our sun,
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!

We've gas and oil, beneath the soil.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
They wait to greet the sons of toil.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
Black diamonds glisten in the sun,
And "blue core" wears till kingdom come;
Our streets are paving one by one.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!

The lab'ring man now has the pull.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
His dinner pail is brimming full.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
A "home, sweet home" he now enjoys,
With pretty girls and bouncing boys;
A bank account with other joys.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!

The trolley ride we now enjoy,
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
With summer cars for girl and boy,
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
Chautauqua, too, has come to stay,
With fine attractions every day.
We pity those who stay away.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!

We number fifteen thousand now.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
To keep it up all make the vow.

Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!
Avoid the fakir on the street,
Turn down the agents whom you meet,
Our merchants can with them compete.
Boom the town. Yes, boom the town!

INDUSTRIAL CAMBRIDGE.

At the close of the Civil war the buildings of the town were mostly the old landmarks of early days, but a new and more progressive era was then ushered in and in 1882 there were more houses on Steubenville street than there were in the entire place when the war commenced. In 1880 the industries were confined chiefly to the foundry interests of C. P. Simons Brothers, established in 1855 and which was operated many years, both here and at Zanesville; a steam flouring mill, two planing mills and two boot and shoe factories. In 1880 there was also established a bent wood factory.

The introduction of natural gas and the development of the nearby coal fields has brought many factories and large plants in iron working, etc., to Cambridge. Among the more valuable factories of the present city are the following:

The American Sheet and Tin-Plate Company operates a very extensive mill in Cambridge. It was established here in 1889, and is connected with the great Pittsburg works, in a way. The raw material comes from the Carnegie Steel Company. It employs more than eight hundred and fifty workmen. The plant is well situated in the northwest part of the city on North Second street. The local superintendent is C. R. McIlyar. This plant produces immense amounts of sheet and tin-plate iron, which finds its way to various parts of the world. Cheap fuel and cheaper rents and other advantages caused the works to be located in this city.

This same company operates another branch mill here, established about 1894 on foreign capital. This is also a sheet and tin-plate mill and it now employs five hundred workmen. Its present superintendent is J. E. Thompson. The works are located just outside the corporate limits of the city, in South Cambridge. These twin establishments are leaders in the numerous industries of the city. They are both the property of the American Sheet and Tin-Plate Company.

The W. A. Hunt Planing Mill was established in January, 1910, by local capital. Lumber is shipped in from the South and Northwest, while certain materials come from Ohio timber lands. Seven men are employed. This

factory is situated on Woodlawn avenue. It is the property of W. A. Hunt, who conducts a good business.

A local industry of which the city is justly proud is the Guernsey Earthenware Company, who make brown, white-lined and enameled cooking utensils in vast quantities. It is said that fifteen million consumers see the "Guernsey" trade mark each month. This factory is located on Woodlawn avenue and was established in 1900, as a purely local concern. From one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty persons find constant employment in these extensive works. The company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio, Charles L. Casey being the president and manager and also the owner of the property. The principal body of the earthenware here produced comes from the earth near the factory and is among Guernsey county's minerals of much value. From this material is fashioned the most beautiful cooking and serving dishes, heating table supplies, vegetable crocks, coffee cylinders, and many special designed dishes made to order for special customers.

The "Near-cut" Glass Works is another industry of which too much cannot well be said in this chapter on the modern industries of Cambridge. This was established in 1902 by purely local capital. The name of this superior glassware, "Near-cut," comes from the fact that the clearness and sharpness of the finish closely resembles the higher priced real "cut" glassware. The sand from which this glassware is produced comes from the Hancock district of Pennsylvania. The works are situated in East Cambridge and employ about four hundred and fifty workmen in the various departments. The present officers of this company are: A. J. Bennett, president; W. C. McCartney, secretary, and G. Royal Boyd, treasurer. The product of this plant goes out to all parts of the United States and is one of Cambridge's permanent institutions of business enterprises.

The Interstate Iron and Steel Company, another modern iron working plant of Cambridge, was established and first operated January 8, 1907. It is conducted on outside capital, being a foreign institution, which gives employment to almost three hundred workmen. This is located in the manufacturing district in the northwest part of the city. The raw material used in these extensive works comes from abroad, but it is of great commercial importance to the business interests of Cambridge. The officers are: S. J. Llewellyn, president; G. F. David, vice-president; George R. Stewart, secretary. The same company has works at Chicago and East Chicago, Indiana.

The Pennsylvania railroad shops also furnish employment to about one hundred workmen at this point. The shops are located in Southeast Cambridge and are situated on grounds leased from the trustees of Cambridge

township, the same being dated March 9, 1881, to continue in force at the option of the railroad company for a term of ninety-nine years, for shop purposes. The company pays all taxes and is bound to keep the property fully insured. The present superintendent is J. C. McCullough.

W. H. Hartley & Sons Sheet Metal and Slate Roofing Works are located at No. 616 Wheeling avenue. This plant was established at Quaker City in 1870 and removed to Cambridge in 1892. It is an independent plant and now has in its employ an average of fourteen men. It manufactures all kinds of sheet metal goods, slate roofing and furnace work. The gentlemen connected with it are W. H. Hartley, M. C. Hartley and the M. C. Hartley estate.

The American Bread and Pastry Board Company was established in 1898, as a local industry. They now employ three workmen. Their plant is between Third and Fourth streets and Steubenville and Gomber. William Harris is proprietor.

The firm of Stewart, Wylie & Ault, proprietors of the flouring mills at Cambridge, was established a number of years ago. They consume much grain from the fields of Guernsey county and several thousand bushels annually from the West. Five men are here employed in the business. The proprietors are W. L. Stewart, C. W. Wiley and A. Ault. This mill is situated on the corner of Fifth and Turner streets. An excellent grade of flour is made at these mills.

The Forney Lumber and Planing Mill, a live industry of Cambridge, was established in 1889 and now employs eight workmen. The mill is located on Dewey avenue, near the old covered bridge. Charles W. Forney is the proprietor. An extensive business is here carried on in both lumber and planing mill work.

The Hoyle & Scott Planing Mills were established in 1886, but an older firm began there many years prior to that date. Their lumber comes largely from West Virginia and the Southern states. Fifteen men find constant employment at these mills, which are located on Third street and Wheeling avenue, while the lumber yards are on Steubenville avenue. The present proprietors are William Hoyle and J. W. Scott.

Another and leading industry of modern Cambridge is the chair factory of Suitt Brothers, established in 1906 (under the present company), located on Third and Gomber street. Chairs, and especially high grade rockers, are here manufactured from wood coming from Massachusetts, North Carolina and Tennessee. From fifty to sixty men are constantly employed and the finest of modern machinery is used in the production of first class goods.

The president of this company is W. C. Suitt; the present secretary and treasurer is Jay W. Campbell.

The Cambridge Roofing Company was established in 1882, as an independent local company. It now employs sixty-eight men. The works are located on West Wheeling avenue and the officers are W. H. Taylor, president; H. C. Hanbrook, vice-president; J. R. McBurney, secretary. This same company also manufacture gloves and overalls from goods made in New England and South Carolina. Each of these industries represents a separate department of the same company of manufacturers.

A CAMBRIDGE FIRE.

On Saturday, November 21, 1891, at two-thirty P. M., the alarm of fire resounded through the city of Cambridge. Promptly responding to the summons, the firemen discovered that the block that occupied the square on Wheeling avenue, between Sixth street and the alley east toward Seventh, was the scene of a devastating fire. It was found that the flames were making headway in the attic over the C. & M. general offices and in the furniture store of McDonald & McCollum.

Every effort was made to prevent the fire from spreading, but despite the gallant service of the firemen and the bucket brigades, it was not checked until thousands of dollars' worth of property had been consumed. The following is an accurate report of the losses:

J. H. McKinney, lost about two-thirds of his stock of groceries, valued at \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000.

Campbell & Carlisle had oils stored in McKinney's cellar valued at \$1,000; insurance, \$500.

J. M. Nelson's candy store was not damaged at all, and everybody congratulated the energetic young man.

C. Ayre & Company's stock of dry goods, carpets, etc., valued at \$30,000, insured for \$15,000. But a small amount of goods saved, and they in damaged condition.

H. C. Hornbrook's stock of boots and shoes, valued at \$8,000, saved a part of his best goods; insurance, \$2,000.

McDonald & McCollum, the furniture dealers, piled their rear ware-rooms full of goods, and removed all from the rear rooms to places of safety, but lost all in the front main room. This rear wareroom was sided and roofed with iron, and they fastened up all doors and windows with iron sheeting, and this building, crowded with goods, was saved. Their loss was \$1,650, in-

sured for \$750. The loss of Colonel Taylor, owner of the buildings, among which was the Berwick Hotel, was found to be approximately \$60,000, with insurance of \$38,000. The total loss of buildings and goods was estimated at \$100,000.

A MIDNIGHT FIRE.

The town was visited by a fire that promised for a little while to be very destructive, on Wednesday night, December 26, 1888. Fire was discovered shortly after ten o'clock in the butcher shop of Robert W. Nicholson, attached to the new two-story frame building recently erected by Hon. E. W. Mathewson, Seventh street, just north of Broom's grocery and Kyle's marble shop, and before the department was summoned the shop was wrapped in flames.

The department responded promptly, but the same plug in the boiler sheet of the fire engine which blew out in the Arcade fire in October, 1887, blew out before a stream of water was thrown, and the engine and hose companies were consequently disabled. The hook and ladder company went to work at once, however, vigorously and intelligently, and did splendid work. Bucket lines were formed, and the flames kept in check, and the walls of the burning residences, to which the flames quickly communicated, were pushed inward, and the spread of the fire to the wooden buildings close by effectually prevented. The loss was about one thousand two hundred dollars, partly covered by insurance.

THE FIRE OF 1895.

Both Cambridge papers of October 3, 1895, contain full details of the devastating fire which swept over the business section about one o'clock in the morning of October 2d. The fire originated in the Davis livery barn, and quickly spread across the alley to the stables in the rear of the Lyndon Hotel, to Carnes' livery barn and to the residence of Isaac Turnbaugh and Dorcas Savage. The blacksmith shop of Frank Johnson was next in line, and the greedy flames hungrily consumed all that came in their path.

In an hour, the rear of Monumental Hall was on fire. This led directly to the Taylor block and toward the Berwick Hotel. George Shairer's residence and saloon, John M. Richardson's residence and restaurant, Downer's drug store, and the Lyndon Hotel building came next. The flames spread rapidly. Doctor Moore's drug store was burned to smouldering ashes.

On the east and west the fire was checked by the Lenfesty block, thus

saving the *Times* office, Guernsey National Bank, postoffice, Wolff's store, and the halls and offices in that large building.

The fire spread down Wheeling avenue from Monumental Hall, consuming Schau's bakery and restaurant, Mrs. Forsythe's millinery and notion store, Carlisle & Grimes' hardware, Nelson's confectionery and news stand, the C. & M. general offices, R. T. Scott's and A. R. McCulloch's law offices, school room and lodge hall, Gillespie & McCulley's furniture, Steele's grocery and Hornbrook's shoe store. The fire was checked on the west by the fire wall of the Berwick Hotel, thus saving C. Ayre's store and the new hotel.

Among the valuable property destroyed was Colonel Taylor's private library, containing many rare and valuable books that cannot be replaced, and Scott and McCulloch's law libraries. Much property was saved by being hauled and carried to places of safety, some of it badly damaged. Arnold & Barber had removed their shoe store to the new room in the Lyndon building and were ready to begin business the following morning. They promptly loaded their goods up and brought them up to their old stand at J. O. McIlyar's.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

The saddest feature of the fire was the death of Frank Law. He and "Chuck" Creighton were sleeping on cots in the little office in the southeast corner of Davis' stable. Creighton was awakened by the roar of flames. He succeeded in awakening Law, and then made his escape by jumping out the window. Exit by the door was cut off by flames. Hours later, the blackened, charred body of Law was found in the ruins, under a pile of bricks. It was one of the most tragic deaths which ever occurred in Cambridge.

LOSSES, INSURANCE, ETC.

J. W. Davis & Son estimated their loss at \$5,000, insurance \$1,000. Eight of their horses were burned outright, or so badly injured that they had to be killed. James T. Cain's driving mare was burned. W. H. McIlyar's horse was badly burned, but escaped from the stable. Among those burned in the stable were the beautiful matched chestnuts, so well known to every citizen. They were side by side in their death agony. The old horse that hauled the express wagon was not injured.

George Schairer saved a part of his saloon fixtures and household goods. Insurance on building and household goods, about \$3,500.

J. M. Richardson saved a portion of his goods. The building and restaurant were insured for \$1,800.

Carnes' barn was entirely destroyed, horses and carriages all saved. Insurance on the barn and contents, \$1,800.

Carlisle & Grimes lost everything in the store except some powder, which was brought off to a safe place. They saved their horses and dray, that were in a stable that was destroyed; loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$7,500. They at once began business in their warehouse near the C. & M. depot.

J. M. Nelson saved but little. Loss almost total; insurance, \$400.

C. Ayre got a large part of his goods out of the rooms, and later rearranged them in the same rooms, and went ahead.

H. C. Hornbrook got a portion of his stock to places of safety. His room will be repaired, as the roof was burnt off. Some goods were badly injured by water.

The C. & M. general offices saved their books and papers, loss covered by insurance.

Scott and McCulloch's libraries were entirely consumed, and were not insured. Some papers were saved.

Harry Forney, the architect, lost part of his office furniture.

There was no insurance on Colonel Taylor's valuable library.

Gillespie & McCulley saved most of their stock. Their iron-sheeted and roofed wareroom preserved the stock in it. This was the second fire this wareroom had gone through, in each case preserving its contents intact. This firm saved their goods that were stowed there at the time of the Berwick fire, a fact favorable to iron siding and roofing.

Isaac Turnbaugh saved a part of his goods; insurance \$500. Dorcas Savage saved a part of her goods, no insurance. The Lyndon belonged to W. B. Crossgrove; loss, \$17,500, insured for \$10,000, policy taken out only the preceding Saturday. Dr. C. A. Moore lost fully one-half of his goods; insured for \$2,000. J. M. Logan's loss was \$1,000; insured for \$500. A. D. Steele's loss was estimated at \$1,300; insured for \$1,000. Colonel Taylor estimated his entire loss on buildings at \$30,000; insurance, \$15,200.

William Schau, the baker, estimated his loss at \$800. A small part of his stock was saved; no insurance. Carnes Brothers estimated their loss at \$2,000; insurance \$1,800. Forsythe's millinery and notion stock was estimated at \$5,000, nearly all destroyed; insurance, \$2,500. The furniture of the school room destroyed was placed at \$200. J. R. Downar saved most of his stock, and carried about \$2,500 insurance.

There was hustling among the victims to find rooms in which to begin business. They were difficult to find.

The origin of the fire was not satisfactorily ascertained. Thanks were given to the fire departments of Newark, Zanesville and Barnesville for assistance rendered in response to a call for aid. Women aided greatly with pots of steaming coffee, so that the discomfiture of the brave firemen was considerably lessened by these "angels of temperance and charity."

CHAPTER XIX.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

Adams, which is the central western township in Guernsey county, is bounded on the west by Muskingum county, on the north by Knox, on the east by Cambridge and on the south by Westland township. It is five miles square, containing twenty-five sections of land. The National pike crosses its extreme southeastern corner, as does also the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It was organized as a separate sub-division of Guernsey county in 1827. In 1900 it had a population of seven hundred and seventeen. Cassel station and a portion of Mantau are the only village plattings ever made within this township. It is well watered and drained by the numerous small tributaries to Crooked creek, all streams flowing to the southeast. Being close to Cambridge, it makes that place its trading point.

The following, and possibly more, persons were seventy or more years of age and residing in this township in 1876, and they represented many of the pioneer families: Joseph Gleur, Robert Simpson, Samuel Lee and wife, Robert S. Ross and wife, James Sharrard and wife, John Leech, Andrew Hamilton, Samuel Wells, Mrs. J. H. Hammond, John Hammond, Abraham Barnes, Samuel Maxwell, Samuel Patterson, George Estep and wife.

Joseph Guthrie, born in Pennsylvania in 1776, married in 1801, located in Adams township, this county, in 1830. He died in 1855. They had thirteen children and most of them matured into men and women of energy and importance in this county.

Among the settlers of a later date may be mentioned Andrew Hamilton, born in Ireland in 1816, came to Pennsylvania, and in 1863 to this county, locating in Londonderry township, lived there twelve years and then came to Adams township, where he possessed a two-hundred-acre farm.

Thomas Knox, who resided in Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1799, accompanied his parents to Ohio and they located in Adams township. The date of his coming here was 1815 and in 1832 he married Jane Miller, who was born in Ireland in 1800. She had a wonderful history and experience. She was captured by the British in 1812, while on her way to America, and kept at Newfoundland two years. While there her mother

died. Later the daughter joined her father, who settled in Pennsylvania, and from there removed to this county and married Mr. Knox. Her husband died here in 1870 and she in 1874.

Robert Boyd was born in Ireland in 1798 and emigrated to America in 1820 and there married Rachel Frame. This worthy couple lived ten years in Highland township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and then made a permanent home in Adams township, this county. He died in 1874, the father of nine children.

James Johnston was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1795, and married Jane Mehaffey, who was born in Ireland. They resided in Pennsylvania six years and then removed to this township in 1824 and he died in 1868. He was a farmer and blacksmith. Their son Alexander was sheriff of Guernsey county during the Civil war, with headquarters at Cambridge. He owned a four-hundred-acre farm and was a very influential and enterprising citizen.

John Mehaffey, son of Samuel, was born in Ireland in 1801, emigrated to this county in 1812 and to Guernsey county in 1819. In 1826 John married Nancy Murphy, who died here in 1864. He then moved, with his two daughters, to Cambridge.

William Speer, fifth child of Stewart and Jane Speer, was born in 1818 and in 1841 married Jane McKinney and settled on the old homestead in this township. Their family and descendants are well known in the county today.

Stewart Speer, born in Pennsylvania in 1783, married Jane Scott. They kept hotel and farmed in Adams township from 1808 to 1812. In the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant, and later became an associate judge. He died in 1850 and his good wife in 1866; they had eight children.

John Work was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1785, and after his marriage to Nancy McDoll moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1850 and she in 1873. One of their three children, John Work, born in 1834, married Mary Morrison in 1860. In 1867 they settled in Spencer township, this county, and after living in Westland township for a number of years, in 1875 went to Adams township.

Alexander Neely was born in Ireland in 1828. He and two sisters and a brother left Ireland in 1849, and settled in Adams township, this county, where he was married in 1860. They reared a large and highly respectable family.

John Sunnafrank was a native of the island of Guernsey, off the coast of France, born in 1777. He was of German parentage, and left his home for Virginia, where he remained until 1804, when he moved to near Cam-

bridge, this county, where he resided eleven years, after which he bought a farm in Adams township, four miles from Cambridge, on the pike, and there remained until his death in 1850. The children and grandchildren became well-to-do citizens of this county and township.

Alexander Leeper was born in Pennsylvania in 1773 and his wife in 1777; they came to Adams township in 1831, locating on the pike, near Cambridge. Their numerous family are scattered here and there, throughout the United States.

William Calhoun, born in Ireland, in 1796, emigrated to Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1818 and four years later moved to Washington county, where he married Ruth Clark. In 1845 they commenced a five-years residence in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, but in 1850 settled in Adams township, this county, where he died in 1871 and his wife ten years later. They reared and educated a family of eight children.

David Thompson, another early settler in Adams township, was born in Ireland in 1774, and six years after his marriage the man and wife left their native land for America and resided in Allegheny county eighteen years. From there they moved to Muskingum county, Ohio, near New Concord, and from that place went to Adams township, Guernsey county, in 1817. The wife died in 1847 and he in 1859. They had five children, all of whom grew up and settled in homes in this county.

Other pioneers were Benjamin Reasoner, Valentine Shirer, William McCulley, Ellis Kelly and James Milligan.

CHAPTER XX.

CAMBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

This is the sub-division of Guernsey in which the city of Cambridge and the seat of justice is situated. It was one of the five original townships to be organized in this county. It dates its precinct history, therefore, from April 23, 1810. It has had its boundary lines changed several times, but at present it comprises about thirty-five sections of land; is five miles wide from east to west by seven miles north and south. Wills creek, the principal stream of Guernsey county, meanders its way through the township from north to south, with two large ox-bow bends to the north of the city of Cambridge. Crooked creek also forms a junction with this stream in Cambridge township. Other streams are tributaries to Wills creek, including Leatherwood creek, of some historic fame as to its name. What are now the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads cross each other at Cambridge, the former running north and south and the latter about east and west, bearing somewhat to the south. The old National road, or pike, crosses this township on its course through Guernsey county, with toll bridges at Cambridge.

Coal mining is the principal industry of the township, but agriculture, horticulture and gardening are also carried on with fairly good success, as is also stock raising. Its educational, religious and social features, having been treated in the chapters including the city of Cambridge, will not be referred to in this connection. The early settlement of this township has also been mentioned in various general chapters, including the city chapter. It may be stated in passing, however, that Cambridge township had the honor of being the home of the first white man to locate within Guernsey county—a Mr. Graham who invaded the wilds of this section in 1798. His was the only dwelling between Wheeling and Zanesville.

CHAPTER XXI.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

As its name indicates, this is the central sub-division of Guernsey county. It was organized in 1822 as a separate township. In extent of territory, it contains about twenty-three sections. It is four miles from east to west and six miles from north to south. It is surrounded by five townships, Cambridge, Jefferson, Wills, Jackson and Richland. Centerville is a platted place within the township's limits, but never has been of much importance. The National pike runs from east to west across this township in a diagonal course.

Concerning the early settlement of this township, it might be considered that the list of the aged persons living there in 1876—Centennial year—was a good index of the early families and hence will here be inserted:

Hugh Miller, Joseph Eagleson and wife, James Eagleson, Katherine Eagleson, John Luzadder, Nero Gilson, Benjamin Simpson, Nancy McCullum, James Spence, Joseph Griffith, James Dungan, Martha Patterson, Mary Kendall, Elizabeth Boyd. These persons had in 1876 reached the age of seventy-six years and many upwards of that. Many of their children and grandchildren still reside in this township and are the farmers, stockmen and business factors of today.

William Norris, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1805, removed to Ohio with his young wife in 1834, settling in the north part of Centre township, Guernsey county, where he soon after died. He had a son, William, Jr., who became a well known citizen of the township.

John Thompson emigrated to this county at a very early day and located on the banks of Leatherwood creek, in Centre township. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1807, and died here in 1859. Of their six children, four survived to manhood and womanhood.

Among those brave souls who braved the dangers of this then new wild country in 1820, were William and Mary (Robinson) Thompson, born about 1787 in Washington county, Pennsylvania. In 1819 they came to Centre township and were delighted with the country and its promises for the future as a home-building place for them. After making a preliminary trip, he brought

his family on and erected a cabin. The trip was made, with great danger, in a wagon all the way from Pennsylvania. Within a few years he had cleared up a hundred and sixty acres and purchased more land and built a saw and grist-mill on Leatherwood creek, the first within Centre township.

Alexander Egleson was born in Ireland in 1783 and came to Pennsylvania in 1819 and to Centre township in 1830. He and his family became substantial and well-to-do farmers of this county.

In 1841 came Samuel Nelson and wife from Pennsylvania, their native state, and located in Centre township and here they reared a worthy and industrious family.

Thomas and Ann (Pursely) Warne emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio in 1802 and located in Wills township first, then moved to Muskingum county, but in 1812 returned to Guernsey county, settling in Centre township. Their log cabin home was once surrounded by water during a flood and the family were removed on horseback. Mr. Warne was drowned while on a trip to Stillwater, where he had gone to procure funds with which to prosecute his claims for a large estate in the East. He reared a large and highly respected family of sons and daughters.

Ireland furnished another sturdy son for the settlement of Centre township, in the person of John Boyd, born in Antrim, 1818. His parents and sister left for America in 1832 to seek a home in free America, and after two weeks in the city of New York, landed in Centre township as soon as they could well make the trip. The father was James Boyd.

Stout Patterson was among the hardy pioneers of this township. He was known as Sr. Patterson and his son as Stout, Jr. The father was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, as was his good wife. They bought and paid for forty acres of land in this township and there they reared a family, lived and finally died. They came here in 1808, hence were truly "first settlers" in Guernsey county.

William Clippinger is another pioneer who must not be omitted in Centre township settlement. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1781 and his wife in 1779; both died in 1835. He and his son William erected a rude log house and partly cleared up a small farm tract before moving the family here. At the time of his death, he had bought and paid for one hundred and fifty-seven acres.

Isaac McCollum was born in New Jersey in 1802, moved to Centre township in 1819 and lived here until overtaken by death. A son of this gentleman, Grey McCollum, served in the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during two years of the Civil war and was twice wounded and finally taken prisoner

and laid in Libby prison pen for six months, but later came home and became a good farmer and held the old homestead.

Craig is a hamlet midway between Cambridge and Washington, and consists of about a dozen houses and a general store. It had a postoffice at one time, but it is now discontinued.

CHAPTER XXII.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township is the second from the northern and the third from the eastern line of Guernsey county. It is five miles square, contains twenty-five sections and is in an excellent part of the county. Its history dates from June 3, 1816, when it was cut off from territory formerly included in Madison township. It is without town or village.

Its early settlers included the following persons, who in 1876 were reported as still residing within the confines of the township, and had passed the seventy-sixth year mark of life's journey:

Edward Bratton, Thomas Brown, James Clark, Caleb Cannan, John Leeper, Henry McCleary, John Martin, Stephen Stiles, Andrew Stiles, Robert Speers, Samuel Stewart, Joshua Smith, Harris Wiley, Jane Adams, Mrs. Brown, Margaret Culbertson, Hannah Cannan, Mrs. Fairchild, Delight Gunn, Mrs. Kimble, Elizabeth Lanning, Mary McClary, Nancy McMillen, Fanny Stiles, Eve Taylor and Mrs. Taylor.

George Linn was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1768, and taught school there until 1813, when he settled here on a farm. He married Pamela Matthews and they reared eight children. Their son, Cyrus, was born here in 1837 and was educated at Athens College and to him and his wife were born five children, well known in this county.

John S. Fordyce was born in 1808 and left his native town in Pennsylvania fifteen years later for Harrison county, Ohio, where his parents decided to locate. He married Margaret Shipman, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1812. They remained in Harrison county eight years and then settled in this township, where he died some years later. They had eight children, John, one of the sons, being born in Harrison county, in 1837. In 1867 he married Hannah Allen, a native of Guernsey county. They first lived two years in Madison township and then came to Jefferson township.

Jesse Thomas was born in Pennsylvania and lived at home until 1813, when he married and finally died on the west branch of the Susquehanna river in 1822. His wife then lived in Winchester, this county, until 1849. Their children were Samuel, Lewis, Charles and Jesse. Samuel Thomas was born in Pennsylvania, in 1815, and came to Ohio with his mother in 1823.

He married and resided at various places in this county, until 1843, when he settled in this township and operated a mill many years. He resided on one place more than forty years and was infirmity director and trustee of his township.

James Gillispie was born in Ireland in 1787 and emigrated to this country when eighteen years of age, working on a farm in Pennsylvania. In 1809 he married. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and in 1831 removed to Belmont county, Ohio, and ten years later to this township. He died in 1847 and his wife in 1841. His family consisted of wife and nine children.

The above represent a large majority of the early settlers in this goodly township. Their descendants are scattered throughout this and adjoining counties.

FIRST ACTUAL SETTLERS.

After having given a number of the earlier pioneers of this township it now becomes the duty of the historian to give something concerning the first actual settlers, who were William Lautz and Martin Stull. These emigrated from Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1805 and located. Stull on lots 14 and 15, and Lautz on lots 1 and 2, in the military land district. Stull soon died there. John Tidrick, from the same county and state, settled on lot 3. William Allen located on lot 28 and owned at one time seven hundred acres of land. He came to this township in 1806, and later married Mr. Stull's widow. He reared a large family and was trustee in 1815, when Madison and Jefferson composed one civil township. He died in 1845.

Rev. John Graham, in 1824, organized a Methodist Episcopal church, with eight members. They met for worship at Mr. Allen's house for sixteen years, but in 1839 built a church on Mr. Allen's land. This was the first religious society formed within the township.

Jonathan Stiles, of English descent, came in 1806, locating in the southeast quarter of section 17, third quarter township.

Adam Linn built a house and kept tavern on the old Steubenville road in 1809. Abraham Mathews came in the same year, as did John Bird and his eight sons and daughters. William Bratton effected settlement in 1815, on section 25. It was in 1810 when William Moore and family settled, as did this aged couple's son-in-law, John Henderson. William Moore was justice of the peace in 1816, and John Henderson served from 1819 to 1846 as his successor, two terms being excepted. Both were devout Presbyterians.

In 1810 came James Waddle; in 1812 came Nathan Kimball and James

Strain and Samuel Paxton. The first great improvement in mills in the county was by John Armstrong and his son, Abraham.

John Lake, who was constable in 1815, settled in 1812 on section 13. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1815 John McCulloch settled on section 5, and built a saw mill.

Andrew Clark built a grist and saw mill combined in one, near Sugar Tree fork postoffice. In 1818 James Wilson settled on lot 34 and he followed blacksmithing many years. In 1819 Richard Cornell settled on section 25. In 1820 Thomas Whitehill and son, Thomas, from Scotland, settled on section 6.

In 1820 also came James Willis, of Ireland; in 1821, came Isaac Lanning, who settled on section 3. John Speers, from Ireland, settled in the same neighborhood about the date last mentioned. Robert Kirkwood located here in 1825 and in 1849 bought the Armstrong farm. He was an elder in the Pleasant Hill United Presbyterian church.

CHAPTER XXIII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Second from the west and south line of Guernsey county is Jackson civil township. It was organized in 1824 and was named for the illustrious General Andrew Jackson. It contains about twenty-three sections. Its general size and shape is three miles in width from north to south, by seven east and west. Wills creek meanders its course to the north through this township, being formed by Seneca creek and other lesser streams. The Pennsylvania railroad passes through the township from north to south, with a station point at Byesville.

This part was early in the permanent settlement of the county and many of the hardy pioneers still remained here to enjoy the fruits of their labors, as late as 1882, when the following were registered as being residents and as being seventy-six or more years of age: Henry Woodrow, Lawson Rogers, Isaac Hoopman, John Fox, James Arbuckle, Joseph Davis, Bethnel Ables, Isaac Meek, Elizabeth Wilson, Mrs. De LaRue, Mrs. Reiney, Mary Wright, Thomas Wilson, Solomon Peter, Simon Dickerson, William Rainey, Benjamin Wells, Daniel Masters, Mary Woodrow, Prudence Selby, Elizabeth Wheatly, Jane Clark and Mrs. Whalon.

Of the Newnom family and their settlement, it is related that John Newnom, a native of Talbot county, Maryland, born in 1787, with his wife, sought the West for a home. They went to Muskingum county, Ohio, by means of horse cart, in which the wife rode, while the husband went over hill and dale and called out the many beautiful and romantic scenes as they traveled along. Soon after their arrival in Jackson township, the good wife sickened and died, in 1833, and the same year he married again. They had six sons, including Eusebius H., who was born in Talbot county, Maryland, in 1819, and married Margaret Arbuckle in 1844. They had a large family of sons and daughters. Mr. Newnom had a farm of two hundred and eighty acres and raised many sheep.

John Weirs, a native of Harrison county, Virginia, in 1816, emigrated to this county with his parents, Benjamin Weirs and wife, and settled in Jackson township. When they located here there were but twelve houses in the township as now defined. The one hundred and twenty acres which Mr.

Weirs entered and purchased was all heavily timbered. Here the pioneer went to work and succeeded in clearing up sufficient land to raise a living and subsequently had a beautiful farm and reared an intelligent family of sons and daughters, members of which still honor the family name as influential citizens of today.

John Frye was another man who assisted in bringing the township to its present state of improvement. He was born in this county in 1828, and was married in 1854. In 1860 Mr. Frye was elected justice of the peace and held the office for twenty-one successive years. He was a long time clerk and treasurer of Jackson township.

David Williams emigrated from Scotland to this county, in company with his brother-in-law, Robert Nicholson, in 1818. He was a weaver by trade and did work for his neighbors. In this way he obtained money sufficient to get his farm, consisting of a hundred and twenty acres, and cleared it up. The son, Robert N. Williams, was born in 1830 and married in 1831. He bought the old homestead and added thereto.

The Nicholsons came originally from Scotland to Maryland and in 1821 came to Guernsey county. He bought three hundred acres of military land and, besides farming, worked as a carpenter. Andrew W. Nicholson was born in 1833, in Jackson township, and became an extensive farmer and coal operator. He had four hundred acres of land, which produced in 1882 from five hundred thousand to a million bushels of coal. These mines are two or three miles south of Cambridge and were worked on the royalty plan by the Ohio Coal Company.

Others whose names should not be omitted in this account of the persons who have developed this township are: Elijah Hoopman, Nathan Burt, Mrs. Nancy Nicholson, John F. Trenner, Martin E. Robbins, Thomas S. Shriver, Solomon Peters and sons, Wesley M. Gorsuch, Jonathan S. Gander, David Gander, Benjamin Trenner, Lawson W. Rogers, George Cale, John A. Bliss. Another settler was William M. Grany, of Byesville, a native of Baltimore, born in 1809, who settled in Jackson township in 1856. From 1857 to 1872 he was treasurer of the township. For twenty years he kept a general store at his residence, being postmaster at the same time.

Elijah Shriver's birth was among the first in Guernsey county, born as he was in 1810, son of Adam Shriver and wife. The Shrivens left Pennsylvania in 1809 and located in Jackson (then Buffalo) township, this county. Elijah Shriver held various positions here, and was credited with being the richest man in the township in 1880.

William Rainey, Sr., left Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1837,

with Andrew Whittier, his wife's step-father. The couple constructed a rude cabin on lots 28 and 29 of the military lands. Whittier was a German by birth, born in 1716, and emigrated to Maryland before the Revolutionary war. He died at the exceptional old age of one hundred and twenty-four years.

BYESVILLE.

Byesville is the only platted town, or village, in this township. It dates its platting from July 1, 1856, but as an incorporated place, November 26, 1881. It is situated on section 6, township 1, range 2. A number of citizens joined in the platting of Byesville.

Of recent years this has grown to be an excellent business place. The mining and other near-at-hand industries, together with the farming community, makes it a desirable location for lively business interests. The street railway from Cambridge and the Pennsylvania railroad line, afford a speedy mode of transit to and from the outside world.

In the fore part of 1866 a new industry commenced to be developed in Guernsey county—that of coal mining—to any considerable extent, through the efforts of W. H. Williams, state pay agent, on the Central Ohio railroad line, a few miles to the east of Cambridge, and following this the opening of mines near present Byesville. The Marietta & Pittsburg road was constructed through this section in 1873, promoted by "General" A. J. Warner. Here, on the east side of where the village of Byesville was platted, the first captain of industry located without bonus or free site, erecting a saw mill; also a general store was opened for business and the foundation for commerce and industry was established. The man who accomplished all this and much more was Jonathan Bye, for whom was named Bye's Mills and later the town itself. The first store of the town was conducted by Dr. Francis Walker, the first physician of the village. The old mill was the drawing card here for several years, but it was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

Among the earliest settlers of this community were these: The McClusky, Meek, Sayre, Forbes, Shriver, Linkhorn, Secrest, Sears, Gorsuch, Conner, Seals, Selby and Smith families. These pioneer families all have numerous descendants here today.

INCORPORATION HISTORY.

The incorporation of Byesville dates from February 7, 1882, when the village was duly incorporated and the first municipal election held April 24th,

that year. The first officers were: T. J. Lee, mayor; James Selby, clerk; L. W. Smith, treasurer. The first marshal of the village was George H. Dudley and the first president of the council was Joseph Allman. The first ordinance passed was restraining the use of fire arms. The following have served as mayors of Byesville:

T. J. Lee, E. Sears, Lloyd Selby, John Holbrook, Thomas M. Davies, Dillon Marsh, E. W. Smith, Elmer Green, C. A. Bonom and W. A. Chalsfant, the present incumbent. Elmer Green is the present efficient clerk.

The village offices are in a two-story building, purchased in 1907 and now valued at five thousand dollars. It contains rooms for the council meetings, a jail, etc.

The village has an efficient volunteer fire department, with an equipment of fine apparatus, including a fire engine and plenty of hose. Water is obtained from seven street cisterns, located at various points in the village. The company consists of about sixty-five members. The streets are lighted by natural gas. Recently a contract was let to the Midland Company to supply this natural gas for so much a month.

In 1881 the village possessed but a little more than three hundred souls, but it has grown wonderfully. Board walks were first used, but long since, cement and brick have taken their place and now the mileage of such walks exceeds three miles. The electric line from Cambridge was completed several years ago and the natural gas is used universally for street and domestic use. About twenty coal mines blow their whistles daily to call the hundreds of workmen. The paved streets and general appearance of the place indicates thrift and enterprise.

FACTORIES, ETC.

Byesville is fast coming to be a factory town. The people have given several concerns a bonus to locate in their midst and such concerns have brought much wealth to the place. Among these may be named the tile works, for which eight thousand dollars was raised; the Byesville Glass and Lamp Company was operated seven years successfully and employed over two hundred workmen, paying out six thousand dollars each two weeks for some time. This cost the village twenty thousand dollars and the cost of the plant itself was sixty-five thousand dollars. The coal mining interest is the life of Byesville today.

POSTOFFICE.

With the laying out of Byesville it had a postoffice and the following have served as postmasters at one time or another: L. K. Thompson, George Conner, Lloyd Selby, E. L. Allman, E. F. Meek, John Nicholson, D. S. Burt and the present incumbent, Dr. C. A. Austin. The office is conducted in all departments in a very careful manner and is centrally located.

Of the banks, churches, schools and lodges, the reader is referred to chapters on those subjects in this volume, covering the county in general.

A few points to be remembered are these: That natural gas was piped into the village in 1898; the electric railroad from Cambridge entered the place in November, 1899; coal mining started as an industry in this county in 1866, but Byesville was not identified with it until 1877, when old Central mine started up. Pick mining was then employed altogether. It is estimated that enough coal was taken from these mines if the same had been loaded upon thirty-ton cars to reach across the continent in a solid train of cars. The following six men lost their lives in this first Byesville vicinity mine: Eli Wilson, William Mackley, Thomas Allender, Hollis James, William Collins and John W. Hesse.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF 1910.

Banks—First National and Byesville State Bank.

Drugs—J. M. Combs & Company, G. A. Heiner.

Dry Goods—J. A. Prior, E. L. Grossman, J. H. Meek.

Feed Store—G. W. Collins, B. G. Witten Sons Company.

Furniture—S. W. Conner, Eberle & McCormick.

General Stores—A. C. Outland, F. W. Johnston, Byesville Co-operative Company, Burkhard Brothers, E. L. Gary, Graham & Son, J. A. Prior, Hutton & Clay.

Hardware—Guernsey Hardware Company, H. C. Egger.

Hotel—J. H. Thompson.

Groceries—W. L. Foraker, T. F. Slay, McLaughlin & Osler.

Livery—S. W. Stage, E. O. Beckett.

Newspaper—Byesville *Enterprise*.

Millinery—Ina Hilderbrand, Lilly Williams, Yoho & Yoho.

Meat Market—J. W. Culbertson, J. H. Dickens.

CHAPTER XXIV.

KNOX TOWNSHIP.

Knox township, taken from the north end of Westland and a part of Wheeling township in March, 1819, is now a five-mile square civil precinct of Guernsey county, bounded on the west by Muskingum county, on the north by Coshocton county and Wheeling township of this county, on the east by Liberty and Cambridge townships and on the south by Adams township. There are no towns of any commercial importance within this township and, without railroads or large water courses, it depends largely on Cambridge as its trading place. This township is devoted largely to agricultural pursuits and has a number of excellent places, well improved, which yield up their annual harvests.

At the time of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, a canvass of the old settlers was made which resulted in the showing of the following list of pioneers who had attained the age, or passed the age, of seventy-six years, then residing in the township: Jared Terrell, Margaret Terrell, Jane Patrick, George Eckelberry and wife, Mrs. Sarah A. Estep, William Young, Jane Young, James Black, William Scott, Jacob Merlat, Hugh Dyer, James Cullen, Benjamin Hawthorne, George Estep, Edward Beal and John Zimmerman. These old settlers nearly all came to Knox township at an early time and reared large families which have one by one taken their places in the great busy world, in one capacity or another.

William Kenworthy came from England in 1841, and worked for ten years in a cotton factory in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, but in 1851 located in Knox township and cleared up most of the old homestead found there today.

William Hamilton Clark was four years old when his parents came from Ireland. In 1840 he married and settled in Knox township, this county: Eleven children were born to this worthy couple. Mr. Clark was school director in this township for many years.

Francis Kilpatrick came from Ireland in 1850, and effected a permanent settlement in Knox township, where he and his interesting family spent the remainder of their days.

John Clark (father of Elizabeth Weir) was a native of Ireland and a blacksmith by trade. Ten years after his marriage he emigrated to America and they were the parents of seven children. They lived five years in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, then located in Knox township, this county, and the family have become scattered, but all widely known as men and women of rare industry and integrity.

William P. Ross, son of James Ross, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was quite an early settler in Knox township. He was school director for twenty years and lived on and owned the farm known as the "Old Still House Farm," as at one time it had a still on it.

Jacob Marlatt was born in Maryland in 1803. Five years after his marriage he settled in Knox township and became the father of thirteen children, including Josephus, who served as a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and was badly wounded at the battle of the Wilderness.

William Addy, born in 1781, in Virginia, and John Kennedy, an Irish weaver, born in 1779, were both early pioneers in Knox township.

The biographical volume of this work will give the sketches of many who located, at a later date, in this township.

CHAPTER XXV.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

Oxford is on the eastern border of Guernsey county, midway north and south. It is five miles from north to south and six from east to west, containing about thirty sections of excellent land. Belmont county is to the east, Millwood township on the south, Wills and Madison on the west and Londonderry township on the north. Fairview, an historic village, is the only place of much importance within the township. Here begins the first section of the old National pike in Guernsey county. It traverses the township through its central portion, passing through six sections of the township, en route to Cambridge. It was one of the original townships in the county and an account is given of its early settlement, etc., by a citizen, Fred L. Rosmond, whose sketch of the township is as follows:

“At the organization of Guernsey county in April, 1810, Oxford was one of the five townships into which the county was originally divided and, of course, was much larger than it now is. As it lay against Belmont county on the east, with only that one county intervening between it and the Ohio river, and as the ‘Zane Trace’ traversed it from east to west, it profited by the early immigration from the East, which had no other equally good thoroughfare.

“Oxford township was also on the eastern border of the United States military bounty lands, and at the western border of the ‘Seven Ranges.’ The latter were the first government lands surveyed for sale, and were also the first public lands to which the rectangular system, affording sections one mile square, was applied. The lands in the ‘Seven Ranges’ were on the market from 1787 onward at the fixed price of two dollars per acre. The sale of them became slow, partially because the price was comparatively high. Lands in the Western Reserve were offered by Connecticut at fifty cents per acre. Lands in the Symmes Purchase in southwestern Ohio were offered at sixty-seven cents per acre. Moreover when, in 1796, the survey of the military bounty lands was authorized, and these were put on the market by those who earned or acquired bounty certificates, the competition with the land in the ‘Seven Ranges’ became sharper, and one reason appears why immi-

grants would pass just through the 'Seven Ranges' and settle on the bounty lands in Oxford township and the country west of that.

"The Zane Trace was made under contract with the federal government, by Ebenezer Zane, for whom Zanesville is named. It extended from opposite Wheeling to what was then known as Limestone, a point on the Ohio river nearly opposite Maysville, Kentucky. At the outset the chief towns along it were Cambridge, Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe. It was neither a highway, nor what would now be considered a road. The makers of it contented themselves with cutting down the timber and clearing away some of the undergrowth, so that the route would be passable for horsemen; and this seems to have been all that was expected of them. There was no ferry west from Wheeling until the crossing of Wills creek, where Cambridge now stands, was reached. In a general way Zane followed an Indian trail. The route was an important one, however, because it connected Pennsylvania and the Ohio river at Wheeling with the West and Southwest, and, with the so-called Wilderness Trail, connecting Kentucky with Virginia, formed the two great arteries of communication for that day between the East and the West across the Alleghanies.

"The township organization was effected April 23, 1810. It is a tradition that there were then not enough men in the township, large as it was, to fill the offices. As the number of offices at that time seems to have been nineteen, this is likely a mistake. Perhaps it may be that there were then not enough voters to fill the offices, but there were more than nineteen male persons in that region. Later on the population was added to chiefly by settlers who had served in the war of 1812, and in the early years the Irish and Scotch-Irish largely preponderated. A roster of the names of the early residents shows this.

"The first settlement in Oxford township was at Fletcher, where the Fletcher Methodist Episcopal church now is. Nothing except this perpetuation of that name, and some faint inscriptions on the stones in the burying-ground hard by, remain to testify to its existence. It was on the Zane Trace. Philip Rosemond settled here on a quarter section of land which he bought early in April, 1810, from Noah Linsley for five hundred dollars. To this he added, in 1819, another quarter section which he bought from John Heskett in January, 1819. He kept here for years a tavern, and is said to have been the first postmaster, and to have kept the first postoffice between Wheeling and Zanesville. Nearby were the Wherrys, Ableses, Kennons, Mortons and Plattenburgs.

"In March, 1814, Fairview was laid out by Hugh Gilliland, containing thirty lots, each one-fourth of an acre in area, fronting on the two sides of

what is now the National road or Fair street. In December, 1825, Philip Rosemond, John Gibson and John Davenport, joint proprietors, platted an addition containing eleven lots, and in October, 1827, they platted a second addition containing nineteen lots, thus doubling the town in area. The deed records indicate that the best of these lots usually sold for sixty-five dollars.

"By 1828 the National road had been completed through Guernsey county, and from this time onward Fairview greatly prospered for many years, until that great highway was superseded, in a great measure, by the railroad which passed south of it through Barnesville. It was a division point in the stage traffic, did a large merchandising business, possessed several taverns, and, along in the fifties, when what has been described as the "county-seat fever" existed, had an ambition to become the county seat of a new county which was to be called Cumberland and should be made up of the eastern part of Guernsey and the western part of Belmont.

"The township as it now lies is hilly, but fertile, much of the land being strong limestone soil, and the whole being well watered. The great part of the township is underlaid with coal, and some shallow seams are worked for domestic use, though no commercial mine has been attempted, partially for lack of railroad transportation.

"The citizenship of the township has, as a rule, ever been of high order. From the beginning churches and schools have been provided and maintained. Before the public school system was established, about 1825, private, or 'select' schools, where pupils paid for their teaching, were maintained. As early as 1818 there was a stone church about where Fletcher church now is, and there was one at Fairview as early as 1820. These were Reformed Presbyterian churches, but in 1832 the Methodist Episcopal society established itself at Fletcher. A public school was established in the southeastern part of the township in 1832, and in 1839 another was located just southwest of Fairview. The school houses of that day were log cabins, with puncheon floors, slab seats and unglazed windows. At St. Clairsville was an academy, to which children were sent from Oxford township for a better education than the public schools afforded.

"The earliest tax duplicates for this township cannot be found among the public records. In 1834 there were in the entire township, large as it then was (according to the tax duplicates), only ten houses that were separately valued, together with four grist mills valued at four hundred and seventy dollars, six saw mills at five hundred dollars, three distilleries at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and three tanneries at two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

"In August, 1880, what was called the Pennyroyal Reunion was held close to Fairview, and it was established as an annual event and has been kept up. In the beginning old men still living had been among the pioneers and narrated from their own experience incidents of that early time; but no concerted effort to perpetuate their recollections as a whole was made. The region yields the pennyroyal plant in abundance, and for many years the oil has been distilled in domestic stills, hence the name Pennyroyaldom for Oxford township."

FAIRVIEW.

This village is on the east line of Guernsey county, on the southwest quarter of section 2, township 10, range 7, platted by Hugh Gilliland, March 24, 1814. It is the first station point on the famous National pike, as it enters Guernsey county from the east. Many of the old time men, including illustrious politicians, have stopped over night or for their meals at this place in the long-ago years. It has been a postoffice point ever since staging was known in the county. Thirty-five years ago and more the office was kept directly opposite from where it is now kept. It was then in the Gilbreth hotel, on Main street. The office now has an annual receipt of about four hundred and twenty-five dollars. The mail is received here twice a day each way, by stage. Among the latter year postmasters may be named Thomas Bond, Dr. James Holt, W. B. Benson, D. E. Morris, E. E. Bond.

Fairview is among the incorporated towns of Guernsey county. Since 1839 (as early a record as can be obtained) the mayors have been:

1839—William Robinson.
 1840—William Beymer.
 1844—P. B. Ankney.
 1847—Thomas Beaham.
 1849—Joseph Evitt.
 1850—Josiah Conwell.
 1851—Joel F. Martin.
 1852—A. Y. Robinson.
 1854—Alfred Skinner.
 1860—William Barton.
 1863—J. M. Patterson.
 1877—J. S. Umstot.
 1877—J. S. Umstott.

1882—V. D. Craig.
 1886—W. R. Scott.
 1887—William Lawrence.
 1888—Samuel B. Clements.
 1890—Robert McBurney.
 1892—Samuel W. Colley.
 1894—Robert McBurney.
 1896—Benjamin Paisley.
 1898—S. B. Lawrence.
 1903—F. W. Steele.
 1905—S. B. Lawrence.
 1907—L. L. Young.

The 1910 municipal officers are: Mayor, O. G. Sheppard; clerk, W. L. Anderson; treasurer, W. L. Gleaves; marshal, G. A. Kupfer. The council is made up of these gentlemen: T. K. Peck, T. B. Bratton, John I. Anderson, W. K. Byrd, Fred Johnson and W. H. Griffin.

The city hall, on Main street, has been in use many years. The only protection against the ravages of the fire-fiend is the volunteer company and a hand-pump service given by the citizens.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The commercial interests of Fairview in 1910 were as follows: The J. W. Frost Cigar Company, that has been in existence about twenty years, and which consumes much of the native tobacco which is produced in quite large quantities in the immediate vicinity. The cigar making industry was first started here by Saltgaver & Frost.

The coal mining interests are quite extensive and are named in another chapter with other mines in Guernsey county. Among the most important mines in this section are the Brown, Riggle, Loy, Cowgill and Carnes mines.

There is also a good creamery, belonging to the United Dairy Company. Other interests are the general stores of E. E. Bond and W. L. Gleaves; the groceries of Dillion and Mrs. Benson; Morton Sisters, millinery; livery barns by Doctor Arnold and Charles Ault; T. B. Bratton, stock dealer, and a meat market conducted by J. W. Ault.

Middleton, on the National pike, in Oxford township, was platted on the north half of section 31, township 10, range 7, September 1, 1827, by Benjamin Masters. It has never been a place of much significance, a mere post trading place on the pike, formerly having mail facilities. It now has two general stores, J. W. Long and I. Y. Davis, and one excellent hotel.

Benjamin Masters, just spoken of, had eighteen children. He erected a mill of the horse type and the date of its construction was 1805, near where Middleton now stands. In 1810 he built a water mill.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township was organized in 1820, ninety years ago. It is the second from the north and second from the western line of the county, and contains about twenty-five sections of land, being five miles square. Wills creek meanders through its territory and through its beautiful valley runs the Pennsylvania railroad line (formerly the Cleveland & Marietta). This is a good agricultural section of the county and the people seem both prosperous and contented. The groundwork for this contentment was possibly laid in the labors and self-sacrifice of the earlier settlers, who felled the first trees and plowed the first furrow in the township, long before the sound of the iron horse had ever been heard within Guernsey county. A record was made many years since of the persons who, in 1876, were seventy-six years of age or older, then residing in the township, which list is as follows: Robert Bell, Henry Matthews, James Boyd, George B. Leeper, Ann Milligan, Elijah Phelps, Adam Miller, Thomas Stockdale, James Lacham, James Gilson, William De Harte, George Bell, Alexander Robinson.

Residents who lived in Liberty township away back in the sixties, seventies and eighties, included these: Thomas Alexander, born in Guernsey county in 1815. Joseph C. McMullen, a native of Ireland, born in 1793, emigrated to Ohio when quite young and died in the state in 1865. James Bell, a native of Ohio county, Virginia, born in 1776, married and came to Ohio and lived in Liberty township during the remainder of his days. They reared five children, of whom Robert was prominent in the history and development of his township. The Bell farm consisted of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Liberty township.

R. R. Miller, born in Canada in 1822, was the son of Adam Miller, a native of Ireland, born in 1795, and who married in 1821 and came to America. He settled in Guernsey county, first in Jefferson township, then in Liberty township, where he remained until his death in 1877. This couple had five children. The Miller family bore well the part of enterprising, energetic citizens.

William Gibson, Sr., the first settler, immediately after his marriage in

1794, moved close to Wheeling, West Virginia. He was then just at the age of manhood, while his wife was three years his junior and both descended from good old Pennsylvania stock. Six years later they resided in Belmont county, Ohio, and there remained five years. In 1807 they obtained two canoes at Cambridge and, going down Wills creek, landed where Liberty township is now. They were the only inhabitants of the country round about and here they built a rude hut, or log cabin, later a much better one. They continued to reside there until he died, in 1849, and the good wife in 1873. They were the parents of fourteen children. James, one of their sons, born in Belmont county in 1804, married in 1833 and conducted a hotel in Liberty for thirteen years. He also had a two-hundred-acre farm of well improved land, and finally lived a retired life. John Gibson laid out the village of Liberty (now Kimbolton).

Joseph Bell came from Virginia to Ohio in 1807 and settled in Liberty township. He was a native of Ireland, born in 1775. He died in Liberty township in 1839 and his wife followed in 1842, leaving a family of five children. David and George settled in Liberty township and became men of enterprise and thrift.

Robert Forsythe, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, spent his youth there and in 1818 married Elizabeth Bell. Soon after, with his wife and mother, he came to Ohio, settling in Liberty township, where he remained until 1832, then moved to Wills township, near Washington village, and in 1869 went to Cambridge, where he died in 1873. This truly worthy couple had seven children to honor their names.

James Beggs, one of the sons of the Emerald isle, and his wife, Ellen (Miller) Beggs, also a native of Ireland, emigrated to this country in 1798 and settled in Jefferson township, this county, but soon after located in Liberty township, where he died in 1867. Mrs. Beggs passed away a short time before. Their children were Elizabeth, wife of Gilbert McCully, and James. The latter was born in Ireland in 1817 and in 1841 married Margaret Parkison, of this county. They reared a large family of children. The old Beggs farm contained three hundred acres.

Naphtali Luccock, a native of England, was born in 1797 and in 1819 embarked for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city he engaged in a commission business. The next two years he worked in a stocking factory in Germantown (near Philadelphia), and in 1822 married Jane Thompson, who was born at Fort Sea, England. They settled in Wooster, Ohio, and for three years he taught school there. The next four years they lived in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, and in 1831 finally settled in Guernsey county. One of

the sons of this pioneer was named Thomas, born in 1823, married in 1848. He served as representative from this county in the Ohio Legislature from 1875 to 1879. He owned twelve hundred acres of land in this county, was an extensive agriculturist and conducted a general store in Liberty township.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Kimbolton (formerly Liberty) is within this township, situated on section 23, in the northern tier of sections of the township. It was platted by William and John Gibson, August 2, 1828. When incorporated, November 5, 1884, it was named in the articles as Kimbolton. Its name is after a place like-named in England. It was the birthplace in England of Naphtali Luccock, the first postmaster, hence he called this place after it, when the postoffice was to be named, about sixty or more years ago. Among the postmasters and postmistresses who have served here are: Naphtali Luccock, Miss Anne DeHart, J. L. Davis, W. H. Ludley, S. D. Ross, O. J. Berry, Mrs. Ida A. Berry. From this postoffice there are four rural routes, extending out about twenty-five miles each. The first was established about 1903. The mail at an early date was carried to and from here on horseback twice each week. There are now two daily mails each way, by rail.

A city hall was provided in 1907. The only fire of importance in the place was when the mill burned in 1909, entailing a loss of about five thousand dollars. The present council and officers are: William H. Gibson, John A. Chambers, E. E. McKim, Lafayette Miller, Thomas Morris, B. D. Bumgardner, council; M. V. McKim, mayor; O. J. Berry, clerk; C. F. Rhodes, treasurer. The present marshal is F. M. Fowler.

The business interests of the place are: Two general stores, A. Ledlie & Son, S. A. Clark; grocery, L. J. VanSickle; livery, R. R. Warden; hotel, Central House, by R. R. Warden; steam flouring mill, by M. T. Kennedy.

The churches (see Church chapter) are the United Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal.

The present physicians are Drs. D. L. Cowden and William Lawyer.

CHAPTER XXVII.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland is on the south line of the county and the second from the eastern border line on the east. It is irregular in shape, containing about twenty-seven sections of land. The main line of the great Baltimore & Ohio railway system passes through the extreme northern portion of this sub-division of the county, with its Cumberland branch traversing the township from north to south, passing into Valley township on section 3. Richland township was organized July 18, 1810, the first election being held on that date, at the house of Samuel Leath, when township officers were duly elected.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Perhaps no better insight into who were among the vanguard of pioneers in this part of Guernsey county can be obtained than to publish the names of those over seventy-six years of age residing in the township in 1876, the same having been compiled for a centennial history of the township: Mrs. Payne, Mary Halley, George Gooderl, Robert Dilley, Ann Thomas, Mary Morrison, Mrs. George Gooderl, John Dollison, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Stiers, Mary A. Foreacre, Mrs. John Squib, Mrs. Samuel Lent, Jacob Shafer, Susan Shroyer, Elizabeth Alexander, John Frame, Henry Ledman, Mrs. A. Laughlin, Mrs. Bennett, Eleanor Medley, James Buchanan, John Potts, Almira McClary, James Hartup, Benjamin Winnett, John Winnett, Laban La Rue, William G. Keil, Samuel Gibson, James Miller, Mary Baldrige, John Mosier, John Squib, Samuel Lent, Thomas Hunt, James Stranathan, Nancy Arndt, Mrs. F. Goodern, Elizabeth Oliver, William Potts, Lydia Clark, Lucinda Dollison, Margaret Lowry, Catherine Ledman, Henry Popham, John Laughlin, James R. Boyd, Tamer Gooden, Tressa Jones, Lydia Lowry, Scott Emerson, Mary Jackman, Raphiel Stiers, Lucretia Buchanan, Ebenezer Harper, Jeremiah Sargent and Margaret La Rue.

John Laughlin, father of Alexander Laughlin, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1777. He married in his native state and in 1808 started for the West, locating in Richland township, Guernsey county, Ohio. In 1818, he removed to Centre township, where he died in 1851.

Samuel M. Dilley, son of Robert Dilley, was born in New Jersey in 1794 and in 1816 he, with a brother, came to Ohio, settling in Senecaville, Guernsey county—at least near where the town now stands.

James Gibson, a native of Ireland, born in 1806, came with his parents to the point that is now known as Gibson station in Richland township. He lived on the old homestead until his death, in 1860. He was both a farmer and merchant and his landed estate consisted of between five and six hundred acres.

John Frame came with his parents from Wills township, settling in Richland township in 1830.

George Gooderl, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, coming to Ohio in 1817, resided seven years in Belmont county and then located in Richland township, this county. He died here in 1880.

Richland township was settled up by the above named persons and families and what was once a howling wilderness has come to be one of the richest sections in Guernsey county. The present people of the township are happy, contented and generally very prosperous.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The only village plattings of Richland township are Senecaville, a portion of Lore City and New Gottengen.

Lore City was platted June 8, 1903, in both Centre and Richland townships, on Leatherwood creek. Hence it has made but little history. A post-office by this name has been in existence since a very early date. It is now a fourth-class office, the postmaster furnishing his own building, light and fuel. At one time the office was held in the depot. For the past thirty years the postmasters have been as follows and in the order here enumerated: Jacob Younger, Joseph Arnold, Albert Morris, Aaron Luzater, Will Cale, Aaron Luzater, Will Cale, William Arndt and Harry Ferguson.

There are three rural mail routes running out from this postoffice, the first of which was established March 1, 1905. During the past year this office has been broken into three times, but no loss of money in any one of the cases. The annual report of the office, June 30, 1909, showed yearly receipts of one thousand five hundred dollars. There are now eight mails daily.

Lore City was incorporated in 1906 and the town officers have been but few, the present mayor, Roland Potts, having served two consecutive terms. The present officers are: Roland Potts, mayor; Cale Cross, clerk; W. H. Ferren, treasurer; C. F. Milligan, marshal. The council is composed of:

Rufus Totten, F. E. Bird, William P. Lowry, Watt Dugan, James McMahon and O. D. Chester.

The town is without water-works or fire protection. The churches, a history of which appears in the church chapter, are the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. There is a prosperous lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, mentioned in the history of civic societies.

The 1910 business interests of Lore City are conducted by the following firms: Agricultural implements, John Bond; general dealers, Lou Longstreth, Andy Chegogg; furniture, Lou Chegogg; groceries (exclusive), William Ferren; millinery, Mrs. Oldham; livery barn, John Bond; drug store, Doctor Arndt. The physicians of the place are Drs. F. E. Bird and H. W. Arndt.

Lore City is situated on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and is a sprightly town for its size and age.

SENECAVILLE.

Senecaville is the largest place within Richland township. It is situated on sections 21 and 22, in the southern part of the township. This town was platted on the banks of Seneca creek, by David Satterthwaite, July 18, 1815—hence has a history running back almost a century. It is situated on the line of the Cumberland branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and is within the rich coal mining belt of Guernsey county. The name has been a familiar and household word for three generations, including the pioneer band. The post-office has been kept in its present location since 1893. It appears that not many have held the postoffice at this point, as will be observed by the following list of postmasters and the Presidents under whom they have been commissioned: J. M. Rainey, under President James Buchanan; D. M. Bryan—the “War Postmaster”—under Lincoln; Wilson Scott; J. C. Rose; H. F. Gordon, under Grover Cleveland; N. Le Page, under Benjamin Harrison; H. F. Gordon, under Cleveland the second time; N. Le Page, under William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt; G. S. Kaho, under Roosevelt and he is the present postmaster.

One rural route extends out over a distance of twenty-four miles from Senecaville and was established July 1, 1903. The annual receipts from this office at last report was one thousand and twenty-one dollars and seventy-four cents. There are three mails at this office daily, one in and two out. The first mail that reached Senecaville was carried on horseback from Wheeling. H. F. Gordon is the present assistant postmaster.

INCORPORATION.

Senecaville is incorporated and its present officers are: Mayor, J. S. Moorehead; clerk, H. M. Beemer; treasurer, G. F. Pollock; councilmen, S. H. Moorehead, J. L. Dilley, John Stevens, J. T. Day, J. R. Davidson; city marshal, Frank Morrison.

The churches of Senecaville are the Methodist, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Free Methodist.

The lodges here represented are Odd Fellows, Master Mechanics and Knights of Pythias.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1910.

Today the business interests of Senecaville are in the hands of the following persons: Physicians, Dr. C. Bates and Dr. R. H. Cleary; dentist, H. M. Shafer; grist mill; one bank, the First National; the general stores are conducted by John Keller and the Morris Coal Company; furniture, Thomas Morrison; grocery, J. M. Rainey; hardware, Brown and Lepage; hotel, Mrs. Brown; millinery, Mrs. E. D. Fell and Clara Dilley; milling, Campbell Brothers; livery barns, John Connor, F. H. Campbell; planing mill, with lumber yard, Charles Spaid; meat market, Thomas Morrison. The only drug store in the place was owned by I. K. Hill, who died in October, 1910, but it will soon be reopened. Natural gas is piped in from West Virginia, by the Ohio Light and Fuel Company.

Robert Thompson, in 1895, gave the following account of this township: He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1808 and moved with his parents to Senecaville in 1811, when there were but three log cabins. David Satterthwaite and William Thompson were the earliest settlers in that section. Ephraim Dilly also came about that date. James Richardson was proprietor of the first tavern. The first church in Senecaville was the Presbyterian. The first store stood on ground later occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church.

The same writer in 1886 wrote for the local press: Senecaville was laid out in 1814 or 1815. There were salt springs on the edge of the creek near the Greenwood bridge, from which brother William boiled salt at a furnace containing about thirty-six kettles. It is doubted whether there were any other salt works this side of the Ohio river. People came a long ways to procure it and paid three dollars a bushel for the same.

Many rough characters were about here then and a favorite sport election days was to get drunk and then fight until one side said "Enough."

Coffee was then fifty cents a pound and it was only used when the preacher came. A pound might last six months. Pork was worth one dollar and a quarter a hundredweight and calico from twenty-five to thirty-seven and a half cents a yard.

As there was no communication by rail, the produce collected was taken to Baltimore in huge covered wagons drawn by six horses. The journey took about three weeks each way.

Senecaville was named from Seneca creek and that was named from the springs of coal oil which oozed forth on the waters. Seneca oil was so named from the Seneca Indian tribe in New York and Pennsylvania, who many ages ago used this oil for its medicinal qualities. Later, it developed to be what we now so well know as petroleum.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MILLWOOD TOWNSHIP.

The southeastern township in Guernsey county is known as Millwood and it was organized about 1834. It contains twenty-four sections of land and is four miles north and south by six east and west. It is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad passes through this township on its east and west course, with three station points, which are described later in this article. There are many small streams running through the territory now being described as Millwood township. The township is bounded on the north by Oxford township, on the east by Belmont county, on the south by Noble county and on the west by Wills township. It is a well developed section of Guernsey county and was settled by a class of industrious, enterprising and religious people who have certainly left their imprint on the present dwellers of the southeastern portion of Guernsey county.

No better record of its first settlement can now be given than to name the aged persons—those exceeding seventy-six years of age—who were living within its borders in 1876. These names include men and women who were the first settlers and who were the parents and grandparents of many of the present population and will recall to the citizens of the township many a scene of early days in Millwood and Quaker City. This list is as follows: Mary Hall, Henry Hall, John D. Hall, Noah Hartley, Sarah Hartley, Michael Creighton, Samuel Ruth, Isaac Spencer, William Rose, James R. Johnson, Priscilla Johnson, George Emerson, Hannah Hague, Jesse Coles, Washington Clary, Nathan Hall, George Falmer, Thomas Mills, Elizabeth Mills, Josiah Outland, Francis Linn, William Crouse, James Fillett, Jacob S. Brill, Albina Sayre, John Rimer, Isaac Webster, James Hart, Mary Wolford, William Hyde, Joseph Dunlap, Elizabeth Brill, John Hague, James Whitcraft, John Stotts, George F. Fox, Ann F. Harvey, Susannah Arnold, Michael Aubmire, Sarah Perego, Clarissa Shuman, John Shuman, Samuel Carter, John Addison, C. McCormick and Hannah Scott.

The Hartley family deserves special mention in this connection. William P., the eldest, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1786 and when he reached manhood he moved to Warren county, New Jersey, and there followed school teaching for thirty years. He married, in 1817, a daughter

of Jonas Parke and in 1837 they moved to Guernsey county, Ohio. They had eight children. James, their eighth child, was first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. William P. Hartley, Jr., was born in New Jersey in 1821 and lived nearly all of his days in this township. He was sheriff of Guernsey county in the seventies, was a Democrat and in church affiliations was of the Christian faith. The Hartleys are still numerous and influential in these parts of Ohio.

Of the Hall family, it may be said that Isaac Hall was the second son of John Hall, who came from North Carolina in 1805, and purchased a tract of land near where now stands the village of Quaker City. He married in 1807 and they were the parents of eight children, of whom Isaac W. was one. He was born in 1810 and educated in the common schools of his county. In 1839 he engaged in mercantile business at Quaker City, then styled Millwood. He married three times and was the father of three children, two of whom matured. Mr. Hall was the originator of the National Bank at Quaker City. In religion he was a Friend and in politics a Republican.

John P. Hall, another son of the old pioneer John Hall, was born and brought up to farm labor in the old-fashioned way of bringing up children. In 1841 he married in Belmont county and raised a family. In 1880 he owned a fine farm of about three hundred acres in Millwood township.

Of this numerous Hall family, there were, Eli, John D., Cyrus, Amos and other prominent members, who made each a distinct history here for themselves.

John Smith, son of William and Elizabeth Smith, of Yorkshire, England, where he was born in 1814, when an infant came to this country. His father was a mason and worked on the Capitol at Washington. The family consisted of seven children. John was reared on a farm and in 1840 married Margaret Temple, who became the mother of eleven children. Mr. Smith was a Democrat in politics and in religious belief of the United Presbyterian church faith. His homestead was two and a half miles north of Quaker City.

James White and John R. Hunt, as well as Hugh Keenan, were settlers of Millwood township at an early time.

The Cowden family were also representative citizens here. W. N. Cowden was the only son of David Cowden, who came to America with his father, William Cowden, from Ireland in 1810. David upon his arrival purchased a tract of land a mile and a half northeast of Quaker City, and in 1835 married Margery Kennon, sister of Judge William Kennon, of Belmont county. Among the children born of this union was William Newell Cowden, who

entered Muskingum College. He was, in 1882, largely interested in sheep raising and wool producing. He owned over five hundred acres of land in Millwood township and for several years was president of the Quaker City Fair Association and vice-president of the Quaker City National Bank. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian church and a very pronounced Democrat in his politics.

Thomas McFarland, another one of the quite early settlers in Millwood township, came from Ireland with the father's family in 1835. He resided at various places until after his marriage, when he settled here. He married Mary Ann Graham in 1840 and reared a family.

Jesse Doudna, eldest son of Noas and Hannah (Webster) Doudna, was born in 1808, in Belmont county, Ohio. He purchased a six-hundred-acre tract of land. In 1862 he married Rachel L. Benson, who was born in Maryland in 1827. Mrs. Rachel (Lancaster) Benson was the daughter of Jesse and Mary Lancaster, of England, a minister to the Society of Friends, after whom Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was named. Jesse Doudna died at Spencer Station. He was an extensive farmer and stock raiser.

John Doudna, another son of Noas Doudna, above mentioned, became a well-to-do farmer of Millwood township.

Robert McCormick, son of Robert and Catherine (Brill) McCormick, of Tyrone, Ireland, became prominent here. His father landed in Philadelphia in 1800 and clerked in a store five years. In 1805 he moved to Somerset, Pennsylvania, and there taught in the district schools. He married and reared a large family of children. He came to Guernsey county in 1815, and bought land here and farmed during the summer seasons, teaching school in the winter. Robert, Jr., was brought up on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. He married Sarah Brill, by whom several children were born. He became a large land owner in this township.

TRUE PIONEER HALL, ETC.

To speak more specifically of Mr. Hall, the first settler in this now well developed township, it may be stated that he came from North Carolina in 1805, with his father's family, and located three miles west of Barnesville. On August 4, 1806, having reached his majority, he took up the grubs on a tract of land preparatory to erecting a cabin, on the northwest quarter of section 13, in what is now Millwood township. He spent the first night by the root of a white oak tree, near his building site. He erected a scaffold near by, on which he kept his provisions and cooking utensils, which consisted of a

knife and fork, a pewter plate, one spoon, a pot and skillet. He also had some salt and pepper, a flitch of bacon, a loaf of bread and a sack of corn meal. He had a tray that was of an oblong shape, about twenty inches cross the smallest way, made out of the half of a buckeye log split in two, that answered to lay provisions in, and was covered for safe keeping. The balance of his provisions were made up of game, killed as needed, which could be had in abundance at almost any time. Sometimes he slept on a scaffold under the sturdy boughs of an oak. His nearest neighbor was John Reed, to the east, who lived by the old high trestle on the Central Ohio railroad of later years. His next nearest neighbor was Joseph Williams, five miles westward down the Leatherwood valley.

The land office, then at Steubenville, included in its sales the lands of this township. John Webster and family came on August 10, 1806, and entered ten half sections of land,—Congress lands,—being eighty acres for each of his ten children. The present Baltimore & Ohio road runs precisely along where Webster's double log house stood.

In the summer of 1807, John and William Webster built a mill on Leatherwood creek, above the present Quaker City depot grounds. John Webster died in eighteen months after his settlement, aged fifty-seven years.

A certain species of wild nettle grew in great abundance about this locality, and at an early day from it was spun material that took the place of linen threads and with this a fabric was woven and finally made into clothing.

The first settlers near Quaker City were from Pennsylvania, North Carolina, New Jersey and Maryland, and were Friends, or so-called Quakers. In 1811 there were of this class fifty-nine persons. The Friends' first meeting house was erected in about 1812. Services were at first held at private houses, but the church later built stood on the hill east of Quaker City. William Mott, in 1821, taught school there.

SHROUD AND COFFIN.

Jesse Cole, of Millwood township, has a reputation in his community, that should, in honor to the old gentleman, be extended beyond the bounds of Millwood township. He was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, and is in his eighty-fourth year. He claims that he has yet sixteen more years to live, as it is his intention not to shuffle off this mortal coil until he reaches the even one hundred. Mr. Cole settled in Millwood township in 1823. In due time he was married and raised a large family of boys and girls. After the death of his first wife, he removed to the neighborhood of Sarahsville, Noble county,

where he built a cabin and kept bachelor's hall. This was necessary because his children had all married and had homes of their own. While there he got along very well, until he was taken with a bad spell of sickness. It would have gone hard with him, he says, were it not for an excellent old maid, who lived within "hollerin'" distance of his cabin. This kindhearted creature took the best care of the widower, and finally brought him through all right. During the worst of his sickness he thought his time had come, and that the right thing to do was to prepare himself for burial. To this end, he got the old maid to prepare his shroud and hang it away in a convenient place, and on his recovery he tenderly cared for it, and when he married his second and present wife, he handed the garment over to her for safe-keeping. About eight years ago, he made further preparation for his last journey on earth. While in a good state of health, he went to Quaker City, and gave orders to one of its citizens to take his measure for a plain but substantial walnut coffin, to be ready at a certain date. At the appointed time, in company with a son, he took the coffin home on a sled. On its arrival, it was carefully raised to the loft of the loom house, where it now sets safely, beyond the gaze of the curious, patiently awaiting the time when its owner will be laid therein for an eternal rest. An evilly disposed person some time since circulated the report that the family had made kindling wood of the coffin, and also that it was a receptacle for dried apples, but we are glad to be in a position to state positively that there is not a vestige of truth in either rumor. May the years be many and happy before the old gentleman shall need either the coffin or the shroud.—*Jeffersonian*, August 20, 1885.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Millwood township has had several village plattings, including old Millwood (now Quaker City), Spencer's Station and Salesville. The first village platted was Millwood, by Jonah Smith, on section 20, township 9, range 7, in what was then styled Beaver township. The date of filing this plat was February 18, 1835. It retained this name many years, but before it was incorporated, in 1871, it was changed to Quaker City, it being in the midst of a very large and thrifty settlement of Friends (Quakers).

Salesville was platted in 1835 by George Brill, on section 32, township 9, range 7. It was on the "Clay Pike," as then known. It was incorporated in 1878, as a village.

Spencer's Station was platted in 1892, as a railroad station. Being near Quaker City, it has never grown to much extent.

Of Salesville, it may be stated that the settlement at that place was begun

in 1806—one hundred and four years ago. The pioneers there were for the most part from the states of Virginia and Pennsylvania, with now and then a family from the Old World. The lands in this section of Guernsey county were found to be of great richness and fertility. Through them flowed the waters of the Leatherwood creek, skirted by wide, beautiful bottom lands. The waters of this and other streams flowed with enough fall to furnish an abundant power for water mills and factories. Springs of water gushed out from hillsides here and there, all of which made the surroundings attractive to the home-seeker of that long-ago day. Prominent among the first settlers may be now recalled the Brills, Pulleys, Frames, Williams and kindred. The religious sentiment was here divided among many creeds and church polities. But all had a deep religious feeling and all wanted a place in which to worship the true and living God, hence agreed to erect a large log meeting-house, which was accomplished and designated as the "Temple," by which it was always known. Here, in 1816, when this house was erected, of hewed logs on the hill overlooking the present village of Salesville, a quarter of a mile from the banks of the Leatherwood creek, settlers met regularly to worship, in their own chosen method. This was the beginning of church life and activity in this part of Guernsey county. Some were Methodists, some United Brethren and other denominations were well represented.

SALESVILLE OF 1910.

Today (October, 1910) this place has a population of about two hundred and fifty. The postoffice was at first held in the depot, since which time it has been on the move. It has, however, been at the present location, in the store of S. C. VanKirk, for ten years. Three rural routes run from this postoffice, averaging twenty-four miles each. The annual office receipts are seven hundred and fifty dollars at this time. Five mails are daily received here. In an early date of this office mails came by stage lines, on the old pike. As far back as the memory of the oldest residents can reach the following have served as postmasters, in their order: Louis Turnipseed, thirty to forty years ago; W. R. Gardner, G. H. Bates, Thomas Durbin, M. R. Perry, George W. Brill, S. C. VanKirk.

The history of the Salesville municipal incorporation dates back to 1878 and is classed as a village. The mayors have included these: Louis Turnipseed, W. A. White, J. A. Perry, Jasper Dollison, W. H. Long, Sumpter Long, R. D. St. Clair.

The present village officers are: Mayor, R. D. St. Clair; clerk, John G. Stoneburner; treasurer, S. C. Van Kirk; marshal, W. E. Ankrum.

There is no organized fire department, but a hand pump is kept in readiness for emergencies. The churches of Salesville are the United Brethren and Methodist Episcopal.

BUSINESS FACTORS OF 1910..

Agricultural Implements and Hardware—B. H. Runyan.

Boarding House—Mrs. Otie Tillett.

Hotel—Central Hotel, Mrs. M. Mendenhall.

General Dealers—Sol. Rimer, Stoneburner & Dillon, E. E. Atkinson.

Grain Dealer—S. C. VanKirk.

Livery—Jacob Linton.

Millinery—Miss Mary St. Clair.

Physician—Dr. W. A. White.

QUAKER CITY.

Quaker City, originally Millwood, was incorporated in 1836 as Millwood, and as Quaker City between 1864 and 1870. It now has a population of approximately one thousand. The postoffice being established, and then the name changed to Quaker City, has since made the place better known to the world. The postoffice has been in its present location since 1890, before which date for many years it was on the opposite side of the street, just before that date in the B. J. Johnson building, and still earlier in the old Lochary building. There are six rural routes extending out from this postoffice, all of which are over twenty-four miles long. There are seven mails daily now at this office. The record of postmasters is not fairly clear, but it is known that the following have held the position in about the order given here: Patrick Lochary, Millard Marsh, A. H. Hamilton, H. B. Cox, J. M. Gallagher and W. W. Dowdell.

The city is protected fairly well from fires by a volunteer fire company and a hand apparatus consisting of wagon, hand-cart, three pumps, etc. Natural gas is used here, the same being pumped in from Noble county from the Dudley field. The surrounding country is devoted largely to sheep raising. The schools of the place are a high and grammar school, mentioned in the educational chapter of this volume.

The only newspaper at Quaker City is the *Independent*, established in 1875 by J. D. Olmstead & Sons. The present proprietors are J. W. and A. B. Hill, who took charge in 1882 and have never missed an issue since that

year. Job work, advertising calendars and novelties are special features of this office.

The lodges of the town are the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. The churches here worshipping are the Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Friends.

The mayors who have served here are inclusive of the following: 1871-72, J. C. Steele; 1872-74, George W. Arnold; 1874-1885, J. B. Lydick; 1885-86, L. J. Heskett; 1886-88, D. S. Scott; 1888-94, L. M. Hartley; 1894-98, F. B. Doudna; 1898-1900, J. B. Hartley; 1900-02, Isaac E. Stubb; 1902-03, John S. Moore; 1903-05, J. B. Lydick; 1905-07, William Wesley; 1907-10, J. B. Hartley; 1910, to present time, Frank Reed.

It will be observed that Mr. Lydick served longer as mayor than any other man, M. L. Hartley and J. B. Hartley coming next in point of length of service. Among those serving as clerks during the period from 1871 to 1911 were T. M. Johnson, J. A. McEwen, I. P. Steele, M. C. Hartley, Robert Boyd, J. G. Moore, A. H. Hamilton, C. A. Bowles and Ross Hay.

The length of service as corporation clerk and also as township clerk, is perhaps unprecedented in the case of Robert Boyd, who has served twenty-one years as clerk of the corporation in Quaker City, and his term ending December 31, 1911, as township clerk, gives him twenty-five years in that office. The village officers in 1910 are: Frank Reed, mayor; Ross Hay, clerk, and H. B. Garber, treasurer.

1910 DIRECTORY.

Agricultural Implements—W. H. Hartley & Sons, W. A. Lingo & Company.

Bank—Quaker City National Bank.

Confectionery—Charles Sharrock, employing thirty-five men touring in season of fairs, with his goods.

Furniture—C. W. Eberle.

General Dealers—O. W. Hunt, E. B. Galloway, Oscar Finley, Mrs. M. A. Lochary, Moore Bros. & Company.

Grocers—Miss Verna Boyd.

Hotel—Quaker City House.

Hardware—W. A. Lingo Company, W. H. Hartley & Sons.

Livery—Cline & Eberle.

Millinery—Ella M. Watson.

Shoes—T. M. Johnson.

Drugs—W. H. Tope.

Meat Market—Emmet Wright, Clyde Eagon.

Physicians—S. G. Bay, O. S. Bay, E. W. Jones, J. B. Hollingsworth.

Opera House—D. M. Lingo, manager.

Grist Mill—John R. Hall.

Planing Mill—A. Cochran Company.

Mines (Coal)—E. B. Galloway, John Montgomery, Waldo Webster.

Produce—Quaker City Produce Company.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

Monroe township was cut from Jefferson township in April, 1818. It is on the north line of the county, and bounded on the east by Washington township, on the south by Jefferson, on the west by Wheeling. It is five miles square and hence contains about twenty-five sections of land. It is a well watered and drained portion of the county, devoted mostly to farming and stock raising. New Birmingham is the only village platted within the borders of the township. This was an early-day platting, but was re-platted in 1860, for assessment purposes. It is located on section 11, township 4, range 2. Here a postoffice and a few business houses were erected and maintained for years. It is now an inland place of little, if any, business importance.

As one passes through this portion of the county, today, in search of historic facts concerning the early settlement of this particular township, he cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that time changes all things earthly, and that none are now living who witnessed the first efforts at making a home within this part of Guernsey county; the pioneer has completed his mission and rests from the cares of life. However, as late as 1876, when a census was taken of the oldest persons in this township, the following were found still residents, and none were then less than seventy-six years of age: Thomas, Sarah and Thomas I. Moore, Jane Moore, Hezekiah Moore, Mary Engle, Benjamin Culbertson, Solomon Colley, Lydia Colley, Aneas Randall, Annie McDonald, Archibald Little, Delphi Grimsley, Sarah White, William Wornick, Jane Wornick, Sidney Little, William Thompson, Sarah Thompson, Sarah Anderson, Daniel Clark, James Neil, John Neil, Sarah Richards, Amos Richards, Sarah Gray, Elizabeth Clark, Isaac Beal, Andrew Thompson, Margaret Willis, George Willis, Nancy Virtue, Martha Aiken, Lydia Lanning, Sarah Edwards, James Crossgrove, J. Hollingsworth, Margaret Shaw, John Smith, Eleanor Campbell, Rebecca Burnworth, Matthew Johnson, and Pleasant Tedrick.

Oakley Lanning moved to this township from Monroe in 1834 and became a prominent, permanent citizen of the precinct.

Isaac M. Lanning was born in New Jersey in 1788 and bought land in this county, but had the misfortune to lose it by reason of a defective title. He married Lidie Fuller and moved to the farm he had selected here. He died in 1867. He had held the office of justice of the peace for more than twenty years in this township, hence was well known and highly popular.

Frederick Braninger, a native of Maryland, was born in 1788 and after his removal to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, he married Susannah Hayes, and fifteen years later located in this township. He was a devoted member of the Protestant Methodist church.

Samuel Virtue was born in Ireland in 1775, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He married in 1799 and in 1816 made the long sea voyage to this country. He settled in Ohio county, West Virginia, where he lived for fifteen years, then located in Monroe township, this county, and spent the balance of his days here on a farm. He raised a large and highly interesting family, who have gone forth to different callings in life.

Isaac Beal, a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, born in 1796, lived there until he married Martha Todd, and then removed to this township, where the remainder of his days were spent. Eight children were born of this union, who survived to manhood and womanhood. Osborn, the sixth child, was born in 1828 and married Amanda M. Randall and they then set up another household within the township. He was a trustee of Monroe township a number of years and held other offices. When he settled here Beymerstown had only one house.

CHAPTER XXX.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

Second from the north and second from the eastern line of Guernsey county is situated Madison township, which sub-division of this county is five miles square, having twenty-five sections of excellent land within its borders. This township was organized and its first township election held July 18, 1810. It contains the usual amount of good, as well as much rough, untillable land. About one-third of a century ago the residents here, who had reached or passed their seventy-sixth mile-post were as follows: Benjamin Berry, James Copeland, Mrs. F. Parker, Samuel Tamehill, James Weyer, Mrs. C. Lanfesty, Elias Burdett, Mrs. S. Anderson, Mrs. E. Cramer, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. Stanley Shaw, Mrs. E. Teitrick, Mrs. E. Shoeman, Mrs. Anne Farrell, Mrs. E. Pritchard, Mrs. R. Harris, F. L. Hafford, Samuel Lindsey, Mrs. M. Lindsey, William Scott, John Smith, Mrs. Mary Smith, William M. Jenkins, John Sheridan, John Jones, Wesley Gill, Mrs. S. Nichols, Henry Nichols, Isaac Ricker, Mrs. Amy Ricker, Mrs. Weirick, Andrew F. Linn, Mrs. Grizelle, George McCormick, J. W. Mills, Mrs. M. Stockdale, John Stockdale, James Stockdale, John Saviers, Bennett Harding, Elias Burdett, and James Weyer.

Of others who made settlement, or were born here and performed well their parts as good citizens in the up-building of the township, it may be narrated in this connection that George W. Yeo, a native of Maryland, was born in 1813, and when of age he came to this township, having first resided near Barnesville until about 1845.

Daniel Tettrick was born in New Jersey in 1783 and came to Guernsey county when seventeen years of age. In 1810 he married Jenny Scaddon, by whom he had seven children. His second wife was Mary Passmore, by whom seven more children were born to him. He became one of the stanch men of his township and lived to a ripe old age.

Samuel Cunningham, a native of Ireland, was born in 1759 and in 1832 the family moved to Guernsey county, Ohio, having first remained in Washington county nine years. Their son James was born in Ireland and survived all other members of the family. He married Elizabeth Cunningham in 1838 and they were the parents of twelve children.

Edward Bratton was without doubt the first white man to locate in this township. He was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in 1784, and in 1799 removed with his father to the new territory northwest of the Ohio river, then just opening up for settlement. It was late in the month of December when they reached Wheeling, then comprising but a few illy-built huts and houses built around the public square. Crossing the Ohio river, the Brattons made their way westward to the forks of McMahon's creek, three miles below where the town of Belmont now stands. From this place, in 1802, they moved up to the Zane Trace, near what later became known as the Milner property. In the spring of 1803, or 1804, Joseph Wright, father of Nehemiah Wright, emigrated from Ireland and located near the Brattons. He employed Edward Bratton, then a stout, young man, nineteen years of age, to make him some rails with which to fence or pen up his stock, in order to protect them from the wolves and bears, which were then very troublesome. His work suited so well that he was hired to make more rails to fence in a patch of ground. These young Bratton made at the rate of fifty cents a hundred and boarded himself. In 1805 he married, and taking the trail used by General Broadhead in 1780, when that officer marched from Wheeling on the Coshocton campaign against the Indians, he followed it as far as the present town of Antrim, then diverged and went to the present site of Winchester, where he pitched his tent. The nearest settlement was where Cambridge stands today, but there were five Indian families, including two brothers named Jim and Bill (for short) and whose last name was Lyons; Joseph Sky, at the mouth of Brushy Fork; one Douty, who had a hut between Mrs. Culbertson's and Newman's Lake, and who had two squaws; and one Indian named Hunter, who was squawless.

The first grist mill in the county was built on Salt fork, then in Madison, now in Jefferson township. The first store was kept by George Wines at Winchester, and there was also the Methodist church building.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP.

Spencer is the extreme southwestern township in Guernsey county. It was organized in 1819, having been taken from the west end of what was then Buffalo township. Its first election for township officers was held in March, that year. It is bounded by Noble and Muskingum counties and by Westland and Jackson, with a portion of Valley townships. It contains about twenty-nine sections of land. It is exceptionally well watered by numerous small streams and many pure springs are found gushing out here and there along the rugged hillsides. Its chief commercial point is Cumberland City, on the Cumberland branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The county is very largely devoted to mining and stock raising. Its citizens are, for the most part, enterprising, thrifty people, who have descended from old families who settled there at a very early day and have grown up and assisted in developing the county to its present state of perfection. Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania all sent forth many of their sons and daughters to effect this settlement in the wilds of Guernsey county. They came ahead of railroads, pikes, mails or milling facilities, and really "they builded better than they knew." With none too rich a soil, and far from markets, they set to work, with the true spirit of frontiersmen, to hew and to dig out their own fortunes. Money has not been made easily here, but the present generation are the better for having been reared in a country where money was not plentiful, as they now know the real value of a dollar and make the best possible use of it. Good homes, of refinement and culture, are to be seen throughout this goodly township—the one extending the farthest to the south of any within the county.

PIONEER NAMES.

Perhaps no better account of the first settlement of this part of Guernsey county can be had than to give a list of citizens who in 1876 had reached the good old age of seventy-six years and upwards and were still residing in the township. These facts appeared in a centennial history in 1876 during the Philadelphia exposition: John Hawes, Reuben Stevens, Mary Shively, Juni-

etta Stone, Rebecca Blackstone, Jane Forsythe, Vincent Cockins, Jacob Dennis, Nancy Connor, Elizabeth Young, Jacob Conkle, Annie Inlay, Hiram Ingle, Amelia Ingle, Thomas Henry, Samuel Finley, Catherine Finley, E. Daniel, Robert Barton, Nancy McClelland, Thomas N. Muzzy, Larinda Muzzy, Thomas Crawford, Michael Cusick, William Stuart, Michael Joice, Mary C. Connor, Jane Bay, Elijah Blackstone, Henry Cosgrove, William Rabe, William McKelvy, Nancy Harper, William Shaw, Sarah Rabe, Martha Bemis and Mary Johnson.

From these persons have grown up many of the present day families who now carry on the affairs of Spencer township, with honor and credit to themselves and their ancestors.

Vincent Cockins was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1802 and married in 1835 and settled in Spencer township, where they reared ten children. Some of these children bore arms in the Union cause during the Civil war.

Jacob Hulin was also a native of Pennsylvania, born in Fayette county in 1780. He moved to Wills township, this county, and five years later removed to a farm tract—the present site of Cumberland—and raised corn where now stands the city. He died in 1847 on his farm, three miles to the north of Cumberland, to which he had moved.

John M. Frazier was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1817 and accompanied his parents to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he married and resided many years. One of his sons, Martin L., was born in 1844 and when seventeen years old came to Guernsey county and married Mary L. St. Clair. After living two years in Muskingum county they moved to Spencer township, this county, and became permanent and useful citizens.

Hugh Moore, father of James A. Moore, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania. In 1836, he moved to Opossum creek, three miles from Senecaville. Two years later he moved to Center township; still later he lived in Belmont county, where he and his wife died. The son, James A., moved to Spencer township in 1842.

James White was born in Pennsylvania in 1825 and moved to Spencer township in 1848. He reared eleven children. In his early days he taught school.

Thomas Bay, Jr., came here with his father, Thomas Bay, Sr., from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and entered a large tract of land in the vicinity of present Cumberland. He was born in 1782 and died in 1859.

William M. Dolman was born in 1802, in Washington county, Penn-

sylvania, and came to Ohio with his father, when ten years of age. He married and settled in Cumberland until 1838, when he removed to Washington county, Ohio. He was an overseer at the building of the lock in the Muskingum river.

FIRST PIONEERS.

The first man to hold land title in this township was a Mr. May, who entered eighty acres on the Covert farm about 1806, made small improvements, and died soon thereafter. This was long known as the "May's deadening." In 1808 Esquire Lattey claimed land later owned by McCleary, but he sold to Mr. Lewis in 1813. He was the first justice of the peace in this part of Guernsey county. Mr. Wolfe was a squatter and cleared a field at the east end of Cumberland in 1809. Finley Collins entered an eighty-acre tract just east from Cumberland at the same date and sold to Thomas Bay in 1812. The first permanent settler was Thomas Bay, of Pennsylvania, who settled on the present site of Cumberland in 1812, purchasing a large tract of land near there. He and his sons entered the wild, dense forests and soon erected a commodious cabin home and, with ax and mattock in hand, began to clear up their lands. Then Wheeling and Pittsburg were but small villages. However, these places and Zanesville afforded a ready market for the maple syrup made by these Guernsey county settlers, who in some instances made enough in this way to enter their lands.

The second permanent settler was Eli Bingham, of Vermont, who located adjoining Mr. Bay's land in 1813. He was full of Yankee thrift and ingenuity and erected the first brick residence in his part of the country; the same was standing in 1890 and may be now.

In 1814 came Thomas N. Muzzy, who also claimed land next to Mr. Bay's. He came from Boston and not only improved his lands, but soon set about constructing a mill for grinding grain and sawing lumber. He it was who taught the first school and the first Sunday school class in his neighborhood. He also laid the foundation for the first church and organized the first temperance society in his beautiful little valley. He was in the war of 1812, and in 1848, the date of the first survey of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, volunteered to make a survey from Wheeling to Zanesville through Cumberland, and came near locating that road up his valley. He came from Spencer, Massachusetts, and hence named the township after his old home. In 1882 Mr. Bingham was the oldest resident in his township.

THE TOWN OF CUMBERLAND.

Cumberland, the third town in point of commercial importance in Guernsey county, was platted April 24, 1828, on section 32, township 9, range 10, by James Bay. It is an incorporated place and full of the best business enterprise. Its railroads are the Baltimore & Ohio (Eastern Ohio division) and the Ohio River and Western line from Zanesville to Bellaire. The excellent high school building now in use was erected in 1892; it is a two-story, six-room brick building.

The town is an incorporated one, and its present population is not far from seven hundred and fifty. Its municipal officers in 1910 were: William H. Young, mayor; Dr. S. M. Moorehead, treasurer; Fred S. White, clerk; Frank Waller, marshal. The following have served the incorporation as mayors: William H. Young, B. S. Lukens, William H. Young, B. S. Lukens, Phil Johnson, Dr. C. M. St. Clair, W. H. McCloy, T. G. McCortle, Dr. C. Draper, William H. Young. Possibly others may have served a term.

The churches of the town are the Buffalo Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and African Methodist. At one time a Baptist church was sustained here, but has now been abandoned. The civic societies of Cumberland are the Masons, Odd Fellows, Maccabees, United Mechanics and Grand Army of the Republic. The Eastern Star and Rebekah degrees of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders are also represented.

The Cumberland *Echo* was established in the autumn of 1885, by W. A. Reedle; its present proprietor is W. G. Nichols. (See press chapter.)

Of the Cumberland postoffice it may be stated that the date of its institution is not certain, but probably this office was established about 1830. The following have served as postmasters, with others whose names have been lost sight of with the passing years: D. W. Forsythe, William Howe, Samuel Connor, J. C. McClashen, T. G. McCortle, W. M. Crozier, present incumbent.

There are now seven rural routes diverging out from Cumberland, of about twenty-four miles each. The first was established September 2, 1901. The Cumberland office was made a third class office in 1908. It has remained in its present quarters since 1902. There are five mails received daily. The first mail was brought here by an old Cambridge pioneer, George Green, who ran a stage line. The present annual receipts of the Cumberland postoffice is \$2,500.

BUSINESS FACTORS OF 1910.

- Banks—The Cumberland Savings Bank.
Buggies, Harness and Monuments—L. R. Harper.
Blacksmith—Harry Luke.
Brick and Tile Factory—J. C. Bay & Company.
Clothing—Connor & White, V. J. Shott.
Drugs—Moore Brothers, O. Garlington.
Dentist—S. F. Moorehead.
Doctors—F. P. Bird, H. W. Holmes, W. K. Bolan.
Furniture—S. W. McClelland.
Grain Dealer—M. Young & Company.
Groceries—Allison & Young, E. E. Prouty.
Hardware—Petty & White, J. B. Beckett.
Hotels—Mrs. Mary Fulton, Fulton House; Globe, Miss Ella Kennedy.
Harness Dealer—J. R. Stewart.
Jewelry—H. M. McKee, H. B. Zoller.
Livery—S. P. McClelland, Frank Blackburn, A. G. McClelland.
Produce—Lyne & Given.
Millinery—Mrs. A. E. Walters, Mrs. Ida Roberts.
Meat Markets—V. L. Glass, W. L. McCracken.
Mills—M. Young Milling Company, flouring mill, J. C. Bays, W. H. Stevens, planing mills.
Newspaper—The *Echo*, W. G. Nichols.
Photograph Gallery—J. C. Crumbaker.
Stock Dealer—Spooner & McCracken.
Shoemaker—Elza Johnson.
Wool Buyers—The St. Clair Company.

CHAPTER XXXII.

WHEELING TOWNSHIP.

Wheeling township, organized in September, 1810, is in the extreme northwestern corner of Guernsey county, and is seven and a half miles long, from east to west, and four miles wide in the narrowest place; it contains about thirty-three sections of land. Coshocton county is to its west, Tuscarawas to its north, Monroe township, east, Liberty and Knox south of it.

Wills creek is its principal stream. The line of the railroad now known as the Pennsylvania follows the creek valley down through this township and on into Liberty township, en route to Cambridge. The villages of this sub-division of the county are Bird's Run and Guernsey, both station points on the railroad.

The history of the schools and churches will be found in the general chapters, while the village history, plattings, etc., will be found farther on within this chapter.

The first settler was Robert Atkinson, who settled on section 21, but some one from Belmont county entered the section before Atkinson, whereupon he removed across Wills creek and located on a part of the same section. At this time his only neighbor was a man named Bird, who had located at the big spring where John Booth later resided, and where he had built a shanty and cleared up a small piece of timber land. This was eight miles distant and over in Tuscarawas county. The man Bird had neither family nor principle. Atkinson's wife died, and Bird and some of the Indians helped him bury her, after which Atkinson went back to Virginia to get another wife, leaving Bird there to take care of the property he had. During his absence, Bird loaded the household effects into a boat and went down the stream into the Muskingum river and forever disappeared. Hence the creek was named "Bird's Run."

In 1806 William Gibson settled on Wills creek, three miles above, and 1807 found Philip Shoff a resident. In 1810 came three Virginia families—Paul Dewitt, John Hodge and Abraham Furney. All was a wild wilderness and Indians lived in rude huts and fished and hunted along the streams. These tribes left about 1812. Until 1815 land could not be taken up here in less than quarter sections.

The first school in the township was near present Bridgewater. The first church was the Baptist in 1820, near Bridgeville.

Among the pioneer band who settled in Wheeling township, and their sons and daughters, may be named the following list of persons who, in 1876, were recorded as being at that date seventy-six or more years of age: George Shroyock, Alexander Mitchell, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Jacob Banker, George Gibson, Mrs. Jane Gibson, David Walgamott, Mrs. S. Walgamott, Elizabeth Carr, James Mercer, Amanda Hamilton, N. Chamberlain, Zachariah Black, E. Johnson, William Leech, Joel Brown, Fred Bristol, W. Anderson, John Lytle, Sr., Richard Leverson, Henry Wilson, Mrs. C. Wilson, James Miskimmin.

William Vansickle, Jr., born in this county in 1840, married Elizabeth Redd and settled on a farm in Wheeling township, becoming a permanent settler there.

John Marlatt was born in Virginia in 1794, and lived in Columbiana county, Ohio, until 1809, when he married and resided in Coshocton six years. From that time to 1869 he lived in Wheeling township. He and his wife were the parents of twelve children, six of whom survived until 1882. Mr. Marlatt owned four hundred and thirty acres of land and held numerous local offices in his township and county.

Other early comers to Wheeling township were James Mercer, John Alloway, Joseph Furney and John Keast. The last named was from Cornwall, England. These pioneers found a rough, wooded country and all had to be hewed and grubbed out from a forest in order to provide suitable fields for the cultivation of crops and good building sites. This took a great amount of hard work and of a character of which the present-day young man knows nothing. The fathers and grandfathers opened up and made it possible for the dwellers of the twentieth century to live and enjoy what they do.

TOWN OF GUERNSEY.

This is a platted, incorporated place of some commercial importance. It was platted in section 4, township 2, range 3, of the military school lands, by John Fordyce, J. W. Robins and Madison Robins, November 7, 1872. A postoffice was established here almost a half century ago. It is now located in a general store belonging to E. C. Lawyer, the present postmaster. There are numerous dwellings and a neat church building, that of the Protestant Methodist denomination.

Birds Run, or Bridgeville postoffice, as it is called now, was established

about forty years ago. It is now kept in the general store of L. D. Carrothers, postmaster. There are two churches represented here, the Baptist and the Methodist Episcopal.

UPON A HIGH HILL.

Upon a high hill in Wheeling township, near the county road leading from Guernsey to Bridgeville, is a rock whose strange formation and majestic appearance excites wonder in every beholder. It resembles an immense haystack in shape, being about forty feet in height, twenty-five feet in circumference at the base, thirty-five feet at the bulge, and thirty feet at the top. The view from the summit extends over four counties and is said to be grand. The sides of this peculiar rock are carved with hieroglyphics that would make an interesting study for the student of aboriginal history. We are indebted for these facts to D. F. Stanley.—*Jeffersonian*, March 8, 1883.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WESTLAND TOWNSHIP.

Westland township is one of Guernsey county's original townships, hence dates its precinct history from April 23, 1810; its first election for township officers took place in June of that year. It is in the southwestern part of the county, bounded on the west by Muskingum county, on the north by Adams township, on the east by Jackson and Cambridge townships and on the south by Spencer township and Muskingum county and contains twenty-five sections of land, it being five miles square. Crooked creek, the old National pike and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad pass through its northwestern corner. Like other townships in Guernsey county, this is quite rough, hilly and broken by valley and ridge. Its only platted village is Claysville, an inland platting described elsewhere with other plattings. Once this township embraced much more territory than at present, for in 1819 Knox township was formed from parts of this and Wheeling townships.

EARLY SETTLERS.

To have been a pioneer in this section of Ohio meant hardship and an iron constitution. The names of some of the families who thus blazed the way to civilization and present enjoyment, and who resided in the township in 1876, being advanced to the ripe old age of seventy-six years or older, are as follows: William B. Stewart, Thomas J. Freeman, Ephraim Barnett and wife, Susan Galloway, Joseph Kelly, Elijah Wycoff, John Hammond, James Sterling, J. Amspoker, Mrs. Wilson, R. R. Moore, Thomas E. Connor, W. B. Crawford, Mr. Best, Maria White, James Lawrence and a Mrs. Sterling.

The following paragraphs will speak of others who sought out a home and became good citizens in this part of Guernsey county:

John Hartong, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1808, married, in 1835, Ruth Terril. In 1836 they removed to Centre township, this county, and later became residents of Westland township. They reared five children who matured and helped to subdue this part of the county.

James Amspoker, son of John Amspoker, born in Brooke county, Vir-

ginia, in 1807, remained in his native state almost a half century and in 1859 settled in Westland township, this county. He married and became the father of six children, well known in this county to the older residents.

Lewis Caius McDonald, one of the first children born in Westland township, the date being 1817, married Melissa Boyd and had five children; he was supervisor a number of terms in this township.

In 1850 came the Best family to Westland township from Pennsylvania. Mr. Best died in 1880, leaving a family of grown children. The John Best farm of this township contained almost two hundred acres.

Robert R. Moore descended from William Moore, who was born in Ireland in 1791. After living twenty-four years in Pennsylvania, the grandfather removed to Wills township, this county. He had nine children. Robert R. was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, moved to Perry county, Ohio; and in 1843 on to this county, locating in Westland township.

William Bennett, born in Ireland in 1801, emigrated to Pennsylvania at the age of eighteen years. He married, spent four years in Union township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and in 1838 made a permanent settlement in Westland township, where he died in 1842. The children of this pioneer family numbered eleven, and are now heads of numerous families throughout the country.

George McCreary, Sr., was born in Ireland in 1790, emigrated to America in 1812 and married, in 1823, Sarah Mills. This worthy couple located in Westland township, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the wife dying in 1847 and he in 1873, leaving seven children.

Ephraim Barnett, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1801, married and moved to Westland township, this county, in the spring of 1839. He died in the autumn of 1879. This worthy man and wife were the parents of eleven children, most, if not all, of whom are now deceased.

William B. Stewart, born in Ireland in 1804, landed in Baltimore in 1830 and went direct to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1832, then removed to Oxford township, Guernsey county, Ohio. From 1835 to 1872 he led a wandering life, but at the last named year settled in Westland township, just off the National road. He was thrice married and reared a large family.

Horatio Grumman was a son of Isaac Grumman, who settled in Westland township when the country was so new that each settler almost led the life of a hermit. Isaac was born in New Jersey in 1777. He married in 1798 and six years later moved to Fort Henry (now Wheeling), and in 1806 came to Westland township, this county. He died in 1845 and his wife in 1858. They had nine children to revere their names.

David St. Clair was born in Maryland in 1797, and during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, went to Baltimore to sell produce, and was there during the engagement with the British. He accompanied his parents to this county and settled in Spencer township, where the family entered land on warrants.

William Cosgrove, a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1812 and in 1827 came to Ohio with his parents, living near Freeport, Harrison county, three years, then went to Cambridge where he mastered the cabinetmaker's trade. In 1833 he removed to Cumberland where he engaged in chair making until 1868, when he engaged in the hotel business, being the proprietor of the old Eagle hotel. One peculiarity of this gentleman was that he never failed of taking a mid-day nap, which he argued gave great strength and long life.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.

Londonderry is the extreme northeastern township in Guernsey county. It is six miles square, containing thirty-six sections of land, good as the county affords. It is bounded on the north by Harrison county, on the east by Belmont county, on the south by Oxford township and on the west by Madison and Washington townships. It has numerous streams coursing through its territory and is well suited for grazing and stock raising. Its schools and churches are treated under the general chapters on these topics.

OLD RESIDENTS.

This section of the county, in 1876, had fully its share of aged men and women, as will be seen by observing the following list compiled at that date for a centennial history of the township, which gave the persons who had reached seventy-six years or over: Samuel Wilkin, Edward Carpenter, William Francy, Henry Crusoe, Jackson Gracy, R. F. Campbell, Robert Campbell, Samuel Bratton, Andrew Hyde, Robert Madden, John Logan, Mrs. A. Logan, Mrs. C. Carpenter, Mrs. S. Madden, Mrs. S. McElroy, Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. E. Rankins, Mrs. J. Walker, M. Walker, Robert Blackwood, T. G. Brown, William Hartgrave, Mrs. J. Francy, Mrs. E. Mack, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, Mrs. S. Rosengrants, Mrs. E. Davis, Mrs. S. Wilkins, Mrs. Decker, Mrs. Romans, Mrs. H. Briggs, Mrs. J. Kirk, Mrs. Ingle, Mrs. S. B. Smith, Simon Rosengrants, Jacob Baker, William Wilson, William Morrow, James Thwaite, Samuel B. Smith, Henry Briggs and Joel Kirk.

The father of John Downer was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1790 and came to Guernsey county in 1813 and entered land in this township and cleared up a good farm from out the dense forests. He married Elizabeth Work and by her reared twelve children, the eldest of whom was John, born in 1818, and who spent his entire life in the township. He owned a quarter section of land and was a township official.

Other early settlers who aided in felling the forests and making the wilderness to blossom like the rose, were William Morrison, a native of Pennsylvania; Thomas Neilson, a native of Ohio; Absalom Frizzell, of Belmont county, Ohio; John Mack, a native of Ireland; John Stewart, born in Ireland, coming to this country in 1835; Robert Mack, who was born in Indiana, and

accompanied his parents here when young; George Smith, born in Virginia in 1795 and in 1809 went to the vicinity of Flushing, Belmont county, and in 1819 he and his father entered eighty acres of land in Londonderry township; John Greenfield was a native of Harrison county, Ohio, born in 1820, and came to this township in 1846, settling on what was subsequently styled the Kirk farm, the most of which he helped to clear up from the native forests; others whose names should not be forgotten as pioneers in Londonderry township were Amos Hibbs, Church Cox, George Smith, William Kirk, Alexander L. Crusser, Robert Wilkins and John Stewart.

PLATTING OF LONDONDERRY.

The only platting of a village within this township is Londonderry, platted by Robert Wilkins, August 19, 1815, on section 20, in the northern part of the township. It never grew to a place of more importance than a country hamlet, with a postoffice and a store and small collection of houses.

Among the early settlers of Londonderry township were Cornelius Duddall, James McCoy, Henry Dillon, Anthony Arnold, Edward Carpenter, Mathew Law, and George Anderson. Edward Carpenter was born in 1761 in Pennsylvania, and died here in 1827, having settled in this township in 1802, with his wife, Catherine (De Long) Carpenter, who died here in 1845. Their son, Edward, Jr., was born in this township in 1802, and was a justice of the peace for thirty-two years.

A society of Friends (Quakers) was organized in this township in 1819, a half mile south of Smyrna. The first building, a log one, was burned in the winter of 1856-57, and a small frame structure took its place. In 1880 this was removed and a large, commodious church erected.

In 1801 Edward Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, one of the pioneers who crossed the Ohio in 1781 and built what was known as "Carpenter' Fort," a short distance above Warrenton, took a contract for cutting out eighteen miles of the road extending from Big Stillwater to within seven miles of Cambridge, for which he received the sum of three hundred dollars. As thus opened, the road passed through where Londonderry now stands. Here Mr. Carpenter settled about 1807.

The early-day school facilities here were anything but good. About 1819 or 1820 the pioneers succeeded in employing Robert Jamison, an Irish schoolmaster, who taught the first school in this township, and to whom Mr. Carpenter paid thirty-six dollars a quarter and a Mr. Wilkins as much. To-day school houses are in evidence everywhere and education and religious elements predominate equal to any part of the county.

CHAPTER XXXV.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township, one of the northeastern townships of this county, is a five-mile-square, twenty-five-section sub-division of Guernsey county, and is bounded on the north by Tuscarawas county, on the east by Harrison county and a part of Londonderry township in this county, on the south by Madison township and on the west by Monroe township. It is well watered and drained by numerous streams and flowing springs of the purest water. It is devoted largely to agriculture and has many fine and thrifty looking farms within its borders. This civil township was organized in 1823, its early settlement preceding this a number of years. It is one of the townships without town or hamlet.

ITS EARLY SETTLERS.

Just who was the first white man to unfold the virgin soil and clear away the first tract of farm land, as well as erect the first cabin in this township, may never be recorded correctly in history, the matter having been so long neglected. But fortunately there was, during the Centennial Exposition year, a list made of the persons then residing in this township, and who at that date—a third of a century ago—were seventy-six years, or more, of age. This constituted many of the original band of settlers in this part of the county. This list is as follows: Robert Vance, Sol Shers, John Allison, Louis Myers, Jonah George, John Williams, Finley McGrew, Robert Maxwell, Benjamin Temple, Edward Logan, James Hastings, Miss Ediburne, Mary Burris, Mrs. A. McKinney, Mrs. S. McKinney, Mrs. R. Vance, Mrs. Louis Myers, Mrs. J. Williams, Mrs. F. McGrew, Mrs. P. Smith, Mrs. William Hastings, Mrs. Nancy Frazer, Mrs. R. Maxwell, Mrs. O. Brashar, Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. B. Temple, Mrs. E. Logan, and Mrs. J. Logan. These women, for the most part were wives of some one of the early pioneers.

John Owens, a native of Wales, born in 1773, at the age of seven years settled in Sherman's valley, Pennsylvania, and came to this township in 1844. He married in 1813 and had ten children, including J. W. Owens, who was born in 1836, in Trumbull county. He came to this county and permanently

located in 1844. He married Cynthia E. Galligher. Mr. Owens in the early eighties owned almost three hundred acres of land, was an excellent farmer and held many local offices.

Robert Vance, born in Maryland in 1791, spent his youth in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and came to this township in 1825. He married and was the father of twelve children. Robert, Jr., was born on the old homestead in 1823 and ever after lived in the township. In 1845 he married Eliza J. Campbell, by whom eight children were born. Mr. Vance was a successful farmer and stock raiser.

George Frazer, born in 1786 in Maryland, moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1795 and in 1837 settled on section 13 of Washington township, this county, and remained until his death on the farm of which he was owner. He married and was the father of thirteen children, one of whom was George, Jr., born in 1830 in Trumbull county, Ohio, and who came to this township in 1837. He married in 1867 and they had four children. Mr. Frazer served three years and two months in the Union army during the Civil war. After his return home, he resumed farming and stock raising, in which he was highly successful.

Levi Williams, a native of Virginia, born near Winchester in 1777, settled in Belmont county in 1796, and moved to where the town of Washington, this county, stands in 1800. There he did the first clearing up the native forests. He married in Virginia and was the father of eight children. He was one of the men who assisted in cutting the National road through the heavy timber from Wheeling to Zanesville.

The reader is referred to the general chapters of this work for an account of the schools and churches of this township.

Washington Scott was the first justice of the peace and the first clerk of the township and became state senator.

It is claimed by some that Levi Williams was the first settler in this township. Then came the pioneers, Robert Carnes and James Anderson. In 1815 and 1816 came several families and then the township was organized by eighteen voters. Thomas Hannah received seventeen votes at the first election for representative to the Ohio Legislature. In 1882 there were two saw mills and two grist mills; a United Brethren and Protestant Methodist church. The first church, however, was the Methodist Episcopal, formed in 1816.

Of the first settler, Levi Williams, let it be recorded that he located in 1796 where Washington now stands, and did the first clearing in Wills township. He was a great hunter and was a first lieutenant under "Mad" Anthony Wayne in the Indian war, also under Harrison in 1812. The general

opinion is that the first three men in this county were Messrs. Graham, Williams and John Mahoney, all coming at about the same dates.

John W. McBride's father, Frederick McBride, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born in 1806, and at the age of ten years accompanied his parents to this county and here he grew to manhood and became a prosperous farmer and the head of a large family.

Another of the sturdy men of his day and generation was William Logan, born in the Emerald isle in 1771; he married and in 1817 came to America, first locating in Canada, where he lived one year and then moved to a point about ten miles from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but in 1826 came to Guernsey county, Ohio, and chopped a handsome farm from out the big woods of this county. He had ten children, bringing seven to this country.

Robert Campbell, born in Ireland in 1797, lived with his father in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, while learning the carding trade. He there married and they had eight children. John M. was born in Londonderry township, but when two years of age the family removed to Madison township. He married, in 1847, Mary McBride and they had six children. His father, Robert, became a large farmer and stock raiser, was commissioner and representative for two terms each, and died suddenly in Iowa. He had been married thrice, but had no children except by his last wife.

George B. Carlisle, born on the Juniata river in Pennsylvania in 1813, came here in 1819 and ever afterwards made this township his home. In 1834 he married Elizabeth Hanna, a native of Guernsey county, and they reared eleven children. John H., one of the children of this union, was born here in 1835; in 1880 he married Mary E. Bridgman. He farmed until 1876, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He served as a lieutenant in Company A, Ninety-seventh Ohio Infantry, three months during the Civil war, and later became a captain in Company B of the same regiment.

James Stockdale, Sr., married, in 1825, a Miss Phebe Lening, eighteen years of age, and she became the mother of eleven children. Mr. Stockdale owned a good farm in this township, consisting of two hundred and sixty-five acres. He farmed all his life, except ten years when he was engaged as a merchant. In an early day he taught school and sat on one end of the back-log and the scholars on the other end.

William May made this township his permanent home after 1836. He was a farmer and stock raiser and worked at the carpenter's trade.

James English, born in this county in 1793, married Rachel Rolston in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1816. They had nine children: James, the eldest, was a native of Guernsey county, born in 1817.

Jacob Baker, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, born in 1774, moved to the old Gottengen farm, where he died some years later. He married and had nine children born to him by his wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca McCutchin. He served his country in the war of 1812. His children all became important factors in the township of their birth.

Isaac Bonnel, a native of Maryland, was born in 1800 and when twelve years of age he and his father cleared up a farm and laid out Winchester. In 1824 he married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Lindsey, and had eleven children born to him. John M. was born near the old homestead in 1832 and married Elizabeth Orr, by whom eight children were born.

John Hanna was born on the banks of the blue Juniata river in Pennsylvania, in 1777, and came to this county in 1806. He built the first mill run by horse power in Washington township, and later built a water mill on the Salt fork of Wills creek. He married Rebecca Harris in 1805, near Warrentown, Virginia. Henry Hanna, a son, was born on the Madison township homestead in 1813 and in 1838 married Phebe Carlisle. Mr. Hanna owned a two-hundred-acre farm in 1882 and was accounted an influential man of his township.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The two town site plattings within Madison township are Antrim and Winchester. Antrim was laid out by Alexander Alexander, March 1, 1830, on lot 12 in the first quarter of township 3, range 1, of the United States military school lands. It is in the northeastern portion of the township and has never materialized to be a place of much importance, being inland and some distance from the National road and also from railroad communication. It has long been a convenient postoffice for that section of the county and has at various times had some small stores and shops, with a collection of a few houses.

Winchester, the other platted village of this township, was surveyed for village purposes on section 14, township 3, range 1, August 18, 1836, by its proprietor, Isaac Bonnell.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

WILLS TOWNSHIP.

Wills township is located just east of the central portion of Guernsey county and, when first organized April 23, 1810, was one of the original subdivisions of the county. As now constituted, after having undergone many changes in form, it contains about thirty-nine sections of land in one of the best portions of the county. The National pike runs through this township from east to west, with villages, named Washington and Elizabethtown, upon its course, hence it has not been altogether unobserved and for the last four score and more years has been the passage way of thousands going over the "Pike" headed for the "far, illimitable, ever-changing West." There are numerous streams coursing through its domain, affording an abundance of pure water. It is of such shape that it is bounded by six townships. Of the schools, churches, etc., the general chapters of this work will go into detail.

At an accounting in 1876, there were the following persons aged seventy-six years and over residing within Wills township. The list includes many of the more prominent early settlers: William Campbell, Mrs. W. Campbell, Lemon Ferguson, Mrs. L. Ferguson, P. Blazer, William Englehart, Mrs. W. Englehart, George Chance and wife, Thomas Boyd and wife, William Richards and wife, William Garey, Robert Weaver, Edward Hall and wife, Robert Perry, Moses Frame and wife, John McCurdy, James Gattrell, Mrs. James Gattrell, John La Rue, Elijah Lowry, Joseph Williams, Mrs. W. D. Frame, William McElhaney, and wife, William Norris and wife, Mrs. I. Parlett, William McElhaney and wife, William Norris and wife, Mrs. I. Parlett, Mrs. L. Waddel, Mrs. Clary, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Forsythe, John Webster, John Doyle, Matthew Doyle, Mrs. J. La Rue, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Flemming, Mrs. Arch Shipley, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. John Craig, Mrs. J. Dorsey, John Kendall, Christopher Sutton, C. McDowell, Albert Vorhes, Thomas Stillions and wife, Lewis Ransom, Joseph King, Roland Swan, J. Montgomery, Mrs. Denoon, Mrs. McBurney, Robert Dunn, Jacob Heiner, G. Hixenbaugh and wife, Mrs. E. Carlisle, Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Moss, John Bonnell, Mrs. A. Vorhes, Hezekiah Clements, Mrs. Harkness, George Razor, M. Bumgardner, Mrs. Donahoo.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

Bigger and McLeran,

Respectfully inform the people of Guernsey and adjoining counties, that their machinery is now in full operation—that they are prepared to manufacture, either on shares, or for pay by the yard, the following kinds of goods :

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Cassinetts,
Tweeds,	Jeans,	Flannels,
Lindseys,	etc.,	etc.
		Blankets,

of any color, stripe or mixture, that may be desired by customers. Those who wish their wool carded and spun only, can have it done for fifteen cents per pound, and 1c per pound for reeling.

WOOL CARDING

will also be done by them, in the best manner, at 4c per pound, for all grades below half-blood merino or Saxony, for the higher grades 5c will be charged.

Their carding machines are in excellent order, those therefore, who favor them with their custom in this line, may confidently expect good rolls, provided their wool is well cleansed from gum and other filth.

CLOTH DRESSING, attended to as usual.

Wool, and other approved country produce will be taken in payment in either of the above branches of business, or in exchange for goods of their manufacture.

Washington, May 8, 1846.

—From the *Guernsey Times*, July 24, 1846.

PIONEERS.

Matthew Doyle was a native of Ireland, born in 1765, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1790. He married and left Pennsylvania in 1814, moving to Wills township, this county, and there entered a quarter section of land. He lived on this land until his death, in 1835. His wife died in 1847.

John Frame and wife, both born in 1772, settled in Wills township in 1810, thus being among the first pioneers. He was born in Pennsylvania and his wife in Ireland. When they arrived in Wills township they found a desolate region, but lived to see a goodly settlement spring up around them. He died in 1863, she having passed from earth's shining circle in 1848. They had seven children.

George Cook was born in Ireland in 1778, came to Pennsylvania and married there when a young man. After a few years there they moved to Ohio, settling in Wills township, this county, where he died in 1836 and she in 1867. They reared nine children.

Elijah Lowry was a native of Maryland, born in 1802, came to Ohio when a young man with his parents and settled in Richland township, Guernsey county. He married Mary Richey, who was born in 1810, and soon after their marriage they moved to Wills township, where Mrs. Lowry died in 1868. They had five children.

Col. William Cochran was born in Hickory, Pennsylvania, in 1793, and in 1797 the family moved to their new home in Wills township, this county. There the son William lived until married and in 1818 moved to a place two miles south of Middlebourne. In 1863 he moved to that hamlet. He died in 1878, having been twice married.

John La Rue, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, born in 1801, accompanied his parents to Richland township, Guernsey county, in 1808 and there the parents spent the remainder of their days. John married Rebecca Ballard, born in Guernsey county in 1811, and they selected a home in Wills township, where he died in 1877. They reared ten out of the twelve children born to them.

Thomas Law was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, January 18, 1793, and, with his parents, came to Wayne township, Noble county, Ohio. His marriage took place in 1822. He died on a farm near his father's in 1834, after which Mrs. Law moved to Wills township. They had six children, five of whom grew to maturity.

William D. Frame, born in 1790, married Susanna Frame and they settled on a farm in this township, where he died in 1872.

Rev. John Rea, D. D., was born in Ireland in 1773, went to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he married and in 1794 settled in what is now Harrison county, Ohio, where he died in 1856, his wife passing away a year prior. They had ten children, including a son Francis, born in 1808, who graduated from Miami College and practiced medicine. He settled in the village of Washington, Wills township, and reared a family.

John Baird, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1789, remained with his parents after their removal to Wills township, this county. In 1815 he married Jane Frame and settled on a farm in Wills township, upon which they resided sixty years. He died in 1875 and she in 1874. They were blessed by twelve children. This family were devoted United Presbyterians in their religious faith.

William Beveard, born in Ireland in 1756, came to Maryland, married, and in 1810 settled in Oxford township, this county. They had a son William in Wills township, with whom they spent their last days. Both died in 1856.

James L. Smith born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, married and settled in Cambridge, this county. He drove stage from Cambridge to Washington seven years, then returned to his native state. In 1846 he began to keep hotel at Washington, Guernsey county, and kept it more than a quarter of a century.

Archibald Wilkin, born in 1823, was left an orphan at an early age, remained in Pennsylvania until 1842, when he settled in Wills township, married Mercy Miller and located on a farm. They reared a good sized family.

John Cunningham, a native of Guernsey county, born in 1814, married Martha Todd in 1841 when she was but sixteen years of age. They located in Wills township, where he died in 1872. They reared a family of ten intelligent, useful children.

Richard J. Clark, born in Maryland in 1818, accompanied his parents to Cambridge in 1826. There he married Anna M. Beymer in 1843 and they moved to Washington, Wills township, where he embarked in the merchandising business. They reared five children.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Within Wills township there are the following business points: Washington, an incorporated town, and Elizabethtown.

Elizabethtown, on the National pike, platted by Jacob Weller on March 7, 1832. This never grew to be a place of much note and is a mere hamlet today, with a few scattering houses.

Washington is the place around which clusters many a fond memory of historic days along the pike, when it was the great thoroughfare for travelers going westward. It was platted by George and Henry Beymer, September 28, 1805, at a time when this county was yet a part of old Muskingum county, and a year before Cambridge was platted. It is the second town plat in Guernsey county. It is near the west line of the township and twelve miles from Cambridge. It was started for the purpose of making it the county-seat town and a good fight was put up by its proprietors to secure the prize.

This is an incorporated place and has a city hall on Main street. While there is no regular organized fire department, the village is comparatively secure from fires by the protection afforded by the hand pumping apparatus and the villagers' volunteer company. The place is nicely illuminated by

means of natural gas, piped in from a gas well about a mile and a half out, located on the farms of H. C. Beemer and J. J. Griffith. This company is styled the Central Guernsey Company, all the stockholders being residents of Washington township and vicinity. The gas well has been in operation since the spring of 1910 and the gas is soon to be piped to Lore City.

The present officers of the municipality are: L. L. Young, mayor; D. A. Watson, clerk; John H. Taylor, treasurer; Jess Lunsford, marshal.

The present population of Washington is carefully estimated at four hundred and fifty. There has been a postoffice here from an early date and it is now located in the store of John H. Taylor, the present postmaster. No rural routes are as yet established from Washington. Mail comes by stage, daily. The postmasters have included the following: Mrs. Harriet McKisson, D. E. Patterson, Mrs. Mary A. Craig, J. F. St. Clair, W. O. Moore and John H. Taylor.

The religious element is not wanting here. There are three churches, the Methodist, Presbyterian and United Presbyterian.

The general business of the place may be summed up in October, 1910, as being in the hands of the following persons: Dr. J. M. Thompson, practicing physician; the Washington Roller Mills (steam); a planing mill, with cider works attached in season, also feed grinding, all operated by L. L. Young; agricultural implements, R. M. Laughman; general stores, by John H. Taylor, R. C. McCrearen and C. C. Law; hardware, R. S. Frame; shoe store, S. B. Lawrence; drugs, J. A. Warfield; grocery, D. E. Patterson; hotels, Washington House, by R. M. Laughman; millinery, Miss Mattie Crawford; meat market, W. J. Chapman.

An account of Washington in early times was written in a collection of historic sketches by a local writer in 1882 which reads as follows and throws much light on the pioneer village of this county:

"The pike runs through the village from east to west and the structures on either hand are the most ordinary, rude cabins, the only notable exceptions being the residences of the Lawrences and Doctor Rea, which loom up in strange contrast with their surroundings. The residence of the late William Lawrence is beyond question greatly superior to any ever constructed in this county. In the rear of Mr. Lawrence's mansion and a few rods to the left is the neat little cemetery where the early fathers of the hamlet sleep. On the pike, some four hundred rods east of town, are the county fair grounds. In the village are two large dry goods stores kept by ladies, a large and handsome shoe store known as Lawrence's, a first-class implement house and hardware store, of which Roland S. Frame is proprietor, several hotels and

churches, and the usual number of business places of various kinds which are found in a town of this size. There are, however, no industrial establishments.

* * * * *

The town was originally named Beymerstown, and its founder changed its name when the town was incorporated. It is in the center of the county. On the present site of the Ark stood a tavern, which was kept first by Mr. Frazey, then by John Murphy, Mrs. McCreary and her son James, and afterwards by E. D. Withers. This property was then sold, the east lot to Joshua Martin and the west lot to John Lawrence. Martin demolished the old rickety buildings standing on the lot he bought, erecting in their stead a large brick building, now known as the "Ark." Mr. Lawrence used the old tavern building for various purposes for some years, and sold the premises to the Old-School Presbyterians, and they erected a fine church thereon. Just west of the old tavern was the tan-yard of Jacob Saltsgaver. On a portion of this tan-yard now stands the mansion of Doctor Rea, who settled in the place in 1852. Andrew McCleary, a carpenter, came early and lived in a two-story hewed log house, which stood where James McDowell's shop later stood. He was sexton of the old Associate Reform church for many years. West of McCleary's was the old tavern square, and on the east corner a blacksmith's shop, occupied by William Haines. Next to his shop was a great gate for wagons to drive through to the back of the yard. On the lot west of this stood the old tavern, the first part of which was erected by Henry Beymer, in early times. It was later kept by John A. Roe, and during his administration an animal show tent was spread in the rear of the tavern. Afterwards the tavern was run by John and David Miskimmons, and then Frazey took it.

At the east end of the town is what is known as Robb's addition, on which lived David Robb. He moved to Zanesville, and his landed estate on the south side of the National road was then sold to John Barton, and all on the north side to Alexander Frew and son-in-law, William Anderson. Mr. Withrow was a blacksmith who came to the place in 1842 and after about twenty years his wife and eldest daughter were instantly killed by lightning. William Englehart came here before 1812 and is still (1882) here, aged ninety years. He is the oldest person in the village, and is a Presbyterian in religion, a Democrat in politics and by trade a carpenter. At first, he was a clerk in the only dry goods store here, kept by Thomas Hanna. 'Squire Peter Omstot, the owner and occupant of the two lots west of Mr. Barton, was an honest Dutchman, who was almost the first justice of the peace and postmaster here, and held both offices for thirty years. He used to make wooden

plows. His office was located about where the "Ark" was later built. 'Squire Omstot caused the expulsion of the famous "Leatherwood God" from this county. He closed his earthly career at his favorite amusement. The old gentleman had just finished singing "Auld Lang Syne," accompanied by R. J. Clark on the clarionet, in the store of the late John Craig, when he took off his spectacles, put them in his pocket, and, turning to go, fell dead on the floor.

FRANKFORT.

There was, however, an older village than all of these named and one that had the distinction of being the pioneer place of Guernsey. This was known as Frankfort. This plat was made in 1804, when this was still Guernsey county. It was located on lands later owned by John Doyle. It had been the property of the McNutts and the Moores. The town was laid out by Joseph Smith, and grew until it had a population of about two hundred souls. It had two stores, a mill and a distillery. At that date there were but about thirty families in this county. When Washington, Cambridge and the National road were established, Frankfort began to decline and finally was abandoned. The last old tavern was torn down about 1867 and in the foundation stones were found several gold sovereigns of the time of Queen Anne.

VILLAGE OF DERWENT.

Derwent postoffice, which was established about 1898, is a fourth-class office, and was first kept in the railroad depot. The only two having served as postmasters are, first, M. L. Spaid and the present postmaster, J. L. Davis. An attempt was made in 1909 to rob this office, but the thieves failed to secure anything of value. Four mails go and come from Derwent daily now.

Derwent was platted on a part of section 4, township 8, range 9, by Eliza Dickerson, August 10, 1898.

The Imperial coal mine has been in operation since about 1892, but it is supposed that the coal supply at that particular place will hold out but about two years longer. The Puritan mine, farther down, has been running two years and, being comparatively new, will doubtless last many years yet.

There is but one church at Derwent, the Methodist Episcopal. The business of the village is carried on by the following persons: A planing mill by C. J. Spaid; two general stores, Secrest & Turner and C. J. Spaid; a grocery and lunch-room, by J. L. Davis; stock dealer, Justice Laughlin.

About the time of the Civil war there were large amounts of tobacco produced in this township. It was cured and many tons of it shipped to

Baltimore and other cities, but of late years but little is raised. It was hard on the soil and was not considered as profitable as in the sixties and seventies, hence was abandoned as a farm crop, save in few instances where it is still cultivated for smoking tobacco.

The township was also famous for its sheep at one date. As high as twenty-five thousand were kept in 1880, but now not more than fifteen hundred can be found in the township.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP.

Valley township is on the southern line of the county and contains about twenty-one sections of land. It is of an L shape and is the territory where rise the first waters of Wills creek. The territory is traversed from northeast to southwest by the Cumberland branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. This township was organized by the board of county commissioners, March 25, 1815. Not being among the original townships, it comprises territory formerly embraced within other subdivisions of Guernsey county. It is within a rich mineral country and today the chief wealth comes from the coal mining and kindred industries. There are numerous small towns and hamlets, all of which are mentioned in detail in this chapter. Some of the first settlements in the county were effected by the pioneers who came in from various eastern states at a very early day and endured the hardships coincident with early settlement life. Their sons and daughters are now old men and women and their grandchildren by no means in the days of their youth, and these are now reaping the reward for the toils and sacrifices made by earlier generations.

Among the first to come to the limits of this township may be named Peter D. Robins, son of John and Mary Robins, who were natives of the isle of Guernsey, France. The father came to this country in 1807, lived in Wheeling for a time, then moved to Coshocton, Ohio, where he engaged in salt making. He settled in Valley township in 1810.

William Spaid was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, and emigrated to this county in 1819, with his parents, George and Margaret (Cail) Spaid.

John Heaume, son of Peter Heaume, was of French descent; his father was born in the beautiful isle of Guernsey in 1788 and came to Ohio in 1832, first settling in Muskingum and then Stark county, Ohio. In 1850 he removed to Guernsey county and died there in Valley township in 1865.

Stephen Secrest, son of Nathan Secrest, a native of Virginia, was among the number who helped to develop Valley township. His parents had ten children. The father was born in 1807 and died in 1850.

Others whose names should not be left out of a record of pioneers were,

Andrew C. Lawrence, George Salliday, Noah Turner, Christena Dyson, Ezekiel A. Robbins, John Robbins, Henry Trenner and many more whose names are not now familiar to the present day people of the county.

The churches and schools are mentioned in detail under their respective headings in the general chapters of this work.

There are three towns within this township, Pleasant City, Hartford (Buffalo) and Derwent, the history of which is here appended.

PLEASANT CITY.

Pleasant City (originally known as Point Pleasant) was platted in 1829 by Benjamin Wilson. It has come to be a fine business point and its early history and founding by a pioneer band is best given in an authentic article published in way of a Christmas souvenir in 1904, by Abe T. Secrest, who spent some time in acquiring the facts. It reads as follows:

"The early history of Pleasant City, like the early history of America, is involved in obscurity. Save for a few fragmentary sketches, its history has never been written. Nor does this purport to be a history even though dignified by that title; it is only a reminiscent brief helped out by a few traditions and legends handed down orally from father to son from that pioneer day when 'the rank thistle nodded in the wind and the wild fox dug his hole unscared.'

"But this very obscurity that shrouds the histories of ancient peoples and gives them heroes and demi-gods has given us full liberty to draw on our imaginations and, if we must forego the demi-gods, we can at least have our heroes and endow them with virtues and fortitude all but fabulous.

"It would be a mere guess to say what family actually settled here first. But from land patents and other legal documents we can reconstruct the local neighborhood as it existed about 1820, for few families were then here that are not represented in the community now.

"As nearly as can be ascertained the Jackson family, living just south of town (though now in Noble county), and the James Albin family, who lived just north of town, were the pioneers of this place. These soon had for neighbors the following families: Robins, Fishel, Clark, Frye, Cale, Trenner, John Secrest, Henry Secrest, William Spaid, Michael Spaid and Joseph Dyson, the latter owning the land on which this prosperous town is now located. Nearly all the above families were related by the ties of consanguinity even before they emigrated from Virginia, e. g., Henry Secrest's wife was a Spaid and the wives of Fishel, Trenner and William Spaid were Secrest women.

"Those were strenuous times and though everyone bore a part in subduing the wilderness, life with them was not all colorless. They had their recreations, their pleasures and though the amusements of to-day were entirely unknown to them, who will say that this system of relaxation was not as good and their pleasures as genuine as any devised or enjoyed by their descendants? House and barn raisings were neighborhood events to which invitations were general and good cheer particular. On these occasions, after the serious work was done, the old folks passed along the latest word from 'back yonder in Virginia' and the young people either engaged in feats of strength and skill, like wrestling, shooting at a mark, etc., or entered into the more serious business of courting. Usually these country-side gatherings afforded the triple purpose of work, pleasure and love making. Needless to add that the phantom of race suicide that now proves so disquieting to our beloved President, was unheard of then, for nearly every family was composed of from ten to fifteen members.

"One of the first cares of the pioneers was to provide schools for the education of their children. The first cabin devoted to that purpose in this immediate locality was located near the Hopewell cemetery about one mile north of town. Later a cabin school house was built at the forks of the road where Mrs. Lucinda Spaid now lives and here two or three generations of our forbears had knowledge imparted by use of the master's ferule—the most approved method of imparting knowledge at that ancient time.

"As nearly as we can determine at present, the first lots were surveyed along Main street (which was only a county road straightened and widened) about 1830. The lots were made four rods wide by ten rods deep and the numbering was begun where Fred W. Shafer now lives, his lot being number one. For many years lots were very cheap, there being little demand for them, and no public works to draw citizens to the little berg.

"Squire Dyson who was the first storekeeper, postmaster, justice of the peace, etc., named the village Point Pleasant, presumably, because of the abrupt way his hill (now Jackson's hill) obtruded its shoulder into the valley and he doubtless thought it a pleasant community to live in, and despite a few drawbacks, quite a number of people will agree with him even now.

"As was before stated, Squire Joseph Dyson was the first merchant in town, his store being on the lot in the rear of the house lately occupied by his daughter-in-law, Christena Dyson. The building faced the mill and his goods were brought overland from Baltimore, Maryland. Squire Dyson died about 1840, but the business was continued by his oldest son Thomas, who soon after erected the store room now occupied by Flanagan's and the Balti-

more & Ohio railroad having been built it was necessary to haul goods from Cambridge only.

"One of the early industries of the village was a tan yard, located on the square now occupied by Mrs. J. O. Ryan and the Secrest opera house block. The nearby oak forests furnished bark in abundance for tanning, and raw hides were skillfully and quickly converted into leather of the most approved sort.

"Possibly the first industry of Pleasant City and certainly the one most appreciated by the pioneers was an old-fashioned mill run by water power. Here their grain was ground on the old mill stones and the convenience of having a mill so near home was fully appreciated by the farmers. At an early date an arrangement was made whereby the mill enjoyed dual power—steam and water—so that in summer when the creek run low steam power was substituted for water and the wheels run on their ceaseless grind. About this time a woolen mill was erected alongside the flour mill and this new enterprise proved almost invaluable to the town. People came for miles and miles, bringing their wool to be spun into yarn or woven into cloth or blankets. As a matter of course this cloth and these blankets were like all other home-made articles—twice as good as any made elsewhere.

"About fifty years ago Harrison Secrest came to make his home in Point Pleasant and up to date the village cannot boast of a more energetic or enterprising citizen. He was ever a builder. He burned a brick kiln and built the only brick building the village could boast till the bank building was erected this season. He built the first frame school house the village could boast on the site now occupied by the Masonic hall. An over-conservative building committee decided on a one-room house, but Secrest could not see it that way and erected a two-story building, defraying the extra cost himself. Though over-crowded much of the time, these two rooms proved adequate for school until the present structure was erected in the autumn of 1891. Some of the most notable teachers of this regime were the following: M. L. Spaid, John Wesley Spaid, Alfred Weedon and J. B. Garber. Of the teachers at the old log school house the names heard oftenest are Preacher Gilbreath, John Robins, Joseph Dyson, William Secrest, Wash, Bird and William Hawkins. Wash Glass was more or less successful in teaching three distinct generations to sing buckwheat-notes and all.

"The spiritual wants of this pioneer people were looked after by the old time circuit rider. The greatest of all these both in the magnitude of his work and the far-reaching influence of his life, was the late Rev. William Keil, a minister of the Lutheran persuasion who came into this section from Vir-

ginia about 1830, possibly a little earlier. His parish was all of southeastern Ohio and now constitutes six or eight counties. A great number of congregations were organized by him. In this village the oldest society in point of organization was the Methodist Episcopal and Mrs. Samuel Jackson is, if we mistake not, the only charter member living. From the first the Lutherans here were numerous, but all held their membership either at Mt. Zion or Hartford, but later a society of that faith was formed here and for many years the two societies worshipped in the one building which was later known as the Methodist Episcopal church. Finally the inevitable happened and after a big "church row" the Lutherans erected their own church and dedicated it to St. Paul the Apostle.

"No preacher of either denomination, however, exerted influence to compare with Father Kiel, who died only a few years ago at the great age of ninety-three years.

"In this connection it might not be amiss to say a few words on the war of the Rebellion. The Robins family were from the isle of Guernsey, having come to America in 1807. The Jackson and Thompson families were from Pennsylvania, but without exception, I think every other family in the township came from Virginia. Up to the time the war broke out almost every year witnessed some of the pioneers going to visit their relatives "back yonder in the Shenandoah valley." That the settlement desired the preservation of the Union goes without saying, but that they were reluctant to fight their Virginia cousins is also plain. Thus there were few volunteers from Valley township, and N. H. Larrick, one of the few, fought against a cousin at the battle of Winchester.

"After the close of the war life soon resumed its humdrum existence. The first indication of real progress was the building of the Marietta division of the Pennsylvania railroad. This afforded shipping facilities for the farmers to send out their crops and the merchants to have their merchandise shipped to their very doors.

"But all things change. The pioneers almost without exception have gone to their reward. Mrs. Katie Secrest Dickerson, of Derwent, well along in her ninetieth year, Grandma Savely, almost eighty-six, and the venerable Michael Secrest, now eighty-three years old, are all that truly can be considered members of that pioneer band. M. S. Dyson and his sister, Lucy Dyson Flanagan, are the oldest resident natives of Pleasant City. The oldest house by the way has been overhauled and is now occupied by George Stewart. This was the old Squire Dyson homestead. The second house erected is the Markley property, now occupied by B. F. Richey, the silversmith. The Jack-

son homestead was torn down a few years ago to make way for Doctor Kackley's new house. The old building on the corner lately occupied by Christena Dyson is the fourth in point of years.

"In 1892 work was begun on the Cisco mine, this being the first effort toward the cultivation of our great coal fields. This date can rightly be considered the close of the middle ages of Pleasant City. Change in the economic conditions wrought great change in the social and business outlook. The town shook off the lethargic condition in which it had lain for a full half century. The town was truly taken by the strangers and the original settlers now form but a scanty handful.

"The coal fields here are bound to last many years. The glass factory will doubtless prove an ultimate success. And with the natural advantage afforded by cheap fuel and adequate shipping facilities the old Point Pleasant of the pioneers day is bound to advance beyond the fondest dreams of my energetic and optimistic grandfather, Harrison Secrest.

"ABE T. SECREST,

"Bleak House, December 21, 1904."

BUSINESS FACTORS OF 1910.

In the years to come, no doubt the following business directory of this town will be of more interest than at present, but the record must needs be made now that future men and women may have the pleasure and profit of reading it. In the autumn of 1910 the following conducted the business of Pleasant City:

Banking, The Peoples Bank; hardware firms, Larrick Hardware Company and T. A. Spade; furniture dealers, John Langley and E. C. Heade & Company, who also carried on the undertaking business; drugs, J. A. Kackley; grocers, F. C. Shively, A. F. Lady, John Burt, J. T. Flanigan; dry goods, E. L. Grossman, M. Williams, R. O. Knott; general merchandise dealers, H. T. Condon, W. H. Secrest; flour and feed, in all branches, O. F. Young, established in 1908, does both a wholesale and retail business; merchant tailor, F. A. Meecham; photographer, A. L. Norman; jewelers, Adam Davis, W. T. Knott; shoemakers, Lewis Weaver and L. B. Archer; hotel, J. W. Kackley; restaurants, Will Reese, Charles Dotts; livery, Harold Scott and J. W. Kackley; live stock shipper, J. Laughlin; blacksmiths, John Boswell, J. W. Johnson; wagonmaker, W. F. Cochran; newspaper, the *Recorder*; opera hall, J. M. Secrest; harness dealer, J. A. Prior; physicians, Drs. J. A. Kackley, H. H. Bown, W. F. Wallenfelze; dentist, C. J. Fachner, D. D. S.; mills, the Pleas-

ant City Flouring Mills, R. J. Johnson, proprietor, with other smaller interests.

The civic orders here represented are the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, mentioned in the general chapters of this work.

The churches having existence here now and having edifices are the following: Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran and Greek Catholic. The last named is one of three of this denomination in Ohio.

The present flouring mill plant is a roller process mill erected in 1886 and has a daily capacity of forty barrels of flour. The Pleasant City Cornet Band is the pride of the place and has fifteen members.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Pleasant City was incorporated in 1896. Its present officers are: Mr. Shively, mayor; O. R. Taylor, clerk; J. S. Secrest, marshal; H. H. Bound, W. F. Bierley, R. O. Hipsley, Ed. Archer and George House, councilmen.

A volunteer fire department is well organized and aided by an engine of the gasoline type. The village is lighted by natural gas. The municipal officers have their office in a rented room.

Of the postoffice, it may be said that there are now three rural routes extending out from the place, and these are of much convenience and public service. The postmasters who have served here include the following persons: J. B. Allison, T. A. Dyson, Mrs. S. M. Lee Dyson, A. C. Flanagan, James Laughlin, A. C. Flanagan, Adam Davis, Mrs. Allie Sims, J. P. Stranathan, W. D. Archer.

The office was originally known as Dyson, but changed in 1887 by J. P. Stranathan, when he was made postmaster, serving until July, 1909. Then it should be remembered that what was called Point Pleasant vicinity and Dyson postoffice is now known as Pleasant City, and is so incorporated.

Fairview is an addition to Pleasant City, yet not within the incorporation. It is a slightly tract of land on the opposite side of the railway track from the town proper and is largely residence property, with a few business houses.

About 1902 there was a glass works plant installed in Pleasant City, in which a Cincinnati firm manufactured telephone and telegraph insulators in vast quantities, but finally the business was closed down and recently some Pittsburg steel makers have leased the buildings, which are the property of citizens of the town, and are there conducting a series of experiments in a new process of producing steel, which bids fair to open up another great industry here as well as elsewhere.

BUFFALO (OLD HARTFORD).

Hartford was platted September 26, 1836, by David Johnston and John Secrest, on the southeast quarter of section 4, township 8, range 9, in Buffalo township, as then described. When the postoffice was established the name was fixed by the government authorities as Buffalo. The postoffice is now kept in the general store of A. E. Wycoff, the present postmaster. The first mails through this office were received over the old stage line, which was then the only means of carrying the mails. The present receipts of this postoffice amount to six hundred and seventy-three dollars per year. Two mails go and come daily from this point. The following have served as postmasters since about 1880: J. T. Corbett, T. M. Mills, Thomas Moss and A. E. Wycoff.

This place is not among the incorporated places in the county, but is under charge of the township authorities.

The old Hartford mills, at this place, were erected about one hundred years ago and were great in their day. These flouring mills were propelled by water power, but have not been operated for about thirty years when the new patent process and the milling trusts took the business away from the old fashioned "mill-stone" mills of the country. The upper portion of this old mill is now fitted up and used as a public hall and opera house.

The largest fire in Buffalo, in recent years, occurred in September, 1909, when three barns, three horses and a large amount of hay were consumed, making a loss of about three thousand five hundred dollars.

About July, 1906, the postoffice was entered, and sixteen dollars taken from the place; no one was ever arrested for the crime.

The commercial and social interests of Buffalo (Hartford) are as follows today: Physician, Dr. J. E. Robbins; flouring mill, McLaughlin Brothers; the Hartford coal mine, operated by the Cambridge Colliery Company; agricultural implements, John Steele; general stores, Hazzard & Williams, C. J. Spaid, E. J. Blair, T. M. Wills, A. E. Wycoff; livery, "Buck" Scott; stock dealers, Alpine & McLaughlin; meat market, Ed. McLaughlin; hotels, the American and Park. Drugs are dispensed by the physician of the town. There are two churches, Lutheran and Methodist. (See chapter on churches.) Buffalo is illuminated by natural gas piped from West Virginia, by the Ohio Light and Fuel Company.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS OF INTEREST.

In the compiling of any work having under consideration so many topics and subjects it becomes necessary to place them in chapters and sub-chapters. After all this has been accomplished, there are many items which are still not provided for, hence the propriety of having a chapter of miscellaneous items, which, nevertheless, are of fully as much vital interest and usually more interesting than some of the regular chapters of a book. Such is the case in the chapter now before the reader's eyes. In it will be found a collection of references, many quotations from old settlers and old newspaper files, etc., which can not fail to be of much value and interest to all readers. Such items are properly indexed and readily found.

UNIQUE ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Cambridge newspaper files have had in the many years of their publication numerous local advertisements which are out of the ordinary and strike one, today, as being odd and interesting, both for the historic matter and the peculiar manner of expression employed in the long-ago day in which the printer set them up. Below are samples of such unique notices:

“\$50 REWARD! ! !

“Ran away from the Subscriber on Sunday night, the 7th instant, from Mr. Sunnafrank's, near Cambridge, a negro man named Emanuel, about forty-five years of age, five feet three inches high, of a very dark complexion, his lips very thick, long head, a small scar on his forehead, large white eyes, is apt to roll up his eyes when spoken to, his beard mixed with grey hairs. Had on, when he ran off, a blue cloth coat, blue jean pantaloons, and a black fur hat. He is very homely and very humble—took with him a large wallet of clothes—the wallet made of a blanket. The above Reward will be given for him if apprehended, and secured in jail so that I get him again. I shall stop near Somerset, Perry County, Ohio.

“November 8th, 1831.

GARROTT FREEMAN.”

A SLAVE CASE.

"Among the passengers who arrived at this place from Bel-Aire by the morning train of last Friday (the train which met with disaster near this place) was a Mr. F. M. Graham, of Fleming county, Kentucky, on his way home from Richmond, Virginia, having in his charge two slave boys, named Lewelman and Enoch, aged respectively ten and eleven years. While at the station waiting for a train to take the party west, it became known that the boys were slaves, and thereupon one of our citizens applied to Probate Judge Delong for a writ of habeas corpus, to the end that the boys should be set free. The writ was issued, and the lads were immediately taken into custody by Sheriff Burris, and brought before his Honour. At this stage of the proceeding, Mr. Graham asked for a postponement of the hearing of the case, on the ground that he was not the owner of the boys and unprepared to go into the examination then. He made affidavit to these facts, and the Judge postponed further proceeding until Thursday, the 21st instant. The Sheriff has the boys in his custody.

"Mr. Graham stated that the lads were placed in his care by Mr. N. M. Lee, of Richmond, Virginia, to be taken to Flemmingsburg, Kentucky, where said Lee has a brother residing, and that he was instructed to go by the river from Wheeling to Maysville, but in consequence of the close of navigation, he concluded to take the Central railroad.

"Messrs. Buchanan, Bushfield and Ferguson are counsel for the application for freedom of the boys, and Messrs. White and Wagstaff for the claimant."—*Guernsey Times*, December 28, 1854.

At a hearing of the case on December 21, 1854, the boys were set free, and D. M. Baldridge, of Senecaville, was appointed their guardian, and immediately took them in charge.

THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."

Not many years ago there was in the hands of Mrs. John R. Finley, of Senecaville, a very old, interesting document showing much on the subject of abolition days and the establishing of a section of the "Underground Railroad," as the course over which the run-away slaves were spirited away by members of the Abolition party was called. It was found among the papers of the late William Thompson. The instrument last seen was time worn and stained, having been handled by the curious for several decades. Its first page contained the following:

"Records of the Senecaville Colonization Society of Guernsey County, Ohio, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society of Washington.

"Pursuant to public notice a number of the citizens of Senecaville and its vicinity convened at the Presbyterian meeting-house in Senecaville July 6, 1829.

"The meeting was organized and chose Rev. William C. Kiel president for the time being and Rev. Daniel Pettay, secretary, with David Frame, treasurer.

"It was resolved at this meeting:

"That there be a committee of three members to draft rules for the government of the society. William Thompson, Esq., David Satterthwaite, Esq., and Dr. David Frame were duly appointed.

"Resolved that the chairman deliver an address at the next meeting.

(Signed) "DANIEL PETTAY, Secretary.

"WILLIAM G. KIEL, President."

Out of this Colonization Society grew the organization known as the "Underground Railroad," by which the Abolitionists helped many of the slaves to liberty. The home of Doctor Baldrige was a depot on this line, and many a slave found lodgement and comfort there while on his way to freedom in Canada. Among the most prominent Abolitionists of this locality (Senecaville) during the thirty years following were Rev. William C. Kiel, who left Virginia, his native state, on account of his hatred for slavery; Doctor Baldrige, Doctor David Frame, Dr. Noah Hill and Judge William Thompson.

During the years closely preceding the Civil war, and before and after the passing of the Fugitive Slave law, a number of men in Ohio and the adjoining states formed a secret compact, whereby fleeing slaves were to be aided in reaching their haven of safety, Canada, and protected from the pursuit of their masters while on the way. About the first station reached in Guernsey county by slaves coming north was at Senecaville, where a William Thompson took them in charge. From Senecaville the fugitives were usually taken to Byesville, where they were placed in the custody of Jonathan Bye, the Quaker founder of that city. From Byesville they generally made their way by successive stages to Cleveland, whence they found little difficulty in penetrating to Canada.

Owing to various circumstances, however, it was sometimes considered expedient to bring them by way of Cambridge. When this plan was adopted, they were brought from Byesville, and given into the charge of either Alex-

ander McCracken or Samuel Craig, both hearty believers in manumission and earnest workers in the interests of the unfortunate black men. Craig lived where the Craig store now stands, at the corner of Wheeling avenue and Eighth street, and the two men sheltered many a slave during the time in which the "Underground Railroad" operated.

Mr. Craig died some years ago, but Mr. McCracken is still living, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, in full possession of his faculties. He relates that upon one occasion he had in his keeping two negro men, closely pursued by their owner. The usual road by which Mr. McCracken conducted the slaves in his charge to the next station was called the Newcomerstown, or Birmingham road. But upon this road there lived a man who frequently played the spy upon the "railroaders," and, fearing that he would inform upon him, Mr. McCracken placed the men in a wagon, making them lie as flat as possible, and covering them with a buffalo-robe, set off about ten o'clock at night, taking the Steubenville road. About three miles out he came to the place where the Newcomerstown road intersects that upon which he was traveling. By taking this latter road he was able to get to the next station without difficulty, and by this manoeuver was able to outwit the malicious spy. He reached the next station, Daniel Broom's, about four miles north of Cambridge, delivered his charges, and returned to Cambridge, arriving about daybreak.

From Broom's, slaves were taken to Adam Miller, six miles from town on the Newcomerstown road. From Adam Miller's to Peter B. Sarchet's, the next station, was about two miles. From Sarchet's to David Virtue, who was the next "railroader," was about eight miles. Virtue took them to the Steward tavern, on the Newcomerstown road, from which, leaving the Newcomerstown road, they went directly north to Newport, a town on the Ohio canal, about ten miles east of Newcomerstown. This will show the system by which the runaways were smuggled through Guernsey county. Their ultimate goal was, of course, Canada, but from this county they made for Cleveland.

It is related that two prominent men in Oberlin, Ohio, were found aiding in the escape of runaway slaves and were sentenced to spend two years in the penitentiary. A petition was circulated, however, and was signed so universally that their release followed within a few days, and they were spared the degradation attendant upon prison exile.

There were seldom more than two slaves at a time being spirited through. Various were the means of concealing them from the wrathful eyes of their pursuers, such as hiding them in shocks of corn, in dark cellars, and other likely places of concealment. Sometimes those who were antagonistic to

the "railroaders" would impede their progress by piling the roads full of logs, thus obliging them to make wide detours in arriving at their destinations. Sometimes negroes found it so pleasant to live without labor, well fed and comfortable, that they would return secretly, and run the circuit of "underground stations" again. When suspected, they lulled suspicion by glib falsehoods and fictitious tales as to their identity.

Nevertheless, the "Underground Railroad" was productive of much good, and despite the precarious methods employed, the constant danger, and the sacrifice of time and labor, those who were active in the service never regretted their part in alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate runaway slaves.

SOME PECULIAR NOTICES.

The following appeared in the *Guernsey Times* for March 30, 1826. It is here reproduced as a convincing illustration of the scarcity of money which prevailed in those days, and the necessity a merchant was under of publicly dunning his impecunious debtors:

"NOTICE,

"The subscriber is now determined to close his books, and therefore all those that know themselves to be indebted to him, either by note, book accompt or otherwise, are required to come forward, & discharge the same, as no longer indulgence will be given. The following kinds of trade will be taken, if delivered in the course of this month.

Pork	Bees-Wax
Wheat	Tallow
Flax-Seed	Rags
Deer-Skins	Linen
Feathers	Lard
Whiskey	Butter, &c.

"JAMES HUTCHISON.

"Cambridge. January 5th, 1826."

More ludicrous, however, were some of the advertisements of runaway apprentices, and the dazzling rewards promised those who should apprehend the delinquents. The following are fair specimens:

"SIX CENTS REWARD! ! !

"Runaway from the subscriber on Wednesday, the 4th inst., a bound boy named

"*JAMES HITE*

"About sixteen years of age. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account. The above reward will be given for returning him, but no charges will be paid.

"WM. McDONNELL.

"Cambridge, April 9, 1827."

—*Times*, April 13, 1827."

"ONE CENT REWARD! ! !

"Absconded on the 15th instant, Cyrus E. Cook, an indented apprentice to the carpenter and joiner business. Said boy went off without any just cause or provocation. All persons are forewarned from hiring, harboring or aiding said boy in making his escape, as the law will be put in force against them.

"ZEPHANIAH C. SUITT.

"Cambridge, September 22, 1838."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

"By virtue of two writs of Execution to me directed, from the Court of Common Pleas of Guernsey County, at the suit of Nicholas Shipley, against William Bernard, I will offer for sale at the late residence of the said William Bernard, in Londonderry Township, in said county of Guernsey, on the 7th day of April next at 10 o'clock A. M., the following goods and chattels, to-wit: One bedstead and chaff bed, three barrels, one tub, one table, one churn, two crocks, one cream jug, one funnel, one pair of hand bellows, five chairs, one reel, two small bags of flax-seed, a few bushels of corn, eight brooms, a few bushels of potatoes, nine geese, five hogs, one flax break, a quantity of hay in the barn, a few bushels of wheat in the sheaf, one cow, one sheep, one pot, one shovel and one hay fork.

"WM. ALLISON, Sheriff G. C.

"Sheriff's Office, Cambridge, March 22d, 1826."

Another absconding apprentice was thus disposed of by his irate master, this advertisement appearing in the *Times* for July 19, 1834:

"FIVE CENTS REWARD.

"Ran away from the subscriber, living near Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, on Sunday, the sixth instant, an indented APPRENTICE, named EDWARD KIRK, eighteen years of age, about five feet, six inches high, with brown hair and gray eyes. He is somewhat pompous and foppish in his manners, and had on and took away with him a light, cotton-drilling roundabout, a black home-spun cloth coat, a black fur and a fine Palm-leaf hat, one pair of Angola cassinere, and three pairs of Pittsburg-Cord Pantaloon, a Valencia vest and three shirts. The above mentioned reward shall be paid to the person taking up and returning said boy to me. Any person harboring and employing him may expect to be prosecuted therefor.

"SAMUEL BIGGER.

"Washington, July 17th, 1834."

Probably there is no one who has not heard of the curiosities known as the "Siamese Twins." These peculiar freaks visited Cambridge in December, 1832, while making their tour of the United States. The following advertisement appeared in the *Times* of November 30, 1832:

"SIAMESE TWINS.

"For Two Days Only.

"The ladies and gentlemen of Cambridge and its neighborhood are very respectfully acquainted that the

SIAMESE TWIN BROTHERS

will be at Mr. Metcalf's hotel, in that Town, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 4th and 5th of December.

"The Twin Brothers are in their twenty-second year, in the enjoyment of excellent health—and have caused much surprise in this country, as well as in Europe, from the extraordinary manner in which their bodies are joined together.

"The price of Admission will be Twenty-five Cents.

"Their room will be open from 2 o'clock till 4 in the afternoon, and from 6 to 8 in the evening.

"November 30th, 1832.

"Pamphlets containing an historical account, and a likeness of the Twins, can be had in their room only—price, 12½ cts."

STATE OF DACOTAH.

"The *St. Louis Gazette* mentions the probability that some time within the next fifteen years, another star will be added to our constellation, with the title of the State of Dacotah. It will extend, according that paper, over the Prairie region north of Iowa, stretching probably from the Missouri to the Mississippi river, embracing the country watered by the St. Peters, the Sioux and the Jaques rivers, and include a part of the Coteau de Prairie. Its latitude will be the same as Michigan, northern New York, Vermont and New Hampshire, with a soil far superior to the average of these states taken together."

—*Guernsey Times*, March 6, 1841.

CAMBRIDGE MARKETS.

(*Guernsey Times*, 1854.)

Wheat, bu.	\$1.03	Wool, lb.	\$0.30a45
Corn, do. ....	.40	Bacon, do.	6a 8
Oats, do. ....	.37	Butter, fresh	15
Flax seed, do. ....	.75	Pork,	3½a 4
Timothy, do.	3.00	Beef, do.	4a 8
Clover, do.	4.50	Tallow, do.	9
Beans, do.	1.00	Lard, do.	7
Onions, do. ....	.75	Candles, do.	12
Potatoes, do. ....	.37	Beeswax, do.	25
Corn meal, do. ....	.44	Calf skins, do.	6¼
Coal, do. ....	.04	Hides, do.	4
Flour, cwt.	2.75	Soap, do.	3
Flour, bbl.	5.50	Feathers, do.	33
Hay, ton.....	8.00	Flannel, white,	50
Wood, cord.....	1.00	Do., barred	62
Eggs, doz. ....	.10	Linsey	31a33
Socks, pair.....	.31	Linen	25a37
Dried Peaches,	1.50	Rag carpet	25a37

The price of produce of all kinds fluctuated greatly in the years immediately preceding the great panic. Here are two reports taken from the *Guernsey Times* of June and July, 1854:

"When we went to press last week, the price of wheat in the market was one dollar and seventy cents per bushel. Since then, it has fallen to one dollar and forty cents. We have heard of a few persons who refused to sell their wheat when it was one dollar and eighty cents, expecting a still higher figure. These do not belong to the 'luck in leisure' class."—June 29, 1854.

"On Monday morning last the price of wheat came down to one dollar per bushel."—July 6, 1854.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, 1837.

"Flour—This article is selling at six dollars and fifty cents per barrel from stores and mills. Wagon price, six dollars.

"Corn—Is selling at fifty cents per bushel, and in great demand.

"Oats—Fifty cents per bushel is freely given. In great demand.

"Wheat has fallen to one dollar per bushel.

"Bacon—The hog round—from six to seven cents—hams, seven cents."—*Guernsey Times*, May 6, 1837.

1840—Wheat, forty cents; corn, twenty-four cents; oats, eighteen cents; flax, seventy-five cents; beans, seventy-five cents; flour, per barrel, two dollars and seventy-five cents; salt, two dollars and seventy-five cents; butter, eight cents per pound; lard, six cents; bacon, six and one-fourth cents.

MARKET PRICES AT LATER DATES.

It may not be without interest to know of the market quotations in Guernsey at different times in the history of the county. During the Civil war the following prices obtained in 1865: Wheat, two dollars per bushel; corn, eighty cents; oats, fifty-five cents; timothy seed, five dollars per bushel; beans, two dollars; onions a dollar and a quarter; potatoes, seventy cents; salt, three dollars and fifty cents per barrel; flour, eleven dollars a barrel; hay, eighteen dollars per ton; rags, five cents per pound (for paper-making); eggs, twenty-five cents per dozen; butter, forty cents; hogs, twelve dollars per hundredweight; beef, ten dollars and fifty cents per hundredweight; candles, twenty-five cents per pound; tea, one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and fifty cents per pound; sugar, twenty-five to thirty cents a pound; country socks, fifty cents a pair; wood, two dollars and seventy-five cents per cord. These prices were based on the greenback money and "shin-plaster" money then commonly used; gold was at a premium, running as high as two dollars and eighty-eight cents. But our money was good. As a

contrast, we will give the current prices in Richmond, Virginia, in 1863, when the war was at its midway stage:

Corn, eleven dollars per bushel; oats, six dollars per bushel; hay, ten dollars per hundredweight; apples, forty-five cents apiece, or forty-five dollars per barrel; onions, sixty-five dollars per bushel; lard, two dollars a pound; butter, three dollars and fifty cents per pound; cheese, two dollars per pound; fresh beef, seventy-five cents a pound by the quarter; Irish potatoes, six dollars per bushel; white beans, one dollar per bushel; peanuts, twelve dollars and fifty cents per bushel; cranberries, one dollar and fifty cents a quart; turkeys, twelve dollars each; oysters, twelve dollars a gallon. This was payable in Confederate money.

PRESENT PRICES.

The quotations of today—1910—may be of little interest to the present reader, but will be read with interest by another generation, hence will be subjoined. The following quotations are from Chicago markets largely: Cattle, from four dollars and fifty cents to seven dollars and fifty cents; calves, from seven dollars and twenty-five cents to nine dollars and twenty-five cents; hogs, six dollars and ninety-five cents; sheep, three dollars and fifty cents to four dollars and fifty cents; wheat, ninety-one cents; corn, forty-four cents; oats, thirty-one cents; mess pork, six dollars and fifty cents.

Groceries in Cambridge, at retail, were: Flour, two dollars and sixty cents per hundredweight; granulated sugar, eighteen pounds per dollar; rolled oats, per pound, eight cents; seeded rasins, ten cents; tomatoes, eight to ten cents per can; corn, eight, ten and twelve cents per can; crackers, seven cents per pound; potatoes, seventy cents; rice, eight and ten cents; breakfast l acon, twenty-five cents; lard, sixteen cents.

CALIFORNIA GOLD FEVER HERE.

The following was published in the centennial history of this county in the columns of the *Jeffersonian*, in 1876, and the author here makes use of it again:

"At once after the discovery of gold in California, the fever for emigration to the new Eldorado broke out in Guernsey county. Her people have the reputation of being restless and ever on the move, which fact may be traced to her former inefficient agricultural state and to the then and now want of manufacturing enterprise. It has become a saying that Guernsey

county people are found everywhere. Go where you will, some of them are sure to confront you, and in connection with the California emigration of 1849-50, she shares the early honors with Posey county, Illinois, and Pike county, Missouri.

"Posey county wagons will long be remembered, and a Pike county, Missouri, reminiscence of those days will long live in the song of Joe Bowers, in which is related the terrible account of a black-headed Californian having borne to him a red-headed baby. This doggerel will live as long as the more pretentious poems of Joaquin Miller and his imitators.

"Guernsey county gave to California many names for sites of towns, placers, valleys, etc., and Moore's Flat, named for Gen. J. G. Moore, who led the first Guernsey company, will be remembered as long as there is a California history to relate how the many worn and hungry emigrants poured down from the mountains to the hospitable and generous cabins of the Cambridge-California Mining Company, for by that name was the organization known, having for its object, 'the accumulation of gold and silver by mining and trafficking in the gold regions of California and New Mexico.'

"The company was organized March 31, 1849, and was to continue two years. It was the first company, we believe, which was organized in the state for this purpose. The shares of the stock were one hundred dollars each, and all members were to share alike in the accumulations, no matter if they became physically unable to labor. Members were permitted to send delegates, the agreements with whom were to be filed with the secretary. No division of the accumulations was to be made until the proposed return in 1851. It was stipulated that no service was to be performed on the Sabbath day, except for the protection of the lives or property of the members of the company, and that 'members should recognize each other as brothers, by being affable and gentlemanly in their deportment.'

"No amendment was to be permitted to the constitution of the company, except in 'full meeting and without one dissenting voice.' Gambling, either among themselves or with others, was prohibited, and the use of intoxicating drinks, except under medical advice, was forbidden. This was perhaps the first prohibition movement ever inaugurated in the county. These stipulations were not rigidly adhered to by some of the members and delegates. Many of the members never came back, some died, and others made California their permanent residence, and their families have there become honourable members of society, and been elevated to many official places of great trust. The company as originally organized consisted of the following persons: Zaccheus Beatty, J. G. Moore, Joseph Stoner, Andrew Hanna, C. D. Bute, N. L. Wolv-

erton, Sol. Sunnafrank, George Chance, John Boyd, Henry Shively, James Kirkpatrick, John McKelvey, Samuel M. Roberts, John Clark, Samuel Johnson.

(Members who sent delegates.)

Members.	Delegates.
Eliza Turner	Benjamin Plummer
Boaz Lofland	William Lofland
William Shaw	James Allison
M. Green	John Beall
A. E. Cook	Alfred Cook
J. P. Tingle	John Hutchison
William Abell	"
Noah Hyatt	John N. Davis
	Abraham Conrad
H. C. Ferguson	Jacob Ferguson
John Sunnafrank	William M. Rabe
Jenkin Mulvane	Seth J. Dickinson
John Mulvane	"
O. H. Davis	Aron Patterson
William H. Craig	"
E. Steese	J. Ax
C. Basset	"
William K. Davis	James V. Davis
Charles Armor	"

BOUND FOR THE LAND OF GOLD.

(*Guernsey Times*, March 26, 1852.)

"On Tuesday last the following persons departed from this place, bound for California, by the overland route: Jeremiah Jefferson, Cambridge; Milton Jefferson, Cambridge; Franklin Jefferson, Cambridge; Josiah Morgan, Cambridge; Thomas Bryan, Cambridge; John Morrow, Cambridge; Andrew Cowen, Cambridge Township; John Black, Cambridge Township;

Alex. McNary, Cambridge Township; Daniel Burton, Cambridge Township; John McCulley, Knox Township; Alex. Johnston, Knox Township; J. W. Dennison, Senecaville; William Rigg, Jackson Township; Jesse Huggins, Jackson Township; George Murphy, Westland Township; Spear McKinney, Westland Township; John Elliott, Rich Hill, Muskingum; William Hutchison, Rich Hill, Muskingum; Johnson Morgan, Rich Hill, Muskingum; Calvin Morgan, Rich Hill, Muskingum; Roseman Cox, Rich Hill, Muskingum."

(*Times*, April 2, 1852.)

"On Monday last the following named persons left this place for California, by the overland route: W. K. Davis, wife and five children; Joseph Stoner, John Wharton, George W. Curtis, James Hammond, Francis Hammond, Israel Jackson, Charles Scott, James Cochran, John F. Ellis, James Pollard. All go in the employ of Messrs. Davis and Brown, who design driving a large number of stock across the plains to California."

THE PENNYROYAL REUNION SOCIETY.

What has come to be a very interesting reunion in this county, is known as the Pennyroyal Reunion, which was organized and the first meeting held in 1880. The *Guernsey Times* of August 26th of that year speaks of its history as follows:

"For Pennyroyaldom, my friends,
For Pennyroyaldom!
We'll take the cup of kindness yet,
For Pennyroyaldom!"

"The long anticipated Pennyroyal Reunion of the natives and former and present residents of Oxford township took place last week. The following is a brief program of the proceedings:

"First day, Tuesday morning.—About ten o'clock President J. O. Grimes came forward and announced that the time had arrived for the commencement of the exercises, and, after prayer was offered by Rev. I. N. White, in the absence of Rev. Hugh Forsythe, he introduced Hon. Newell Kennon, who delivered a splendid address of welcome. He spoke feelingly and with much dramatic intensity of the early pioneer days, now buried in the past, recalled a number of interesting customs, detailed several reminiscences, and succeeded in rousing the enthusiasm of those present. To his effective address, Rev. D. Paul, D. D., of New Concord, responded in an

energetic and affecting manner. Doctor Paul's marked style of oratory has often been noted and admired, but never were his powers used to better purpose than on this day. He succeeded in deeply impressing the audience gathered around the stand, all scions of old Pennyroyaldom, a manly, noble race indeed.

"President Grimes made a short but pleasing speech at this juncture, thanking the managers of the association for the high honor bestowed upon him in electing him to the presidency of a social reunion such as this. He felt honored above his brethren, and did not know why he had been singled out from others worthier and better fitted than himself. He spoke of the palmy days of the National pike, Oxford's only public improvement, and recommended further improvement of the roadway. The meeting was then adjourned for dinner, and a more joyful crowd of men and women never before picnicked in old Oxford. The spirit of reunion and happiness seemed to pervade the assembly, and five hundred happy people gathered under the forest trees, bringing up the memories of by-gone days, and diligently making away with the chickens and other 'fixin's' prepared for the occasion.

"Tuesday Afternoon.—Promptly at one-thirty o'clock the exercises were resumed, the crowd around the stand and through the grounds being greatly increased by this time, until there was an audience of fourteen or fifteen hundred, wild with enthusiasm and cheering vociferously. William Borton, Esq., was announced as first on the afternoon program, and delivered the 'History of Pennyroyaldom,' which is briefly as follows: In the early days, shortly after Ebenezer Zane had marked out what was known as Zane's Trace, compliant to his instructions from the government, the grandfather of the speaker, Benjamin Borton, emigrated to Oxford township. Here grew wild, in large quantities, the pennyroyal which he had learned to distill in his native New Jersey. The pennyroyal plant is a native of North America, entirely differing from the plant of the same name which is indigenous to England, and possesses marked medicinal qualities. But the name Pennyroyaldom, as applied to Oxford township, originated in a reply of the worthy citizen, Mr. Morris Morton, while commissioner of the county, to some complaint in reference to high taxes, 'that when everything else failed, we could go out and pull enough pennyroyal to pay them.' Out of this simple phrase rose Pennyroyaldom, which has Oxford township for its birth-ground.

"Mr. Borton told of various incidents connected with the early history of Guernsey county, and his remarks were received with an enthralled silence which bespoke an interest much deeper than uproarious applause can evince.

"Music for the occasion was furnished by the Fairview Cornet Band, under the leadership of Prof. W. B. Lee, of Fredericktown, Ohio, and composed of twelve young Oxfordites: Charlie Giffie, John Morton, Thomas Bratton, Simeon Rosengrant, Rufus Hunt, Nathan H. Barber, Charlie Hamilton, Charlie Gleeves, Edward Stevens, William H. Kesselring, Charlie Tillet and William Frost. They made good music, although they have had only two years' experience.

"Mr. Robert B. Buchanan, in a well-modulated voice, read an original poem on Pennyroyaldom, an exquisitely conceived roundelay, in fourteen verses, which covered the subject thoroughly, and left nothing to be desired. Never has so comprehensive a poem embraced a subject so vital as Pennyroyalism. His charming delivery added much to the effect of his poetic address. Mr. John Kirkpatrick, secretary of the reunion, read letters of regret and greeting from those who by force of circumstances were kept away. The first letter submitted was from W. R. Wagstaff, Esq., of Paola, Kansas, once editor of the *Jeffersonian*. The next was from Henry Kennon, Esq., of Princeton, Illinois, brother of Probate Judge Kennon. This interesting epistle was followed by a letter from Dr. Stewart L. Henry, of New Orleans. The president introduced Rev. W. H. Morton, of Cincinnati, who made a few suitable remarks, at the close of which a beautiful selection fell upon the air, tastefully rendered by the band. Then rose Rev. Samuel Forbes, of Sloan's Station, Ohio, and his words were fraught with eloquence. After him came D. D. Taylor, who made a short, humorous speech, at the same time apologizing for the absence of his brother, T. Corwin Taylor, of Washington, D. C. Following these exercises, a grand volume of melody burst from the throats of the 'Pennyroyal Choir,' led by Mr. E. C. Morton, singing 'Home, Sweet Home,' after which the band played again, and the crowd dispersed until nine-thirty o'clock the next morning.

"Second Day, Wednesday Morning.—For Wednesday morning a special business meeting had been announced, with the view to a permanent organization of a 'Pennyroyal Society.' The following committee was chosen for the following year: W. H. Morton, Newell Kennon, J. D. Taylor, Joseph Ferrell and William Borton. Secretary Kirkpatrick read a letter from ex-Senator T. W. Tipton, of Brownsville, Nebraska, while the committee was deliberating. A poem of no second merit, by Mr. Jesse Craig Weir, of Cadiz, Ohio, was read by D. D. Taylor, who made an humorous explanation of Mr. Weir's inability to read his own production, 'on account of native modesty.' This was followed by a letter from John S. Taylor, of West Liberty, Iowa. There were numerous other speakers, among whom may be mentioned J. O.

Grimes, Rev. John Ables, Mr. Bethuel Ables, the first child born in Oxford township, and songs were sung, and the band played.

"In the afternoon, the speakers, among whom may be mentioned Col. John Ferguson, Mr. William Morton, Doctor Paul, Col. J. D. Taylor, N. H. Barber, Esq., Hon. William Lawrence, of Washington, Rev. J. T. Campbell, of Hermon church, near Kimbolton, J. D. Henry, W. S. Heade, J. B. Borton and D. D. Taylor. The closing song was 'Sweet Bye and Bye,' which was joined in by all on the grounds in an imposing chorus. 'Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow,' and the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Mr. Hollister, concluded one of the most notable meetings ever held in Guernsey county."

These reunions have been held regularly to the present time and have been a source of great value to old and young. Here, as at old settlers' reunions, the people gather from far and near and renew friendships. Many states have been represented at these gatherings. Many men of ability and rare talent have spoken on these occasions. Eloquent speeches and heart-touching poems have been written and rendered here. With the passing of the years the interest has lost none of its old-time vim, but grandchildren love to keep sacred the memory of their forefathers in this way. An eighty-page pamphlet souvenir of five of these reunions was published in 1885, giving many speeches and original poems on this unique reunion society. John Kirkpatrick was the publisher of this interesting booklet. For many years it has been a home-coming occasion.

A CURIOUS OLD PAPER.

Through the kindness of Bethuel Ables, Esq., of Oxford township, we are able to give below a copy of the indentures that bound him as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, more than half a century ago. The story this paper tells of the customs, dress and requirements of that early day is an interesting one.

"This indenture, made this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, Witnesseth:

"That Bethuel Ables, of Guernsey county and State of Ohio, by and with the consent of his parent, John Ables, hath put himself an apprentice to David Johnson, of the county and State aforesaid, to learn the art and mystery of the blacksmith business in all the parts that the said Johnson follows, for the term of five years, which term commences on the day and date above written (the said Bethuel being aged sixteen years the 16th instant of October)

and end the twenty-third day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, during which term the said Bethuel Ables the said Johnson shall faithfully serve in all lawful business according to his power, wit and ability as a dutiful apprentice ought to do. The said Bethuel is not to follow any kind of gambling, nor waste his master's goods, his secrets keep, and all lawful commands everywhere readily obey. Said Johnson is to teach and cause to be taught the said Bethuel the art and mystery of the blacksmith business in all the various parts that the said Johnson follows, according to their ability in teaching and being taught, and find the said Bethuel in all wearing clothes, bedding and boarding and washing suitable for an apprentice during said term; also to get him the said Bethuel one coat, vest-coat and pantaloons of factory cotton when he arrives at the age of eighteen, and at the expiration of said term said Bethuel is to have one bellows, one anvil, and one vise, and the liberty of the shop to make such small tools as is necessary to start a shop with, also during said term said Johnson is to give said Bethuel six months schooling. For the true and faithful fulfillment of the above engagements we have each of us set our hands and seals the day and date above written.

Abraham Anderson.

"David Johnson, (seal)

"Attest:

"Bethuel Ables, (seal)

James Starr.

"John Ables, (seal)"

—From *Jeffersonian*, February, 1880.

EARLY HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

What is always referred to as the "Taylor Robbery" was committed in 1819 when John Taylor, a wholesale merchant of Baltimore, Maryland, in the fall of the year, was out on a soliciting and collecting tour through the West. On his return journey East, carrying with him quite a large sum of money, he stayed over night at the Black Bear tavern of Gen. Simon Beymer, in Washington, this county. At this time Andrew Moore was keeping the old tavern at "Smithstown," six miles east of Washington, on the old Wheeling road. Mr. Taylor had been a frequent guest at the Moore house. Two of the Moore girls were visiting at the Beymer's and there met Mr. Taylor, who told them that he would be at their house the next day for dinner. The girls returned home early the next morning on horseback. Three miles east of Washington they passed three men seated on the roadside, in a timber belt known then and afterward as "Hubbard's woods." On reaching home the Moore girls gave the information that they had met Mr. Taylor at Beymer's.

and that he would be there for dinner. As he had been a guest before, the girls made some extra preparation for him at dinner. Dinner time came and passed, and night came and no Mr. Taylor yet. After late bedtime he came to the house. He was admitted and acted so very different from his accustomed frank and jovial manner, that Moore thought he was laboring under a slight aberration of mind. He refused to tell where he had been or why he had not been there for dinner. He seemed to be alarmed and weighted down by a great mental strain. Moore kept insisting on his accounting for his strange action, until he said that he was bound under an oath not to tell what had caused his present condition. Moore still insisted that he should tell, and that a promise or an oath to keep secret what had happened to him was not binding. After much hesitation he told substantially the following: "As I was riding along about three miles from Washington, I was halted by three men who demanded my money, and taking my horse by the bridle led him off the road some distance, and swearing that if I undertook to get off they would kill me. I was taken off the horse and tied to a tree. They took my money out of the saddlebags and divided it. They did not seem in a hurry to get away and swore vengeance on me if I made any outcry. Two of the men were for killing me and the horse as they did not want the horse. But the other objected and said I should be left tied and the horse turned loose. We were down in a deep hollow and it was getting dark. All this time I was tied to the tree, my back against the tree, my arms tied around it. At last they determined to leave and started off. I then made an appeal to not be left there alone to die. One of them came back and untied my hands, after I had made a promise that I would never tell that I had been robbed.

"He also made me promise that I would remain an hour after they left. When it seemed to me the hour was up I made a move toward the horse, which was tied near by. They had not left, and came to me, swearing they would kill me, 'that dead men told no tales.' This so alarmed me that I sank down to the ground overcome with fear. When I regained my senses, I groped my way to the horse, and with much difficulty got to the road." When Andrew Moore heard this story he at once gave the information to his son, Robert B. Moore, who at once started to Washington and Cambridge to start out a party to catch the robbers. Three squads were made up under the leadership of General Moore, Colonel Beymer and Colonel Beatty. They came to the conclusion that Taylor had been followed from the West and that the men would take the back track. General Moore and Colonel Beatty started for Coshocton taking different roads, Colonel Beymer starting for Zanesville. In the evening of the second day they were overtaken by the

Moore and Beatty parties, near to Newark, as they were crossing Licking river. They showed fight, and General Moore knocked one of them down with his horse-pistol; the other two ran, but were soon caught. Each man had a bundle in which was the money, divided nearly equal. The amount taken was over three thousand dollars. They were brought to Cambridge and placed in the old log jail. After being in jail a short time, they, by some means, raised a smoke in the cell, and called to the jailer that the cell was on fire. This was a little after dark, the jailer opened the door to find out what was the matter, they knocked him down, and were soon out in the darkness to liberty. These robbers having followed Mr. Taylor from the West, after passing through, taking the old Wheeling road, passing northeast and west of the Steubenville road, could see that the nearest woods was north, so they took from the jail in a northern direction.

The writer's mother, then a girl, was staying with Mrs. Rev. Morris during his absence from home, on the circuit. They were alarmed by the outcry made, of "catch the thieves, this way, here they go." On going to the door, a number of men passed by the cabin and stated to them that the "Taylor robbers" had broke out of jail. They struck what was then known as the "Gomber wood lot," and were never seen or heard tell of afterward. Mr. Taylor on a return visit seemed pleased that they had made their escape. He had got his money, and had liberally rewarded his captors, and said that he left relieved that he did not have to appear against them as he felt that his life was spared by his pledge made to say nothing. These robbers did not give their true names and are only known in history as the "Taylor robbers."

The above was selected from Colonel Sarchet's numerous historical writings in the Cambridge newspapers many years ago.

HENRY CLAY IN CAMBRIDGE.

Many of the most distinguished statesmen of the nation in its early existence passed over the National road, from their homes in the West to the Capital and back, at the opening and closing of the sessions of Congress, and on the inaugural occasions.

Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Polk, Cass, Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, Black Hawk (the renowned Indian chief), Antonio de Santa Anna were among the most noted.

The Hon. Henry Clay was the great champion of the National road. The reader will bear in mind that the National road and the Cumberland

road are one and the same. In Mallory's "Life of Henry Clay," it is stated that he advocated the policy of carrying forward the construction of the Cumberland road as rapidly as possible, and we learn from his own account that he had to beg, entreat and supplicate Congress, session after session, to grant the necessary appropriations to complete the road. He said: "I have toiled until my powers have become exhausted and prostrated, to prevail on you to make the grant."

Hon. Henry Clay and his wife passed, in a private conveyance, through Cambridge, Ohio, August 20, 1825, on his way to Washington, D. C. He was accompanied by a colored driver and a body servant. There was also a colored maid for Mrs. Clay. Great preparations had been made at Zanesville to give him a grand ovation and public dinner, and many of the citizens of Cambridge had made preparations to attend the great event.

But their joy was changed into sorrow when news came that he was detained at Lebanon, Ohio, by the sickness of his daughter, who died there August 11, 1825, and was buried in the old graveyard. A monument in the old Lebanon graveyard still marks the resting place, on which is inscribed:

ELIZA L. CLAY

Died August 11, 1825.

Aged Twelve Years.

Erected by Henry and Letta Clay.

The construction of the National road was begun in 1825. The *St. Clairsville Gazette* of August 26, 1825, says:

"The first division of the National road, from the Ohio river ten miles, is now under contract, and undergoing the operation of grading."

Henry Clay passed through Cambridge November 28, 1833, in a chartered coach on his way to Washington, D. C. The Cumberland road was then completed west to Zanesville, Ohio. He stopped at the old Wyatt Hutchison house, located on the now National hotel site. He had just been defeated in 1832 as the Whig candidate for President, by Gen. Andrew Jackson, in one of the most vindictive and bitter campaigns of the nation.

COLONEL SARCHET'S SEVENTY-THIRD BIRTHDAY BANQUET.

The publishers of this work deem it but appropriate to here insert a description of the banquet tendered the author, Col. C. P. B. Sarchet, on

his seventy-third birthday anniversary, at the Noel house in Cambridge in 1901, the same being extracted from the local press:

As indicated in our last issue, the celebration of the seventy-third birthday anniversary of Col. C. P. B. Sarchet with a banquet at the Noel hotel last Wednesday evening was an affair full of pleasure to those present. The guests were all above fifty years of age, with one or two exceptions. But on this occasion they "renewed their youth" and jollity and good cheer reigned. A number of the guests had been the associates and friends of Mr. Sarchet for many years and this occasion served to more firmly weld that chain. A tempting menu was furnished by Landlord Smith. At the request of Mr. Sarchet, the Reverend Doctor Milligan was chosen master of ceremonies and he filled the place well. Reverend Doctor McFarland invoked the blessing and then the participants fell to feasting with an appetite like unto the days of romping childhood and with almost the same gleeful spirit. Thus passed an hour and then followed a season of speech-making. Doctor Milligan made some pleasing introductory remarks and was followed by Mr. Sarchet, who spoke as follows:

"It affords me the very highest degree of pleasure to look into the bright smiling faces of so many old time friends. Many of you I have known all my life long. Some of us were boys together. We sported in boyish glee. In spring time, barefooted, riding stick horses and making music with walnut bark whistles. In summer, down in the old swimming hole, we paddled and splashed and kicked and swam and went under out of sight and didn't care a fig whether school kept or not. In winter we coasted o'er the snow, on sleds of our own make, down the hills for the pleasure of hauling them back up again. We skated on the ice above the old mill, cut our names in the ice, cut circles forward and backward and played "high buck or low doe," "shinney on your own side," now modern football, by day and by night. Then we thought Old Father Time moved slowly; we wanted to be men. As big boys we began to go to the old time rag and candy parties, singing 'King William' and 'Over the River to Charley,' kissing the girls and going home with them. Then we thought that the farthest way around was the nearest way home.

"When I look back through the years of the past to those days of boyhood and young manhood, the many happy hours of pleasure and social enjoyment, and think that the great majority have passed from earth away, my breast fills with emotions that I cannot find words to express. Many of us entered upon the busy, surging sea of active life together, elbowing against and pushing each other in a manly strife for its honors and preferments, its

labors and rewards. Arrayed against each other we fought many fierce, hot-blooded political battles, but when the smoke had cleared away there were no dead or wounded to carry off the field; we were yet friends. And now around this festal board, in these opening hours of the twentieth century, I greet you as friends. I had almost said old friends—but no! I greet you as boy friends, we are boys again, to-night.”

It was growing late for “old people” by this time and the exercises were brought to a close by tendering Mr. Sarchet a vote of thanks and then there was a closing prayer by Doctor Pope.

Colonel Sarchet was born in Cambridge and has spent nearly, if not all, his long and useful life here. He has seen the town grow from a mere hamlet to a growing city. He has kept in touch with its progress, and recorded many interesting incidents along the way. He possesses a good memory and a ready pen and with these has given in these columns from time to time much valuable information relative to the history of the town and county, even some adjoining counties. His writings have given him the title of the “Guernsey historian” and it is deservedly conferred. His social qualities are admirable and this in a great measure accounts for his popularity. He is a good jolly fellow—a very companionable gentleman, though never afraid to express condemnation for that which he considers wrong. That many more years of sojourn here may be allotted him is the earnest wish of his host of friends.

The register at the banquet shows the following persons present, together with their ages: C. P. B. Sarchet, seventy-three; J. W. Creswell, seventy-four; J. G. Black, seventy-five; James Stewart, sixty-seven; John Carlisle, seventy-two; T. S. Crow, sixty-nine; James W. Moore, sixty-two; E. McCollum, sixty-eight; James Patterson, sixty-seven; John S. Gallup, eighty-one; Ross Scott, seventy-five; B. F. Fleming, seventy-six; John Boyd, sixty-three; Thomas H. Bell, seventy; William Johnston, seventy-three; T. G. Brown, sixty-two; S. W. Luccock, seventy-four; Alex. McCracken, eighty-six; James R. Barr, forty-six; E. W. Mathews, sixty-nine; Charles L. Campbell, sixty; J. P. Mahaffey, fifty-five; S. J. McMahon, sixty-nine; J. T. Rainey, sixty-five; Ross W. Anderson, sixty-two; J. R. Keyes, fifty-six; P. T. Suit, sixty-eight; Russell B. Pope, fifty-six; J. P. Ogier, seventy-three; A. F. Hubert, seventy; W. V. Milligan, seventy-three; A. J. Hutchison, seventy; W. H. McFarland, sixty-eight and one-half; C. L. Blackburn, thirty-one; John M. Amos, sixty-one; James O. McIlyar, seventy; D. D. Taylor, fifty-eight; William B. Kirk, seventy-eight.

EARLY GUERNSEY COUNTY MARRIAGES.

(From the *Times* in 1903.)

"The first marriage ceremony performed by a minister in Guernsey county was that of Thomas Sarchet, Jr., to 'Catty Markim,' September 11, 1809, by Rev. James Quinn, elder Methodist Episcopal church, both of them of Cambridge, Muskingum county, Ohio. There was some bad spelling by the elder or clerk of record. This was the first marriage in Cambridge and should read: Thomas Sarchet, Jr., to Catharine Marquand.

"The first marriage in Guernsey county was James Boler to Sally Leunce, September 11, 1810, by Thomas Henderson, justice of the peace, of Oxford township.

"We give some of the first marriages at Cambridge. John Robin to Mary Hubert, September 20, 1810, by Thomas Knowles, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge. Cyrus P. Beatty to Nancy Sarchet, June 11, 1811, by David Kirkpatrick, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge. Lloyd Talbot to Nancy Sarchet, November 10, 1811, by David Kirkpatrick, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge. John Dixon to Elizabeth Bryan, December 7, 1811, by David Kirkpatrick, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge. Thomas Lenfesty, Jr., to Cartaretta Hubert, January 9, 1812, by the Rev. William Lambdin, of the Methodist Episcopal church, both of Cambridge. Thomas Ogier to Rachel Marquand, May 28, 1812, by the Rev. William Lambdin, of the Methodist Episcopal church, both of Cambridge. Thomas Metcalf to Sarah Gomber, March 17, 1814, by David Kirkpatrick, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge. Thomas Bryan to Joannah Olive, October 17, 1814, by David Kirkpatrick, justice of the peace, both of Cambridge."

A HUMAN TEAM.

"A novel spectacle, and, we may add, a moving one, was witnessed in this place ten or twelve days since, exemplifying in one of the strongest points of view a state of bodily degradation most painful and revolting to the feelings of human nature. It consisted of a wagon filled with such articles of furniture, etc., as usually belong to an emigrating establishment bound for the 'Far West,' drawn by two men and a boy, all duly harnessed, acting in the capacity and doing the work of a team of horses! The individuals thus engaged appeared cheerful and patient in the exercise of their laborious employment. They were ascertained to be emigrants from Germany, on their way to the distant regions of the West."—*Times*, October 19, 1833.

METEORIC SHOWER OF 1833.

The following appeared in the *Times*, by Mr. Sarchet, in November, 1890:

"The old house now being torn down on North Eleventh street, at the divergence of the street through the McCracken and Matthews additions, is one of the early houses built in Cambridge.

"It was built by Peter Sarchet, Sr. It was a freak of architecture, a frame, the intervals between the studding being filled in with brick, and was plastered on the outside in imitation of stone. Another house in the same locality, which stood on the northwest corner of Eleventh street and Steubenville avenue, was of similar build, except that it was lathed on the inside and plastered. This house was built by John Torode. Neither of these houses stood the test in our variable climate, and soon began to look ragged and unsightly, by reason of the bond in the mortar or cement giving way and falling off, but both, when new, were attractive looking houses.

"But it is to relate an incident well known in history, in connection with the house then occupied by a Mr. George Clark, that we began this reminiscence. In November, 1833, quite a number of citizens of Cambridge assembled at Clark's, as was a custom, to engage in 'fighting the tiger.' During this frolic and carousal, toward the 'we sma' hours,' one of their number went out and returned with the alarming declaration 'that the world was coming to an end, and the sky falling in.' These midnight revelers looked upon a meteoric scene that led them to think that home, rather than a gambler's den, was the best place to be when the 'sky was falling in.' So for home they made as best they could, so suddenly awakened from a drunken debauch, to be ever after during their lives living witnesses that the 'sky fell in.'

"The New American Cyclopedia gives this description of that November night, 12th and 13th, 1833: 'But the year 1833, on the night of November 12th and 13th, is memorable for the most magnificent display on record, and was visible over all the United States, and over a part of Mexico and the West India islands. Together with the small shooting stars, which fell like snowflakes and produced phosphorescent lines along their course, there were intermingled large balls of fire, which darted forth at intervals, leaving luminous trains, which remained in view several minutes, and sometimes half an hour or more.'

"The writer of this, then a boy seven years old, well remembers the eventful night when the 'stars fell.' At our home we were all engaged in the annual fall custom of making apple butter, which generally partook of the

nature of a neighborhood frolic, paring and cutting the apples and stirring the butter until late into the night. Some one of the number, going out, returned with the cry that the 'stars were falling.' We all looked upon the scene with wonder and amazement, and one of the number said, 'What's the use of making apple butter, when the world is coming to an end.'

"But the world did not come to an end, nor as yet have wonders ceased. People come and go; one builds up, another tears down, and out of all we see the onward march of destiny."

VARIOUS CYCLONES.

The *Times* of June 25, 1885, speaks as follows of a roaring cyclone:

"The village of Byesville was visited by a genuine cyclone last Sunday evening. It was a veritable 'ring-tailed ripper and roarer,' to appropriate the graphic description of an impressed Byesvillian. It was of the old-fashioned orthodox funnel-shape, with the little end down, and the big end several hundred feet up in the air. It carried in its swirl boards, limbs, small trees and general debris. It ambled in from the southwest at the rate of about five miles an hour, and after a deliberate but rude caress to the orchards at the edge of town it came hopping and hitting and skitting and slipping along through the village, leaving destruction behind, going off to the northeast when it grew tired.

"It was after four o'clock when something unusual was detected by the villagers. The June afternoon was sultry, and the atmosphere oppressive. A dead stillness pervaded the air, and the sun shone bright and hot. Then there came a low rumbling sound from the southwest, growing rapidly into an angry roar, that drew the villagers from their homes to look and listen. Far to the southwest the tops of the trees were bending and breaking. A dark-hazel cloud, compact and threatening, was flying above the tree tops toward the town. A monster freight train seemed crashing through the forests. Some few divined the cause and, foreseeing destruction, fled for refuge to cellars. The consternation spread and, panic-stricken, the people rushed for the cellars. It struck, and the angry roar was heard for miles. The town of Byesville more than likely owes its escape from total destruction to the fact that the cyclone only struck a corner of the town, and did not strike it with its full volume. It unroofed stables and demolished outhouses, carried away boards and timbers, as it was, and one house was moved eight feet off its foundation. The house was occupied by Mr. Shields, the saddler, with his wife and little daughter. They had fled to the house at the approach of the

cyclone, but had barely entered when the windy monster took the house in his grasp, lifted it, and jammed it down. The shock loosened the chimney, and the bricks came tumbling down into the room. All three were injured, more or less, but none severely. These are the only injuries reported.

"The cyclone moved slowly, and there was something awful in its deliberate majesty. All the way the hazel-cloud seemed topping it, going on before. It struck the tall trees on the creek banks, bent them low, broke them or tore them up, dipped dry the creek as it passed, and struck the hill that lies to the northeast, as a sentinel over the village. The shock demoralized the cyclone, as no further damage of consequence is reported. Its path was about fifty yards wide when it passed through Byesville. It uprooted trees and nearly destroyed several orchards in and about the town, among them the orchards of Henry Wilson and Jesse Linkhorn. Shortly after the passage of the cyclone, a terrific thunderstorm broke over the town, and for a little while the people fancied that the long-predicted judgment day was come."

CYCLONE OF 1890.

(*Jeffersonian*, May 1, 1890.)

"The first genuine cyclone that has visited Guernsey county for many years passed through Monroe township Saturday evening. About four o'clock the citizens were aroused to a sense of danger by the appearance of a small funnel-shaped cloud approaching from the southwest at terrific speed, accompanied by lightning and a terrible noise. The first account we have of its devastation is when it struck what is known as the Lytle farm, on Irish ridge. Here it leveled the barn and stable, unroofed and crushed in one end of the brick residence; then, striking Commissioner John Thompson's farm, a large amount of timber and fencing were blown down and one steer killed; fences and timber were destroyed on Philip Randal's farm, but his buildings were outside the path of the revolving terror and escaped. Mrs. Yarnell's farm next lay in its path, and nearly all the timber and fences were leveled to the earth and scattered about; Mrs. Hollingsworth's farm met the same fate, but the buildings on both farms escaped, being outside the track of the storm. Jonathan Colley's farm was stripped of about five hundred panels of fence and two acres of timber were leveled to the earth. The path of the storm was a short distance from his buildings, and they escaped serious damage. It then passed over the farms of Weston and Asbury George. On the former, the fences were leveled and the barn unroofed, and on the latter an addition recently built to his residence was blown away, together with milk house, corn

cribs, wagon shed and the grain scattered in every direction, the sheep house removed from its foundation, six hogs killed, their mother's back broken and a bureau carried from the part of the house blown away, to a distance of about fifty yards, where it was lodged against a fence. All the buildings on David Meek's property were unroofed, and a large orchard swept away, only four trees left standing. A large amount of timber was destroyed along Laurel creek. The storm passed on in an almost direct line to the northeast. The path of the cyclone varied in width from ten to twenty-five rods. It seemed to bound along like a ball of India rubber, passing over spaces, and wherever it struck the earth carrying everything with it. Wheat was shaven off as by a scythe, the furrows where sod had been broken, lifted and scattered about, in some places lodged at quite a distance away."

A HAIL STORM IN 1826.

(*Guernsey Times*, July, 1826.)

"A most tremendous storm of hail passed through this county on Saturday, the 1st inst., in a direction from northwest to southeast, about five miles north of this place. Much injury has been sustained upon those farms which were within range; fortunately, however, the vein was very narrow, from a half mile to a mile in width; many of the hailstones were nearly the size of a hen's egg. We have heard of some farmers who had every vestige of their crops destroyed—corn that was nearly ready to tassel had the stalks entirely cut to pieces, to within six inches of the ground; wheat ready to harvest was completely threshed, and the straw cut to pieces and tangled together, so as to destroy it entirely; tobacco was wholly cut up, so as to appear as though it had never been planted; the trees in the woods and orchards were stripped of their leaves and fruit. We have not been able to ascertain the extent of the injury in full, but from the best information we can receive, there certainly never has been so destructive a visitation to the citizens of this community, in proportion to its width."

COLD WEATHER STATISTICS.

(From the *Jeffersonian*, February, 1899, by Colonel Sarchet.)

"Some time ago you said: 'Can you give us a little cold weather history?'

"We will go back to the beginning of Ohio history as a state. The winter of 1807-8 is known in Ohio history as 'the cold winter.' We are unable to give the cold by degrees, as thermometers were not then in general use.

"My grandfather then resided in a cabin on the north end of what is now the Guernsey National Bank lot, on North Seventh street. We have heard our oldest uncles, who were then aged seventeen and thirteen years, say that they had two ways of keeping warm; one was to cut and carry in wood to keep up the fire, the other was to carry water to throw on the mud and stick chimney, to keep from burning up the cabin. The water was carried from a spring, west of Sixth street, near the residence of Hon. David D. Taylor, on North Fifth street.

"The next was the winter of 1817-18. We have heard it said it was so cold that a bucket of water thrown into the air would be frozen to ice before it could fall to earth.

"The next was the winter of 1835-6. This comes within our recollection. There was snow from two to three feet deep. We well remember wading through it when it came well up to the waist. My grandfather then had a thermometer which he kept hanging on the south side of his house. He came to our house on the coldest morning, and said to me: 'Boy, it's colder than you are old.' I was then eight years old."

The writer then gave the temperature for the winter months from 1850 to 1865, but we will simply abridge and give his figures for the coldest day of the several years: In 1850, coldest day was ten degrees above zero; 1851, in December it was seven degrees below zero; 1852, January 20, it reached seventeen below; 1853, January 27, one below; 1854, January 23, at zero; 1855, December 27, two above; 1856, January 9, twelve below; 1857, January 26, six below; 1858, February 23, seven below; 1859, February 1, five below; 1860, January 5, four below; 1861, February 8, zero; 1862, February 16, seven below; 1863, January 18, four above; 1864, "the coldest New Year's day," the thermometer indicated a change of forty-six degrees from nine in the evening until six in the morning, and went as low as eight below, and in the following month reached nineteen degrees below.

The subjoined table shows the coldest weather from 1841 on to 1871, in Cambridge, Ohio:

January 8, 1847, four degrees below zero.
December 4, 1849, two degrees below zero.
February, 1850, two below zero.
December, 1851, seven degrees below zero.
January 7, 1852, seventeen degrees below zero.
January, 1853, one degree below zero.
January, 1856, twelve degrees below zero.

February, 1856, fourteen degrees below zero.

February, 1858, seven degrees below zero.

January, 1860, four degrees below zero.

January 2, 1864, eight degrees below zero.

January 7, 1864, four degrees below zero.

February, 1866, four degrees below zero.

January, 1867, ten degrees below zero.

December, 1870, one degree below zero.

December 24, 1871, thirteen degrees below zero, making it among the coldest days on record in the county.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE COUNTY.

The oldest man who ever lived in this county is supposed to have been Benjamin Berry, who died here in 1877. At that date many of the elderly people here remembered him in their childhood as a middle aged man during the war of 1812-14. Enquiry was made at his death and it was learned that his age was one hundred and eleven years, having been born in 1765, as determined from the muster rolls of the war of 1812, in which he took part as a soldier. He also served in the Indian war prior to the war with England. It is not believed that an older man has ever lived in this county and but few in Ohio have attained so great an age.

GRAVE ROBBERING IN GUERNSEY COUNTY.

(*Jeffersonian*, December 11, 1879.)

"In 18— there was considerable grave robbing in Guernsey county. An incidental account is remembered of a body being brought through a toll gate on the National road in a sleigh, head upright, between two men. The body had an old coat thrown over it, and a hat put over its head. The gate keeper was completely deceived. The body of a woman was also taken from a cemetery within ten miles of the place from whence this body was brought. One night, during some dissecting by medical students and others, some women approached the place, probably with some suspicion of what was going on, and moved by a curiosity to know the facts. They came so near, and their knowledge was so apparent to those present, that the solidly frozen head of a man was rolled toward them. They screamed and ran away. It was afterward discovered that they had seen nothing and knew nothing, beyond suspicion, and it was explained to them that a pumpkin had been rolled toward

them in the dark. If they had more suspicion, it was allayed, or their dread remembrance of the scene, or other considerations, kept their mouths closed.

"Many readers of this will remember that, some years ago, an old barrel lay by the side of a public road in this county. The stench that came from it was so indescribably horrible that no one who ever passed by will fail to call it to recollection now when they are told that the nauseating smell was from fragments of human flesh, which had, in the colder weather, been thrown into the barrel and hauled away in the night time and tumbled down by the roadside."

THE FIRST MAILS.

We take the following account of the first mails of the state from an article written by Col. C. P. B. Sarchet for the Cambridge *Daily Sun*:

"The first mails carried in Ohio was in 1798, from Wheeling over the Zane Trace to Limestone, now Maysville, Kentucky, and from Marietta to McCullough's cabin at the ferry at the crossing of the Muskingum river, now Zanesville. These were weekly mails, intersecting at McCullough's cabin. He had the authority to open and assort the mails. The postoffice was opened at Zanesville in 1803. In 1805 John Beatty, at the cabins at the crossing of big Wills creek, had the authority to open the mails. In 1807 Cyrus P. Beatty was appointed by Thomas Jefferson as postmaster at Cambridge, in Muskingum county, Ohio. He held the office for a number of years. In these early days there was but little letter writing. The postage was so much that only business letters passed through the mails. We have in our possession old letters showing postage paid of six and one-fourth, twelve and one-half, eighteen and three-fourth, twenty-five and twenty-seven and one-half cents. There was no prepayment, and many letters were sent to the dead letter office, because the person addressed didn't have the money to pay the postage. Letters were sent by travelers from town to town. This came to be done to such an extent that Congress in 1817 passed a law making it a criminal offense for anyone but mail carriers to carry letters. The next postmasters were Nicholas Blaithe, Jacob Shaffner, William Ferguson, Isaiah McIllyar, William Smith, Robert Burns, James M. Smith, James O. Grimes, Francis Creighton, Edwin R. Nice, William McDonald, C. L. Madison, D. D. Taylor and W. H. McIllyar.

"Of these, nine were appointed as Whig, or Republican, and seven as Democratic. We were acquainted with all of these but the first, and received mail through their hands."

DARING MAIL ROBBERY.

"On the night of Friday, the 17th inst., as the mail stage was going from Zanesville to Wheeling, one of the large mail bags was stolen from the boot about one mile east of Washington in this county, the bag cut open and the contents scattered in all directions. The robber, or robbers, however, made but a water-haul, as fortunately the bag in question contained only newspapers. We have not heard of a clue having been found yet, likely to lead to the detection of the daring perpetrator of this deed.—*Guernsey Times*, June 25, 1836.

POSTOFFICES IN 1895.

In the year 1895, before the many rural mail routes had been established, the following was the list of postoffices and remuneration received at such offices by the postmaster in charge:

Antrim, \$190; Blue Bell, \$41; Brown, \$142; Byesville, \$283; Birds Run, \$59; Brody, \$50; Buffalo, \$76; Cambridge, \$1,700; Cumberland, \$444; Creighton, \$36; Claysville, \$104; Dysons, \$103; Danford, \$6.00; Fairview, \$265; Flat Ridge, \$25; Galligher, \$62; Gibson, \$92; Guernsey, \$65; Indian Camp, \$65; Kimbolton, \$88; Londonderry, \$125; Lore City, \$136; Midway, \$35; Middlebourne, \$84; Millinersville, \$176; New Salem, \$54; Odell, \$37; Oldham, \$27; Quaker City, \$465; Salesville, \$167; Senecaville, \$270; Sutton, \$20; Spencer Station, \$104; Sugar Tree, \$37; Tyner, \$32; Washington, \$385; Clio and Prohibition, amount not given.

GUERNSEY COUNTY'S MAN-WOMAN.

"Florence Goldsborough's adventures as a woman in man's clothing through a period of sixteen eventful years cannot fail of partaking of the strangeness of fiction and the wildness of romance. Such is the character of the history of Florence F. Goldsborough, whose masculine name is Johnny Howard, and whose wild and reckless career has been partly spent in Guernsey county.

"She was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, in 1847. Her father being a farmer, she was taught to work in the fields.

"When about sixteen years of age, she was suspected and pronounced guilty of stealing sixteen dollars from an uncle. For this crime, she served three months in the county jail. While admitting many other crimes, she has ever protested her innocence of this first charge. When she was released from jail, she donned man's clothing, and left home.

"Upon coming into this county, she first hired to work as a farm laborer, for Rev. George W. Wharton, a Baptist preacher who resided north of Middletown. During the six months she remained with Rev. Wharton, she had the benefit of morning and evening devotion, but without any apparent effect upon her spiritual nature. At any rate, she had the benefit of early rising in order to get the work done in time for prayers, and her health may have been made the better for it, if nothing more.

"Quitting Reverend Wharton's place, she hired to labor on the farm of Andrew Morton, a short distance west of Middletown, and she continued with him about a year. During all that time, her sex was never suspected, and she regularly slept with Jacob Ducker and other farmhands who worked for Mr. Morton.

"But soon she grew tired of farm life, and set out for Columbus, where she found employment as a street-car driver. She continued in that vocation for some time, but at last had a fight, and was sent to the station house for thirty days. When she was released, she went to Bellaire. While there, she was arrested for stealing money from Mr. N. B. Hayes, the late well known stock dealer of this county. For this crime, she was convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for three years. Here her sex was discovered for the first time after leaving home in 1863, and she was placed in the female department.

"When her term had expired, she went to Cincinnati, and engaged as second clerk on the steamer 'Alaska,' plying between that place and New Orleans. After making three trips, and falling in the river once, she quit boating, and returned to Columbus.

"Since her return to that city, she has been variously engaged as bartender, bell boy and farm hand and has served sentences to station-houses and jails, in addition to two other terms in the penitentiary, the first for one and the second for three years. Both crimes were stealing money, the last one in 1875. The amount taken was five hundred dollars.

"Her term having expired on the 8th of the present month, she no sooner got out than she put on her male attire, was arrested for so doing, and put in the station house. She protests that she is now going to live a bachelor life, but will not give up men's clothing, as she prefers it to the garb of women. She looks very much like a small, beardless boy, and the only quality apt to betray her sex is her small hand. She is thirty-two years old, carries her age well, and keeps good health for one who has endured so rugged a life."—*Jeffersonian*, 1878.

DAYS OF MOURNING.

Cambridge, in common with all the country, has had her days of true mourning and here will be given brief accounts of how the citizens met these national calamities and how they were affected at the death of her fallen statesmen and military heroes :

When James Monroe died in 1831, the column rules of the *Times* at Cambridge were turned, as an indication of deep sorrow.

Upon the death of Hon. Henry Clay, June 29, 1852, and upon the decease of Daniel Webster, the great New England statesman, on October 24, 1852, the same paper was deeply set in double-column turned rule.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

President W. H. Harrison died at Washington on the 4th of April, 1841, thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning. Everywhere the national bereavement was deplored by Whigs and Democrats alike, and services were held throughout the length and breadth of the land. In Cambridge, according to the *Guernsey Times* of April 10, 1841, a discourse upon the life, public services and character of William Henry Harrison was delivered by Rev. James Drummond, at the Methodist Episcopal church, on the evening of Wednesday, April 14th, at early candle lighting.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

"On Saturday last, about eight o'clock A. M., the sad intelligence of the death of President Lincoln reached this place. Sorrow was depicted upon every countenance as soon as it was known that the chief magistrate of the nation was no more. All felt the common calamity, and men of every shade of political opinion mourned the loss of the dead President. The bells of the village, whose iron tongues the day before had rung out their joyful peals, now tolled a solemn requiem through the weary hours. Flags that had floated gaily were clothed in mourning and drooped listlessly upon the sodden air. The elements were in harmony with the general grief, and the sky was overcast with dark and lowering clouds, which mingled their tears with those of the bereaved people.

"In the afternoon a prayer-meeting was held in the Town Hall, where solemn and impressive prayers were made by Reverend Milligan and others.

"On Sabbath day another meeting was held in the same place, when

speeches were made by Reverends Ellison, Forsythe and McConnell. The remarks of the former gentleman were well-timed and appropriate, but we are sorry to say that in the midst of the general grief, Mr. McConnell indulged in remarks better suited to a political meeting than the solemn occasion for which the people had assembled."

DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

For the second time in the history of this county, the citizens were called upon to mourn the death of a President, who had fallen at the hands of an assassin. It was in September, 1881. The news spread quickly and sorrow was intense. All business was suspended in Cambridge. Public memorial services were held. The bells of the city tolled and the streets were draped in mourning emblems for the dead President—a beloved citizen and native son of Ohio. Services were held at the United Presbyterian church and at the Presbyterian church. These places were heavily draped in black, intermingled with the flag. A motto was displayed reading: "God reigns, the nation lives," which were Garfield's words in New York city in trying to quell the mob after the assassination of Lincoln, and which words now became appropriate in his own case. Remarks were made by Professor McBurney, Reverend Young, Rev. Hyde Forsythe, Rev. B. Y. Siegford, Reverend Darrow, Judge Tingle and Col C. P. B. Sarchet. This was at the United Presbyterian church.

At the Presbyterian church impressive services were held and the Masonic bodies were out in force. Prayer was offered by S. J. McMahon, Esq., and by Reverend Milligan. A song was rendered by Prof. John H. Sarchet entitled, "We'll Not Forget Our Buckeye Boy;" he was assisted by the Masonic Glee Club. Benediction was pronounced by Rev. E. S. Hoagland.

Services were at the same time held at the African Methodist Episcopal church, Reverend Johnston officiating and made the point clear that mourning was not for a white man's President, neither a black man's President, but for "our President."

PRESIDENT'S GRANT'S MEMORIAL SERVICES.

When Gen. U. S. Grant, the soldier-President and retired fellow citizen, another son of Ohio soil, had passed to the other shore, this county, in common with the entire country, were again in deep sorrow. Though not as sudden as other public calamities, for ex-President Grant had long suffered and his death was thought to be inevitable, yet here in Guernsey, where

there were so many of his old army comrades and political friends, the news was hard to realize—the man of an iron will who had marched to victory on many a well fought field, and he who, after the war closed, had said: “Let us have peace”—the man who had been around the globe and admired by all peoples and tribes, finally had to succumb to the cold hand of death. On August 8, 1885, at the hour when his body was being lowered into the grave, memorial services were being held throughout the entire country. At Cambridge the bells all tolled while Grant's remains were being lowered to the earth at Riverside, in New York. Soon after two P. M. the Grand Army of the Republic, with draped banners and flags, fell into line, headed by the Cambridge Band. They passed to School Park, where a stand had been erected. There might have been seen a picture of the illustrious American soldier-President, surrounded by flags and crepe. The orator of the occasion was Capt. J. B. Ferguson. Prayer was offered by Reverend Jennings. Dispatches were read from time to time, as the body of Grant was being taken to its last resting place and while it was being lowered to the vault at Riverside.

Like services were held at Bysville, Cumberland, Fairview, Quaker City and other places in the county.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Again, in September, 1901, President McKinley, in extending his hand to a supposed friend, while visiting the great Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, New York, was shot by an assassin and only survived eight days, the date of his death being September 14, 1901. Memorial services were held in this county. In Cambridge, at the Methodist Episcopal church, old and young filled the house to overflowing. Many of those present had met in like services at the death of the lamented Lincoln and Garfield. Church bells tolled solemnly, and black and white draperies were in evidence throughout the entire city. The floral offerings were all pure white. Mayor Baxter had charge and welcomed the speakers. The front seats were reserved for the old soldiers, including the Grand Army of the Republic, with its banners draped in black. Doctor Milligan spoke touchingly of the unspotted life and, above all, of his beautiful love and tenderness for Mrs. McKinley, during the years of her long illness or infirmity.

Resolutions were passed which contained these words, significant in themselves:

“Resolved, Most sincerely do we record our confidence and pride in him

as a man; our admiration for his unspotted life and character, and above all, our love for him because of his tender care of Mrs. McKinley during her long years of infirmity.

"Resolved, That in his death our hearts are filled with an untold sorrow. In this sad hour we have ceased to be Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and Populists—Northern, Southern—but are simply American citizens of a bereaved country, mourning a common loss."

SARCHET BROTHERS AND THEIR BIBLE.

"It is well known here that the Sarchets, who were among the first settlers of Guernsey county, came from the isle of Guernsey, but we have an item of their history beyond that. The original Sarchets were natives of France, and during the Huguenot persecution two of the brothers were converted from Catholicism and purchased a Protestant Bible, Calvin's translation to the French. Information was given to the priests that they were in possession of this book, and to avoid arrest and punishment by the Inquisition they fled with the 'Word' to the island of Guernsey for safety. From these heads sprang the two branches of the Sarchet family in this county, and all of the name that we know anything about. To this day that same old Bible remains intact, and is in the possession of Mrs. R. M. Beatty in Cambridge. It is fully three hundred years old, and was brought to this place by the oldest Thomas Sarchet known to this country, in 1806, who was in the line of descent of the two brothers and who was awarded the custody of the same. It is considered of great value as a family relic, and the older members still inquire for the 'old book' whenever they visit Mrs. Beatty."—In the *Times*, January, 1875.

AN OLD BRIDGE.

Just where the Cumberland and Senecaville creeks unite to form Wills creek, on the old Pike road, between Buffalo (or Hartford) and Derwent, is a very old bridge, said to be almost as old as the famous old bridge in Cambridge. The details of its construction, its exact age, or any data concerning it are unknown to the writer. It will be torn down the coming season and a new steel bridge constructed in its place.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

GENERAL REMINISCENCES—PIONEER INCIDENTS.

In this chapter will be found several interesting reminiscences by Col. C. P. B. Sarchet and others who have been life-long residents of the county. The Cambridge *Times* of September, 1825, contained this advertisement:

"SALT FOR WHEAT.

"Wheat will be taken in exchange for salt, at the subscriber's works on Wills creek, five miles below Cambridge, at the rate of one and a half bushels of wheat for one of salt.

"DAVID SARCHET & Co.

"September 2, 1825."

THE OLD MILL.

The following record was made of the old mill and of going away for salt to get milling done, at an early day, in one of the Cambridge papers by the author several years since:

In what year the old Gomber mill, located on Wills creek, near the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and Columbus & Marietta railways, south of the Cambridge cemetery, was erected, is not now certainly known. At the time it was built there were two sites in view, the other one at the head of Cedar ripple, north of Cambridge on the Colonel Taylor farm. It was claimed this was the preferable site as there was a longer straight stretch of the creek. The abrupt turn in the creek at the site finally selected, it was thought, would give trouble with the dam. This theory was correct and the cutting away of the bank may yet be seen.

The old toll bridge was built of logs and puncheons, but the Bridge house, built in 1810-11 was a frame structure. The sawed lumber for it was prepared at the Gomber mill. One of the conditions as to completing the first county jail, built in 1810 was "the stage of water at the Gomber mill." There is a record in the commissioners' journal of 1810, of the road leading to the Gomber mill. This authentic history makes it certain the mill was built prior to the year 1810.

FLOUR AND SALT.

A corn and saw mill was first erected. The first essentials of the pioneer settlers were flour of some sort and salt. To procure these was attended with the danger of long pack horse journeys along the trails through the wilderness. The nearest mill to Cambridge was called "Steers Mill," located on Short creek in Jefferson county. It required four days to make the journey with pack horses. Provisions for the journey had to be carried and sometimes the carrier had to wait a day or two days for his turn when the mill was thronged. The flour and meal were inferior to the products of today, but they were a decided improvement over the products of the hand mills. Men preferred the long, tedious pack horse journey to a mill to the laborious grinding of the hand mill. Turning the grind stone was the boys' work in the harvest times when the cradle and the scythe were the harvesting implements. The boys, now sixty years old, recollect this back breaking exercise.

The nearest salt works were at Pittsburg, or the old Scioto salt works in what is now Jackson county, Ohio. To go there for salt was a long and dangerous journey, and this salt at best was a dirty, black article, costing from two dollars and fifty cents to four dollars a bushel of fifty pounds. It was at the wells in Jackson county that the first salt in Ohio was made. It is known that salt was made there in 1755 by the Indians. Of the manufacture of this salt, an account is given in the life of Daniel Boone, who in his boyhood was a prisoner among the Indians, and was compelled to work at the wells in getting out and boiling the water. Jonathan Alder, who was a prisoner among the Seneca Indians for fifteen years, says he helped to make salt with the Indians at these wells. A reservation six miles square of these salt lands was made by the state, and the Legislature, in 1804, passed an act providing for the leasing of these lands by the state.

"The "Old Salt-Boiler," Thomas Ewing, and Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, were in later years engaged in salt manufacture at these works. The wells were sunk down to the salt rock, giving water of great strength. The first well was not more than thirty feet deep. Samuel F. Vinton was the first Whig candidate for governor of Ohio, under the present constitution, and was defeated by Hon. Reuben Wood, Democrat, who was the last governor under the old constitution. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton was a "French Yankee," born in Massachusetts. The French name was Vintoine. He married Romaine Madaline Bureau, a daughter of one of the French settlers at Gallipolis. His daughter, Madeline Vinton, was the wife of Commodore Dahlgren, the inventor of the Dahlgren gun. Mr. Vinton, when in Congress, was

the author of the bill creating the department of the interior, and Hon. Thomas Ewing was the first secretary of the department.

PACK SADDLE.

There was a term in use in the early days: "Shooting with a pack-saddle." Pack-saddles were made with two forks, usually of dogwood, as it was not apt to split. These were selected of such shape as not to rest upon the horse's withers, or vertebrae. They were fastened to boards of the proper length. The boards rested upon the horse's back, and were either padded or underlaid with sheep skins. On the saddles, the sacks were not liable to slip, and when well covered with sheep skins, made a good substitute for a saddle. The open seated saddles of today are an improvement on the old pack-saddles.

A packer made a journey to the Scioto salt works, and had to stay there over night. His pack-saddle was a rough affair, and during the night the workmen would burn them up. Failing to find his saddle in the morning, the packer, believing the workmen had burned it, went away, determined upon revenge. He made a saddle and loaded it with power, neatly plugging the holes. The next time he visited the salt works, he gave little care to his saddle, and remained over night in a cabin near the works. Not long after he lay down there was a loud report and a great commotion among the employes. Kettles had been blown from the furnace. The packer was not alarmed. He had demonstrated what had become of his other saddle, and had had his revenge. And this is the origin of the saying, "Shooting with a pack-saddle."

AN INDIAN WEDDING.

Alexander McCracken, when a young man, once was the witness of an Indiana wedding, at which several fiery "bucks" were united in wedlock with an equal number of befeathered "squaws." The Indian chief, "White Eyes," so named because of the peculiar color of his eyes, went through a tremendous ceremony of gibberish, to which the painted "children of nature" listened with rapt attention. At the end of the ceremony, he repeated the following rather neat couplet:

"By the power and by the laws
I marry these Indians to these squaws,
Over the hills and through the levels
Salute your brides, you ugly devils."

EARLY WHISKEY-DOG TRIAL.

The following is from the pen of the author, as published a few years since in the Cambridge *Times*

"Your occasional correspondent, H. C. Black, of Freeport, is perhaps our age. Judging from his name, Henry Clay, he was born about the time of the great Clay and Jackson campaign of 1828. His father, Joseph Black, Esq., was one of the early Whigs of Guernsey county. We remember well when he lived in a double cabin north of Cambridge, Ohio, on land now owned by Col. J. D. Taylor. There had been in early days a 'still house' near the cabin. It may be that H. C. B. has some unwritten history of that day. Old John Sarchet was the original proprietor of the three four-acre lots on North Eighth street, Cambridge, Ohio, now owned by the Rev. Dr. McFarland, O. M. Hoge and John M. Ogier. On the Hoge lot he had a 'still house,' for making whiskey, using the water of the now famous spring that has afforded water in abundance for many purposes in Cambridge, and perhaps in the whiskey-making days this water was not spared in giving the rye and corn whiskey a 'bead.'

"John Sarchet built a two-room log cabin near the 'still house.' In the cabin lived old Robert Bell and his family. The head of this family is buried in the old graveyard, aged one hundred and seven years. William Ferguson, the grandfather of the Fergusons of Cambridge of today, boarded with the Bell family. They were connected by marriage relations. Ferguson managed the still house for John Sarchet. Some years after John Sarchet left Cambridge, the lots were sold, and the 'still house' lot came into the possession of Wyatt Hutchison. At that time, the still house had been abandoned. Wyatt Hutchison's sister, Catherine, with the daughters of a brother, John Hutchison, occupied the cabin. The spring and cabin came to be called 'Kittie Hutchison's.' She had a sort of half-wolf dog, that would bounce out into the road, and sometimes nip footmen and horses. Old 'Jim' Jenkins, a shoemaker, who lived on the Guernsey bridge, on Wills creek, came into town one day to get family supplies and leather, riding an old family horse. When ready to start home, late in the evening, he had his leather tied behind the saddle, and the family supplies in one end of a three-bushel sack, and a gallon jug of whiskey in the other for an 'evening.' This sack was thrown over the saddle. Jenkins was usually 'full' when he started for home, and this time he 'just had plenty.' He mounted his old nag and started for home. On passing Kitty Hutchison's the dog bounced out and scared the old nag. He jumped to one side, and the roll of leather flapped, and he jumped again,

and off went Jenkins and the sack. In the midst of a good deal of swearing, he gathered himself up out of the wreck, and examining the sack found that the jug was broken and the whiskey gone. This raised his Irish ire to a white heat and he vowed to kill the dog. He selected a good shillalah from the wood pile nearby and, opening the gate, entered the yard. The dog made at him, and he gave it a whack that sent it howling into the house, which alarmed the inmates. Jenkins proceeded to follow on his errand of death. He was met at the door by old John Hutchison, with the 'pokin' stick,' a stick used in cabins to move the logs of wood in the fireplace. The old man was prepared to defend his castle. Jenkins struck at Hutchison in his ire, which old John resented by giving Jenkins a crack over the head. Jenkins retreated to the road, and a war of words was entered into by both men and women. Jenkins finally gathered up his wreck sack and followed after his nag, which was making its way home. This occurred on Saturday night. Early on Monday morning Jenkins appeared before 'Squire W. W. Tracy, and caused the issuing of a writ for assault and battery and damages. When the day of trial came the Hutchisons swore out a writ of assault and trespass. What was the result, we don't now remember, but this was one of the noted dog-and-whisky trials in the early history of Cambridge."

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. I).

(*Herald*, November 12, 1902.)

The early Guernsey emigrants had a two months' voyage on the ocean, in a frail bark, and a land journey of almost two months, before they reached their goal, not to rest, but to enter into a new and laborious work, to transform the wilderness into places of habitation.

Their ocean voyage was one full of perils. Their frail bark, called the "Eliza," was not fitted for the ocean service, and its captain, William McCrindell, was a distant relative of the Guernsey families who were on board. He was a son-in-law of Peter Sarchet, who settled in Cambridge in 1818, and purchased a large body of land east of the town, on which is now located the Cambridge Pottery, tin mill, glass works, Improvement Company's addition and the Rue de Sarchet addition to the city of Cambridge. His name will be found in the old records of the county, connected with the Peter Sarchet estate.

During the voyage, the ship was becalmed for eight days in midocean. There was neither wind nor wave. The sails were tacked in every direction

to catch the least breeze, but none came. In the midst of the calm the captain kept beastly drunk. The calm was followed by a terrible storm, lasting for many days and nights. The drunken captain rode the bridge, in his drunken and delirious condition, and the ship was being drifted at the mercy of the waves far out of its proper course. A meeting of the crew and emigrants was called in the forecastle. It was decided to ask the captain to give up the command of the ship. This he would not do, and all the while the ship was being drifted farther from its course. A second meeting was called, and it was decided to catch and handcuff him, and chain him in his cabin. This was done, and it was decided that John Sarchet and the mate should take charge of the ship. John Sarchet had had some experience as a sailor, and the two, acting in concert, succeeded in safely riding the storm, and after many days cast anchor at Norfolk, Virginia. At Norfolk the captain was set at liberty, and the ship sailed up the Chesapeake bay, for Baltimore, Maryland, which was the objective point of the voyage. At Baltimore preparations for the land journey were made. Horses and wagons and provisions were procured, and at midday they passed up Howard street, on the 14th of June, 1806, the sun being in total eclipse and the town in partial darkness, lamps lighted on the streets and candles burning in the houses and places of business. For the first two hundred miles they traveled the "Old Braddock" road, engineered by Col. George Washington, and later known as the National road. As they were passing through the Alleghany mountains, they came upon a waif, a girl fourteen or fifteen years old, sitting by the roadside, crying. She gave her name as Betty Pallet, and said she had no home or relations, and that she had run away from a Catholic school somewhere in Pennsylvania. They took pity on the homeless girl, and brought her with them to Cambridge.

After crossing the Ohio river, they went into camp in the Wheeling creek bottom. Thus far the journey had been one of almost continuous rains and storms, impeding their progress by washouts on the road and by large trees being blown into and over the road. Few, if any, wagons had passed on that line as far as the Ohio river. Most of the travel was by way of Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio by boats, and west from the river by pack-horses. They were rejoiced to see the sun shining once more. Now, amid the sunshine, the women began to wash their soiled clothing. If there was any one thing that a Guernsey woman despised more than another it was dirt. They opened their boxes and dried and aired the contents. They seemed to feel that a new life was before them, and they sang around their campfires the melodies of their far-away island home. The men and boys of the party

assisted the farmers on the Wheeling creek valley to dry out their damaged wheat and get it into ricks and to harvest their oats, much of which had to be cut with a sickle. From the creek valley Thomas Sarchet, on horseback, followed the Zane Trace west as far as Chillicothe. On his return to the camp, preparation was made for their further journey. Their horses were well rested, and had fared finely on the wild pea vines and the rich wild grasses of the valley. When all was in readiness for the start, the horses soon showed that they would rather browse on the Wheeling creek bottoms than haul wagons. In order to get up Wheeling hill, they had to hire an extra team to help. Late at night they reached Newell's tavern, at Newellstown, now St. Clairsville. It was then raining, and had been for a good part of the afternoon. The next day it rained all day, and they remained at the tavern. That day an extra team of four horses and wagon was hired. The loads were adjusted the next morning, and a start made. Along in the afternoon a fearful storm came on, thunder and lightning and wind sweeping through the forest, felling trees, which hedged up the road in many places, washing out the ravines and runs so that log bridges had to be made to fill them up. The two Stillwater creeks had risen too high for fording, and they were compelled to lay by a day until they receded. They had left Wheeling creek bottom early on Monday, and it was late on Saturday afternoon when they drove down the Zane Trace, which was north of the original town plat of Cambridge, and went into camp on now North Fifth street, and some distance north of Steubenville avenue.

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. 2).

(*Herald*, November 19, 1902.)

Early on Sunday morning, John Beatty, Jacob Gomber and Grayham, who lived in the cabins at the crossing of the Zane Trace over Wills creek, were surprised to see smoke rising up through the forest on the north. There were at that time but two houses erected on the town plat, both hewed log houses, located on Main street, now Wheeling avenue. The John Beatty house was located where the Cambridge wholesale grocery is located, and the Judge Metcalf house, afterward the noted tavern, was located where now is the Stoner block. It was then in an unfinished state. It was the custom of the Guernsey settlers to rest on Sunday. The three men, Beatty, Gomber and Grayham, at once visited the camp, and were surprised to see these strange looking and strangely dressed people, composed in all of men, women and children to the number of twenty-six. The women, with short dresses and

short gowns, belted around the waist, with large frilled caps on their heads, were busy about the campfire, preparing their frugal morning meal. The horses were hobbled, and browsing among the bushes, and the men, with smock frocks, short breeches, to which were attached long stockings, with heavy shoes, and white, broad-brimmed wool hats, were moving about the wagons talking a strange language. John Sarchet was the most fluent with the English tongue, and made the visitors to understand that they were Norman-French, from the island of Guernsey, in Europe, seeking homes in the new country. On this day of rest and sunshine, August 15, 1806, they sang hymns of thanksgiving and rejoicing, written and compiled by Jean De Cauteville, of the Wesleyan Methodist church. The French hymn book of Thomas Sarchet the writer has in his possession, published in 1785, having on the preface the endorsement of John Wesley.

On this Sabbath day, for the first time the strains of a Methodist hymn echoed through the wilderness at Cambridge, Ohio. During the day, the three resident families of the town visited the camp of those strange looking emigrants. The writer heard some of them say in after years how strange they were in look, dress and language. These early first settlers had spent two years almost entirely isolated from the world. They were rejoiced to see the Guernsey people, the first who had come to Cambridge since their settlement in it, and the Guernsey people were pleased to find these strangers so friendly.

Before night, the Guernsey people looked upon a stranger people than they, the Indians, and soon were daily visited by the Indian women, carrying their papooses tied to a board, and swung on their backs.

On Monday morning the women decided that they would wash their clothing. Their camp was near the now Lofland run, and between two large flowing springs. In the afternoon, after the washing was done, the camp was again visited by the women and children of the resident families of the town, who used all the persuasive power that their language permitted in urging the women to stop and settle in the new town. After their call at the camp, the women held the first woman's rights convention perhaps in the state of Ohio, and decided that they would go no further west. In the meantime, the men were looking about the staked-off town and the out-lots. Only the main street, Wheeling avenue, had the underbrush cut out of it. When they returned to the camp, the women reported their action. The men protested, but their protest was of no avail. When a Guernsey woman puts her foot down, it is there. The dye was cast and Cambridge was to be the Guernsey town, and the name of Guernsey county was to perpetuate their memory.

They at once began to select lots and out-lots. Peter Sarchet chose the two lots west of the public square, on West Eighth street, fronting on Main; Thomas Sarchet chose two lots east and west of North Seventh street, fronting on Main; John Sarchet chose the lot opposite, now the Carnes corner; Peter Sarchet chose out-lot No. 6, now the Judge Campbell addition to the city; Thomas Sarchet chose six out-lots on North Tenth street, now the old Orchard, McCollum and Meredith's addition to the city; John Sarchet chose three out-lots on North Eighth street, now the McFarland, Bond & Company and Ogier additions to the city. Two of Thomas Sarchet's out-lots and one of John's were, as soon as cleared, planted in apple trees, brought on horseback from the Putnam nursery at Marietta. These orchards were the first at Cambridge, and included varieties rarely seen at this day, Putnam Russets, Rhode Island Greenings, English Pearmain, Old Blue Streak, Golden Pippin, Pomme Royal, English Belleflower, Newtown Pippin and others.

The next thing was to provide shelter for the coming winter. They continued in the camp, to which was added a brush tent, until the first cabin was erected. This was built on the northeast corner of the west lot on Seventh street, now the Carnes' livery stable corner. As soon as it was erected, before it had either floor, door or chimney, they moved from the camp up to it. In it were stored their boxes, chests and utensils, which were sparse. Near the cabin, where the trees were cut, the brush was piled, and the women raked up the leaves and burned the brush, and in the cleared space they raked and dug in turnip seed. The turnips grew large and afforded all of the vegetables they had during the winter. I have heard my uncles and aunts tell how they sat around the big wood fire in the long winter nights, and scraped turnips, and listened to the fierce winds sweeping through the trees, while packs of wolves howled around the cabin. The second cabin was erected on the southeast corner of the now old Orchard addition to the city.

While engaged in erecting this cabin, on the day of the "raising," in the afternoon, Betty Pallet was left at the first cabin in charge of the children. All hands, men, women and children, who could lift or push at a log, were needed at the cabin raising. In the evening, when they returned to the first cabin, they found that some person had been rummaging in the chests and boxes, and from one of the chests a sack of gold coin was missing. Betty was questioned. She denied having opened or searched the chests or boxes, or of anyone being about the cabin, or that she had left the cabin. A theft had evidently been committed, but by whom was yet to be found out. You may bet there was a "hot old time" in the Guernsey camp that night.

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. 3).

(Herald, November 26, 1902.)

Suspicion rested on Betty. She was guarded during the night. In the morning search was made everywhere, in and out of the cabin, and around the stumps, logs and roots or trees, but the sack of coin could not be found. Word was sent to John Beatty and Jacob Gomber, who came to the camp, and with them some men they had in their employ. Of these were George Philips and Isaac Oldham. A statement was made of the loss of the coin, and as Guernseymen could not in English fully cross-examine Betty, she was turned over to Beatty and Gomber to pass through the "sweat box." During this examination Betty again protested her innocence, and that she knew nothing of the sack of coin. Some one on going for water found the sack of coin sunk in the spring. This spring is located on the northeast corner of Peter Dennis's lot on North Fifth street. When the sack was brought to the cabin, Betty still denied knowing anything about it, or of how it got into the spring. A statement was made that Betty had in the afternoon done an unusual thing; she had carried from the spring enough water for all purposes, so that no one would have to get water for use about the supper or cabin that night. After further questioning, Betty confessed that she had taken the sack to the spring, and intended to go to it during the night, and make off with it through the wood. Where she intended to get to she never divulged. Now came the question of what to do with Betty. There was no township organization at Cambridge, nor justice of the peace nearer than Zanesville. Muskingum county had just been formed, and had no jail or place for imprisonment. John Beatty and Jacob Gomber, acting as a court, decided that Beatty, having betrayed the trust committed to her by those who had befriended her and provided protection in a time of need, should be whipped and driven out of the camp and town. This action was taken from the fact that but a short time before, two men, taken as counterfeitters, were publicly whipped at Zanesville by George Beymer, sheriff, one receiving twenty-five lashes and the other thirty-nine lashes, on their bare backs, well laid on. Peter Sarchet was appointed to do the whipping, on Betty's bare back, which he did with a hickory rod, and Betty was started out into the wilderness just at nightfall, like Hagar, "from the faces of those who had dealt heavily with her." She was never heard of afterward, but it was supposed that she made her way along the Zane Trace to a Catholic settlement located in what is now Perry county, Ohio. I was seated at the bedside of a dying uncle, who was twelve years old at the time of the whipping and witnessed it. He turned over in the

bed and said: "I do wonder what became of little Betty Pallet." I remarked, "Who was Betty Pallet." Then he related the story as above, and of Betty being found wandering in the mountains. Is it any wonder that that old Christian man, eighty-four years old, who died the next day, should turn back in thought to that boyhood scene in the wilderness, seeing Betty's bare back, the welts and the blood? Certainly it seemed to him barbarous and inhuman treatment, as it would to us, yet such treatment was lawful punishment for crime in those days of Ohio. Judge William Wilson, of Licking county, who was the first judge of the common pleas court of Guernsey county, was known throughout his district as the "whipping judge." Whipping posts were erected in every county. On the southwest corner of the public square, the whipping post of Guernsey county was erected, and was standing within the memory of the writer, used as a horse rack. After the formation of Guernsey county, Samuel Timmons, who was convicted on two counts of "uttering base coin," was tied to the post and publicly whipped on the bare back, thirty-nine lashes well laid on, on two different days, by order of Judge William Wilson.

Game of all kinds was plentiful, and could be had from the Indians in exchange for powder, tobacco and "whis." Beal laws were not yet. These settlers had procured guns, and the boys soon became expert hunters and could tell in after years of bringing down the bears, deer and turkeys. One of the guns was a long-barrel rifle, with a flint lock, that would carry an ounce ball. This gun was later the property of an old uncle. It was historic, having passed through the war of 1812, and the writer carried it to the front when Governor Tod called out the "squirrel rifle men," to check the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, on his raid to invade Cincinnati.

There was an abundance of wild grapes, crab apples, plums and papaws, which afforded some luxuries, but sugar was a luxury almost beyond price, and the grapes, crab apples and plums were only brought out upon great occasions. Thomas and John Sarchet made trips to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with pack horses, carrying back all needed supplies such as flour, that was gotten at a mill on Yellow creek in Jefferson county, Ohio, salt, coffee, tea, etc., as also iron and steel to be worked up into axes, mattocks, hoes and nails. John Sarchet was a blacksmith. Peter Sarchet was a carpenter, and dressed the puncheon floors, made the clap-board doors, with wooden hinges, door latches, which answered the double purpose of latch and lock. The latch string out, by pulling gave entrance; latch string in, locked the door. In the cabins were the corner dressers, where the women displayed their silver, pewter and brass plate, pots and kettles. In the first cabin, the families of

Thomas and John Sarchet, in all fourteen, passed the first winter. In the second cabin, the families of Peter Sarchet and Daniel Ferbrache, in all twelve. My uncles have told me that the beds were three stories high, made of poles set up in the corners, and that some nights the covering of snow kept those in the upper tier warm, and that it was hard to tell where there was the most snow, out of doors or in the cabin.

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. 4).

During the winter and spring, preparation was made for the erection of larger and better houses. The logs were all hewed and hauled to the sites. Stone was hauled for the foundations, so that by the last of June they were ready to commence the buildings.

The second colony came on in the latter part of June, 1807. Howe, in his "History of Ohio," gives the coming of the Guernsey settlers all in June, 1806, and that when they arrived at Cambridge, it was the day of a public sale of lots. That is not correct history. It was the coming of the second colony that gave rise to that story. There never was a public sale of lots. The first deeds made to any one of lots in Cambridge were to the Guernsey settlers, and they are dated September 9, 1807, and are acknowledged before Hans Morrison, who was a justice of the peace at Westbourne, now Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, and are of record in Muskingum county, and by transfer of record, in Guernsey county, after its formation.

The first house to be built was that of Thomas Sarchet, a large two-and-a-half-story house, corner of Main and Pine streets, now Seventh and Wheeling avenue. Later there was an L frame attached to it, fronting on Seventh street. The history of this house, which was torn away at different times, I have heretofore given. It stood for three-quarters of a century, a landmark of pioneer days, and its history, if fully completed, would be a history of Cambridge, from the wilderness to city full. Its place is taken by the Mathews, Clark and Broom business blocks. This old corner was always a business corner. The old house represents the first house in Cambridge, opened in 1808. The next was the John Sarchet house, on the opposite side of Main street, a one-story hewed log house. This house was also a landmark for many years, and was made notable as the restaurant of Isaac Niswander, as notable in its day to Cambridge as Delmonico's to New York City. John Sarchet later built a brick house on the west corner, one among the first built in Cambridge. These two houses were his residences until he removed to Philadelphia in the early twenties. After his removal to Phila-

delphia, he was largely engaged in the manufacture of ship's irons, chain cables, anchors, etc. There seem to have been unions at that time. The Congressional Records of 1833-34 show that he represented the "Iron Masters Union of Pennsylvania," before the ways and means committee of Congress, of which Henry Clay was chairman. He made a report in opposition to Mr. Clay's tariff bill, as it affected the iron workers of Pennsylvania. Henry Clay, in his speech in favor of his tariff bill, made an attack on John Sarchet's report read before the committee. He charged him with being a native of the island of Guernsey, and that the principal business of its inhabitants was smuggling, and said that John Sarchet came before the committee of ways and means with dirty hands. Albert Galliten, of Pennsylvania, in reply to Mr. Clay, defended John Sarchet and his report, and declared Mr. Clay had not answered it, nor could it be answered, and said if John Sarchet came before the ways and means committee with "dirty hands," they were hands made dirty with honest toil.

The next was Peter Sarchet's house on the first lot west of the public square on Main street. It was a two-story hewed log house, built near the centre of the lot, fronting to the east with a porch on that front full length of the building. He later sold to George J. Jackson, who was in some way connected with the Wyatt Hutchison family. He died in the house, and his widow remarried. Mrs. Sarah Baldwin lived in it and died in it within the memory of the writer. After the formation of Guernsey county, the two upper rooms of the house were used for county offices, and were occupied by the clerk, recorder, commissioners, sheriff and collector.

In 1826, while thus occupied, during the night it caught fire from a defective chimney, wood being used for fuel. The fire was discovered by a passerby, who gave the alarm. The fire had not made much headway and was soon put out. Some of the logs behind the chimney were burnt off, and others charred into charcoal. But for this midnight passerby, the building and all of the county records would have been destroyed. The county commissioners, William McCracken, Turner G. Brown and William D. Frame, decided to erect two fireproof offices west of and connecting with the old court house. These were of brick, arched over head with brick, and floored with brick. One was for the auditor and commissioners, and the other for the clerk and recorder. Daniel Hubert, father of A. J., of this city, painted the sign, costing five dollars. The first to occupy these offices were the commissioners above named, and Robert B. Moore, auditor, and Moses Sarchet, appointed to succeed C. P. Beatty, clerk, and Jacob G. Metcalf, recorder.

Peter Sarchet, after he sold his property, removed to the "old salt

works," in Muskingum county, later known as the Chandler salt works, where the three brothers were engaged in the manufacture of salt. These salt springs, or seeps, had been used by the Indians in a very primitive manner for making salt. The Sarchets sunk a well, to obtain more and stronger salt brine, on the sayso of the Chandlers, who were then the owners of the land. This venture did not improve or strengthen the salt water, and after some years of hard labor, with but little profit, they threw up their lease, which they had from the Chandlers, before its expiration, the result of which were law suits by the Sarchets against the Chandlers for misrepresentations, and a suit by the Chandlers to compel a fulfillment of the lease, and the result was, a loss to all hands and the engendering of bad blood.

Some years later the Chandlers began the boring of a well, and while engaged at the work, a hoax was perpetrated, which is set down in Ohio history as "The Disastrous Hoax." What is given here is condensed from Hildreth's history. In 1820 Samuel Chandler was boring a salt well near Chandlersville, nine miles southeast of Zanesville. Some ill-disposed person dropped into the well some pieces of silver, and when the borings were brought up, the sand when examined proved to be rich with silver. The discovery of a silver mine spread like wildfire. A company was soon formed, incorporated, and called, "The Muskingum Silver Mining Company." A lease was secured from Chandler to sink a shaft down to the silver vein near his salt well. After the company had expended ten thousand dollars in an effort to develop the silver mine, the bubble burst. Chandler sued the company for damages to his salt well, which it had to pay. The above is the history, but there is something between the lines which was always hinted at by the mining company, but was never known, how much Chandler had to do with the hoax, but first and last he received the benefit, and left the Muskingum Silver Mining Company to hold the sack. Perhaps the phrase, "salting the mine," had its origin at the Chandler salt works. This silver mine hoax was many years ago, and is almost forgotten, but the salting of mines still goes on. The wise man saith, "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." Is this salting of mines one?

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. 5).

(*Herald*, December 10, 1902.)

The second Guernsey colony was composed of the families of James Richard, Sen., two William Ogier families, James Ogier's, Thomas Naftel's,

Thomas Lenfestey's, widow Mary Hubert's, and John Marquand's, and of young men Peter Langloise, John Robin, Peter Corbet, Peter and Nicholas Bichard, John and Peter Torode, Paul Robert, Nicholas Peodvin, John Carlo and John DeLarue. These emigrants were in Cambridge in time to help at the raising of the three Sarchet houses and to erect houses for themselves for the coming of winter. At a raising of the Thomas Sarchet house a large log slipped off the skids, and struck James Bichard, grandfather of the writer, on the head. For a long time he was thought to be killed. He revived, but carried to his death a dent in his skull, as a reminder of that raising.

William Ogier built a cabin on the now John M. Ogier lot on Wheeling avenue. The Marquands, Huberts and Lenfesteys built cabins on the three lots of the square next east. On the square opposite, on Wheeling avenue, the Bichards and Naftels built cabins. The prices of these town lots ranged from thirty-two dollars and fifty cents to thirty-four dollars. Besides these, George R. Tingle built a cabin on the now Odd Fellows block lot, and the Mottie family a cabin on the middle Farrar lot on Wheeling avenue. The John Beatty house, the Judge Metcalf house, and the Sarchet houses and cabins, in addition to those mentioned, made up the Cambridge of the wilderness in the winter of 1807-8.

The Marquand family later settled north on Wills creek. A few years after the second colony, other Guernsey families came. Among these were William Lashure, who built a house on the lot west of Noel hotel, Thomas Ogier, who built a stone house on his farm north of Cambridge. He had been detained in hiding from the wrath of the Cossack soldiers that were stationed on the island, one of whom he had killed, while pillaging his orchard. Thomas DeBartram bought lot 83, on which was a cabin, the first house built on Steubenville avenue. The lot is now occupied by the Presbyterian church, Doctor Milligan's and Doctor Moore's residences. The lot had been used by Sandy and Miller, Scotchmen, on which was erected a whip-saw mill and the cabin. These men sawed the first lumber used about the cabins and the houses of Cambridge. It would seem strange today to see two men whip-sawing lumber, yet at the price, three dollars per hundred or half the lumber, they made good wages. Thomas De Bartram was the first tailor, and had the distinction of bringing the first "goose" to Cambridge. James S. Reitilley bought lot 16, now the Burgess, Schaser and Zahniser lot, on which was built a cabin. Enoch Rush built a cabin on lot 28, now the Ramsey Cook lot, and John Maffit a cabin on the east Farrar lot. So up to this time, 1810, Cambridge was a log-house town, with the Col. Z. A. Beatty frame house partly built, located on the lot now occupied by the John M. Ogier residence, on West Wheeling avenue.

John Robin married into the Hubert family, and Peter Langloise married into the Bichard family. They both settled south on Wills creek. Daniel Ferbrache settled on government land two miles north of Cambridge, and paid for it with the gold coin Betty Pallet tried to steal. A Mr. Cumin, an Englishman who traveled through the South and West, published a history of his travels. Traveling from the West over the Zane trace, in 1808, in what he called "the stage wagon," he stopped at the Harvey tavern over night, at Zanesville. From there to Wheeling the stage wagon was in charge of George Beymer. He was the senior brother of the Beymer family at Washington, and resided at this time in now Centre township, in a tavern cabin located a short distance off the foot of the four-mile hill, Craig postoffice. Its site was later known as the old Endley brick tavern, on the old Wheeling road, kept by Major John Woodrow. The stage wagon reached the Enslow tavern, located southeast of New Concord, which was in now Westland township.

The most of the early settlers west of Cambridge came by water, up the Muskingum to Duncan's Falls or Zanesville. There were two traces west from Cambridge, one to Duncan's Falls and the other to the falls above. The Zane trace west from Cambridge followed an Indian trail, to what was called "The Dead Man's Ripple," on the Muskingum river, so called because the remains of Duncan were found there. He lived near the falls, a hermit life, and it was supposed he was murdered by the Indians. Thus giving it the double name, "Duncan's Falls," and "Dead Man's Ripple." Ebenezer Zane was not pleased with the location, as he had the privilege of locating a section of land at the crossing of the Muskingum river. He moved up to the upper falls, and opened the trace back intersecting the other near the Enslow tavern. There had been a settlement there as early as 1802, by Adam McMurdie. He sold to Enslow in 1805. The deed of conveyance speaks of build-ings and orchards. The tavern was on a high hill, later known as Frew's tavern, where the stage wagon stopped for dinner. Cumin speaks of the orchards, and of the splendid view he had from the hill top. At the tavern was an extra horse, belonging to the proprietor of the stage wagon. Cumin rode this horse ahead of the stage wagon to the Beymer tavern.

He speaks of the horrible road from Enslow's to Wills creek, and of the beauty of the landscape at Cambridge, as seen from the western hilltop as he approached the town, and of crossing a rickety toll bridge over Wills creek. That toll bridge was located at the bend in the creek, above the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, being the point where the Zane Trace crossed the creek and the Indian trail that led to Sandusky. It was near this point that the Indian massacre occurred in 1791, and where the killed, Mr. Linn, Thomas Biggs

and Joseph Hedges, were buried. At the time Cumin crossed the toll-bridge there was a ferry over the creek, south of the Cleveland & Marietta depot. The ferry boat was made with two canoes, fastened together and covered with puncheons. In 1809, Beatty and Gomber erected a toll bridge at that point, which remained there until after the erection of the present old bridge, in 1828. Cumin speaks of the cabin town of the Guernsey settlers, and of their clean looking and thrifty surroundings. He also publishes a letter written by a lady traveler from Cambridge in 1809, in which she gives a glowing description of the "cabin town" and Guernsey settlers. He says nothing of any mail on the Trace from Wheeling to Zanesville, but there was no postoffice at Cambridge. Col. Z. A. Beatty and Cyrus P. Beatty, who was the first postmaster, did not get to Cambridge until the fall of 1809. But this mail was a sort of rural route, and the mail carrier distributed packages and letters along the line.

The heads of most of the Guernsey families brought with them certificates of good moral and Christian character as members of the Wesleyan Methodist societies of the island, which gave as their sole reasons for leaving the island "the fall of trade," signed by Jean De Caueteville, superintendent of the Wesleyan Methodist societies, of Guernsey, Alderney, Jersey and Sark, and on these certificates the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1808. The reader of French and English history will remember that in the years 1805 and 1806 Napoleon Bonaparte was making preparations to invade England, crossing the channel with a large army in boats. England, for protection, stationed troops on all her channel islands. On the island of Guernsey was a large force of Russian Cossack soldiers, who made it their principal business to plunder from the small Guernsey farmers, to which class most of the Guernsey farmers belonged. Strict embargo laws were in force, the trade of the island, which was largely commercial, was cut off and the business of the island was totally suspended. It was that depression, perhaps the first, which caused the colonists to leave the island.

Many of the readers have read the interesting and descriptive letter of John M. Ogier, of Cambridge, who visited the island last summer, describing its beauty and great prosperity. Its immense daily trade with England of fruits and vegetables, as well as its large commercial trade with other countries, would perhaps excite wonder that these Guernsey emigrants should leave such a beautiful and prosperous island. But let another Napoleon arise in France, and control all Europe with strict embargo laws enforced, close up all of the commercial ports, and make preparations to invade England. Then the Guernsey of today would begin to decline, and its great productiveness and

trade would cease. General Sherman said a great truth in a blunt way when he said, "War is hell," and the effects of this hell continues for years after the war is over. The effects of the war of the Rebellion continued for more than twenty years. William Berry, in his history of Guernsey, says that it was more than twenty years after 1805 and 1806 until prosperity began to be restored on the island.

COUNTY'S PIONEERS (NO. 6).

(*Herald*, December 17, 1902.)

The year 1807 was called the "hard year" by the early settlers. They had just made some clearings, which they had planted in corn. Bread is the first great necessity. Corn pone and mush were relied upon by most of the settlers. The corn that they had planted was peeping through the hills when there came a great horde of squirrels from the South. The corn patches were literally alive with squirrels, digging up and eating the sprouted corn. Seed corn was hard to get, and a long journey had to be made to get seed for planting, which put the second planting into June. When this second crop was but matured into hard roasting ears, there came an early frost in September, which cooked the fodder and corn into a black and withered state. I have heard these settlers say that the mush and corn pone made from this corn when ground was as black as a hat. And to make the matter worse, in the early settlements in the East and South on the Ohio river, the wheat that was harvested, threshed and ground into flour was not fit to eat by either man or beast. This wheat goes down into history as "sick wheat."

The depredations of the squirrels led the Legislature of 1807-08 to pass a law encouraging the killing of squirrels. This law made it imperative that every person who was a taxpayer in the county should furnish a certain number of squirrel scalps at the time of tax paying, the number to be fixed by the township trustees, and any person delinquent was liable to the same penalty as delinquent tax-payers on land or personal property, and any person producing to the collector more than the required number was to receive two cents for each scalp. This law is to be found in Volume 5, Ohio Laws. The law was never enforced. An overruling providence sent on the squirrel desperadoes the most severe winter of 1807-8, known in the history of Ohio both for cold weather and snow, and the great horde of squirrels almost all perished with hunger. These early Guernsey settlers subsisted through that winter on game, black mush and black corn pone, potatoes, cabbage and turnips. I have heard my uncles say that the people had two ways of keeping

warm, one was to chop and carry in wood to keep up the fires day and night, the other was to carry water from the distant springs to throw on the chimneys to keep the cabins from burning up.

War followed the advent of the Guernsey settlers to the western wilderness. Grim-visaged war stared them in the face in their cabins and log house homes. The war whoops of the Indians, encouraged by English emissaries, rang through the forest. The great chief Tecumseh, with his shrewd, cunning and wily tread, was everywhere inciting the Indians to rapine and murder. The Guernsey settlers carried their guns to their work in the clearings, and moved about in pairs for protection. At night the cabin doors were barricaded and they slept on their arms. Daily came the word from the nearby frontiers of the capture of women and children and the burning of homes. It may be that these Guernsey settlers looked back to their island home with longing eyes. But few of them were yet naturalized citizens, but they did not hang their harps on the willows and cry out, "How can we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?" They were made of sterner stuff. Great Britain had no more loyal subjects than the Guernsey islanders, and here in the country of their adoption, Ohio found no more loyal citizens. Amid the dark and depressing hour the little Methodist spark was kept aglow. Few they were, but true to their chosen church they clung together. William Ogier was a local preacher, Peter Sarchet an exhorter, and Thomas Sarchet a class leader, and regular Sunday school meetings were held at the different houses, called "French meetings," and these social meetings in their own tongues continued to be held for more than three years. The writer in boyhood attended these meetings, and has now a very distinct recollection of the seeming fervour and zeal manifested, although understanding but little of the hymns, prayers and preaching. Thomas Sarchet attended the first session of the Ohio conference at Chillicothe in 1812, and brought back with him to Cambridge William Mitchell, the senior preacher of the Zanesville circuit, who resided in his home for the next conference year, and who was the first Methodist preacher to reside in Cambridge. John Strange, the junior preacher, rode to the different charges, carrying a rifle on his shoulder. The stagnation and depression caused by the war ceased, business began to revive, the settlers were encouraged, emigration began to increase, and in 1823 Thomas Sarchet, speaking of the church's early beginning, says: "We struggled on; my wife and myself did all that we could to render the preachers comfortable, and to open up a way for their usefulness in the community." At length the Americans began to come in, and the church to take a hold upon the people. Among these Americans were Jacob Shaffner, J. S. White, Joseph Wood,

Thomas McIllyar, Andrew Metcalf, Daniel Davis, John Davis, Joseph Cock-erl, Edward Mulkins, Hamilton Robb, Joseph Neeland, Levi Rhinehart and others.

The National road was now located through Cambridge. Its completion was to open up a market for surplus grain, which had no cash value before. The gradation was made through Cambridge in 1827-28. Casper W. Weaver, the superintendent, gave notice to all contractors that the road would be open for through travel from Bridgeport to Zanesville, October 1, 1828. Whether there was any formal demonstration made at Cambridge, there is no record left to show. The *Guernsey Times* passed into the hands of Nicholas Bailhache during the years 1828-29, and of the two years there are no files or local record to be found.

The great National highway, over which flowed the great moving tide of emigration westward for thirty years, was to the state of Ohio what the Appian Way was to ancient Rome, but with this difference, the Appian Way was designed to gratify the pomp and vanity of emperors and empires, kings and princes, consuls and pro-consuls, but the National road was designed to meet the wants of a free and progressive people, and to aid in building up and strengthening a great and growing republic. The Appian Way outlived its nation. The old pike served in its day and generation, a complete success, and when its glory departed as a national highway, the nation was all the stronger because it had been made.

We hear no more of the clanking hoof,
And the stage coach rattled by;
For the Steam King rules the traveled world,
And the "Old Pike's" left to die.

And now we have passed over more than twenty years of the trying times of the Guernsey settlers, and down to the time when the dark cloud of isolation began to be dispelled, and the dawn of brighter days to appear. For the next quarter of a century the great tide of emigration, stage coaches, road wagons, emigrant wagons, horsemen and footmen moved over the highway. "Westward ho!" was still the cry. The other day a monument was erected almost to the west line of the state of Indiana, to mark the center of population of the republic for 1890. Where will the next center be? Still farther west, the answer might be, but there is no longer any west. West is a mere relative term. The answer must be, "The boundless continent is ours," and we are again sailing over the seas from whence the star of empire took its westward way.

LOCAL HISTORICAL SKETCH.

(*Jeffersonian*, November 22, 1893.)

We have a very distinct recollection of a moving day in the spring of 1833, when my father moved from the old house, corner of Seventh street and Wheeling avenue, in which the writer was born, and a part of which still remains a connecting link between the past and the present, to our new home, corner of West Eighth street and Steubenville avenue, Cambridge. These three score years of Cambridge life, measuring up its growth, with some historical reminiscences, social, political, religious and otherwise, we wish to give to the readers of the *Jeffersonian*, in a series of papers, as there are but few links now in Cambridge that can bind together 1833 and 1893 in one continuous chain of events. Of our new home, now the Burgess property, we wish to speak from our boyhood remembrance.

We saw it grow from the clay and water in the mortar box, tramped by oxen, paddled and tempered with spade, the brick hand moulded, and hacked and dried ready for the kiln, and from the wood-heated arches, after being cooled, carried and laid one by one in the wall.

"Mort and more mort, brick and more brick," was the cry of the masons on the scaffold, as the hod carriers scaled the long, inclined, slatted gangway, sweating under their loads, as the walls raised up from pudlock to pudlock to completion. The old pudlock way, with scaffold on the outside, bound together by poles and withes, is a thing of the past, as is also the header and stretcher bond of the wall. Then the wall went up round by round, giving to the whole structure a gradual, equal settling.

Now the walls are run up on outside course first, by a skilled workman. Then comes a slashing of mortar and brick behind, and the result is that few, if any, of the brick houses of today are without cracked walls and cracked plastering, the result of an unequal settling and an improper bond.

We live today, we say, in a new age, an age of progress, but in it is much that is shoddy, much that is superficial, that won't stand the blast of time. There is a change of architecture. It is not the imposing Doric, the graceful Ionic, the magnificent Corinthian, or the arch-surmounting Etruscan, but a blending together, destroying the distinct features of each in a conglomeration of designs, that was to be seen everywhere in the Columbian architecture of the late White City on the lake. But enough of this. The growth of Cambridge, from 1806 to 1833, had been slow. Emigration was deterred from fear of the Indians, though they had been subdued and brought to terms of peace in their defeat by General Wayne, in 1794, and had entered into the "treaty of

Greenville," yet they roamed about filled with hatred and revenge at the encroachments of the whites into the occupancy of their hunting grounds.

The war of 1812-15 had a stagnating effect. All efforts toward improvement were checked. The men flew to arms for the protection of their families and firesides, but uncertainty and distrust reigned among those who were left behind to await the results of the arbitrament of war.

"The blast of war had blown." "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and a new life seemed to open upon the frontier settlers, and the click of the axe and the whack of the mattock meant war for civilization, for home and native land.

The country was now a purely protected one. Cambridge was a protected town; consumer and producer stood side by side. The inhabitants could not say, "No pent up Utica confines our powers, the boundless universe is ours." They were shut in, so far as traffic was concerned. A then resident said "that his boys made a quarter apiece every Sunday, trading penknives." So it was the trade went on, but the capital stock remained the same. There had to be a reciprocity, a looking out for new fields for trade and traffic, and the hopes of the people were exultant when the projected "Cumberland road," fathered by Henry Clay, sprang into life and began to make its way through the wilderness. New life, new vigor, inspired the citizens of Cambridge. The labor in building this road made a market for surplus that had a money value, and the citizens began to prepare for better homes.

Among the first, after the completion of the National road in 1830, was our home, where twenty and more years of our life of boyhood and young manhood centers, as the ever memorable "halcyon days of youth." The Cambridge then platted contained one hundred and forty lots. On Main street, north side, thirty-four lots, south side, thirty-six; on Steubenville street, on the north side, thirty-six, on the south side, thirty-four. The cross streets, from east to west, were named Walnut, Spruce, Pine, Market, Chestnut, Mulberry and Lombardy.

The old court house stood in the square, and the old log gaol, the terror of evil-doers, stood by its side. From the one, justice, tempered with mercy, flowed; in the other, punishment, shorn of wrath, was administered to all as equals before the law.

There were on the lots and streets forty-eight dwellings and shops. Of the dwellers and their avocations begins the story of three score years of life in Cambridge.

We begin at the west end, south side. The first three lots contained the Beatty tanyard. The old house on the corner of the alley is a part of the

original house. Christopher Duniver, the head tanner, lived in this house. Of this family, there are now living in Cambridge Mrs. Lemuel Bonnell and Mrs. George D. Gallup. "Chris" Duniver had been the wagoner of Capt. C. P. Beatty's company in the war of 1812. And when a war-cloud again rose in the northwest, and the call to arms was made by Governor Robert Lucas in 1835, drum and fife, in martial strains, inspired the latent patriotic spark to blood heat, "Chris" again kept step, as a recruit, to go and hurl the invading "Wolverines" from Ohio's sacred soil. This war cloud blew away, but its heroes still live in history.

On the next three lots Col. Z. A. Beatty, one of the proprietors of the town, had chosen his home, where the McPherson home now is. He built the first frame house in Cambridge. There he lived and died in 1835. On the lots were planted apple, peach and pear trees, the earliest in the town, and the garden and lawn, fronting the street, was adorned with the choicest shrubs and flowers of the day.

The National road was a complete and perfect bed of limestone, made so by rolling and filling in the ruts with the displaced stone, until it was impervious to water and as smooth as a pavement. It was the only pavement to walk on for many years in the history of Cambridge.

EARLY DAYS ON WILLS CREEK.

(*Jeffersonian*, December 12, 1895.)

The northwest part of Guernsey county was perhaps the scene of more exploits among the Indians than any other locality in the county. From the place where Bird's run flows into Wills creek, now Bridgeville, the creek makes a long, circuitous route, and flows a distance of fourteen miles to where the waters of Marlatt run are discharged into it. The distance between the mouths of these two tributaries in a straight line would not exceed three miles. This shorter route was much traveled by the Miami, Delaware and other Indian tribes during the Indian war of 1790-95, when their anxiety was to reach the settlements at Marietta. Only a few years ago their trace could be noticed in many places from Marlatt's run to the mouth of Bird's run, thence up to Indian Camp, Wills creek and Trail run, thence over the divide, and down Duck creek and the Little Muskingum.

As early as the year 1810, one James Miskimins, a native of Virginia, settled on Wills creek, and took up a large quantity of land near the mouth of Marlatt's run. Having made his location, he returned to Virginia and operated a large distillery, until he had accumulated enough means to make

him comfortable. He then returned to his land on Wills creek, being one of the first settlers. As it was his custom to make money, he was soon engaged in a good business in buying fur from the Indians, rather trading with them. His only market then was at Zanesville. For the purpose of carrying his fur to market, and his corn to a horse mill, he made a large canoe, in which he could float down the creek and river to Zanesville, do his trading and return with his corn meal and a good supply of whiskey. For the purpose of keeping things dry, he built a commodious warehouse on the bank of Wills creek, where he could store his fur and whiskey, and it soon became famous as a trading post among the Indians, as well as the few white people who had settled there.

On one occasion he was longer in making his trip to Zanesville and return than usual, which induced Doughty, the Indian chief, in company with others of the tribes, to start down the creek to see what had become of "Skimmer," as they called him. They met Miskimins on his return near the mouth of White Eyes creek, and beckoned him in a friendly way to come on shore, and let them have a drink of fire water (whiskey). At their request, Miskimins landed his canoe, and treated the Indians with one drink each, then hastened on his journey up the creek, as he wished to reach his warehouse before night. Just as he was working his canoe back into the middle of the stream, one stalwart Indian who had not had enough drink, became unruly and threatened to shoot Miskimins if he did not return to the shore. Doughty told Miskimins he had better land, as the Indian was bad, and would shoot him if he did not. Miskimins again landed his canoe, and walked right up to the pesky Indian, jerked his gun from his hands, knocked him down with it, then threw the gun into the creek where the water was deep. He then started up the creek with his canoe, and reached home the same evening, without further molestation from the Indian.

The next morning when Miskimins got up, he found six burly Indians standing against his cabin, three on each side of the door. He expected to have an uneven encounter with them, but that did not deter him from inviting them in. They very good-humouredly went in, and then told him that the Indian he had knocked down the day before was a bad Indian, but he had a big family to maintain, that he now had no gun and nothing to buy one with, and that he (Miskimins) must give the Indian a gun, and all would be right. To this demand Miskimins readily assented. After receiving the gun and a drink, the Indians departed in peace.

SARCHET GIVES SOME HISTORY.

(*Times*, November 12 1903.)

The late reception by the Methodist Episcopal church to Doctor Wallace and Rev. W. B. Winters and their wives, calls up this history of how receptions were given to the preachers of the long ago. There was then no knowing who was to be the preacher or preachers in advance of their coming to the charge. In 1819 Rev. Thomas A. Morris, afterward an honoured bishop, was sent as the senior preacher by the Ohio conference to Zanesville circuit, of which Cambridge was one of the appointments. He moved to Cambridge, where he resided the two years he was on the circuit. He lived in a house on the now Margaret Thompson lot on East Steubenville avenue. The preaching place was in the grand jury room in the old court house, which was reached by two flights of stairs from the old court room below. It was seated with slab benches, with here and there a chair brought by a member for his or her special use. Reverend Morris preached his first sermon, and at its close stated that Rev. Charles Elliott, the junior preacher, would preach in three weeks. The day for the junior preacher came. The little congregation was assembled, and patiently awaiting his advent. The time passed slowly on, past the appointed hour, and no preacher came. Then, after some consultation, it was decided that as it was the spring of the year, and the roads very bad, he would be unable to get there, and that before separating they would have a prayer meeting. One of the brothers took the stand and announced a hymn. The congregation rose, and sang the hymn, the leader timing out two lines at a time. While they were singing, a rough, uncouth-looking man stood at the head of one of the stairways. When the singing was finished, and they knelt in prayer, with the leader, the strange, uncouth man knelt also. When the prayer was over, and the congregation resumed their seats and the leader was about to give out another hymn, the strange man walked forward to the stand, and standing with his back to the congregation, began to disrobe. Laying down his riding whip, taking off his great-coat, which was all bedraggled with mud, and his leggings and overshoes of buffalo-hide, he turned, facing the congregation, and said, "I am the junior preacher, Charles Elliott," and opening the Bible, he read as a text Judges third and twentieth, "I have a message from God unto thee."

After the sermon, closing hymn, and prayer, the congregation gathered around the stand, greeting the young preacher, and giving their names. The most of them were the French Guernsey settlers. He was taken in charge by Thomas Sarchet. His horse, which was tied to a stump in the square, was

taken to the stable by one of the Sarchet boys. The greeting and reception was over, and the young preacher had found a home, where he continued to stay while on the east end of the circuit. A young boy present at this reception went home, and told his parents "that a man came in while they were singing, and knelt at the head of the stairs, during prayer, and that everybody thought he was a hog-driver; but behold, he turned out to be the preacher!" This supposed "hog-driver" preacher became one of the prominent men of western Methodism, and as editor of the *Pittsburg Advocate Journal* and *Western Christian Advocate* sent out weekly messages to the homes of western Methodists.

GENERAL JACKSON'S VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

(C. P. B. Sarchet, in *Times*, March 22, 1906.)

When General Jackson, then President of the United States, passed through Cambridge in the fall of 1831, on his way east to Washington City, the new bridge over Wills creek, now the old bridge on Dewey avenue, was just receiving its second coat of paint inside and out, also the roof. It was somewhat barricaded with scaffolding and the general travel had to be directed to the old Beatty and Gomber toll bridge, located a short distance west of the new bridge.

General Jackson was travelling in a private carriage, with a colored driver and a colored servant mounted on top as a postillion. Behind the carriage there followed a colored boy mounted on the General's old white war horse. The cavalcade stopped at the old "Bridge House" tavern, kept by David Ballantine. There the General changed his dress of travel into the full suit of a major-general of the United States army. The old war horse was fully caparisoned with military saddle, saddle blanket, bridle and housing, all of these bespangled with shining stars and fringed with red trappings.

At the "Bridge House" he was met by an improvised drum corps and a number of the old soldiers of the war of 1812, and his Democratic adherents of the town and nearby country. The Whigs and Democrats of that day were like the Jews and Samaritans of old, politically they had no assimilations with the Democrats, and especially for Andy Jackson, who had beaten the Whig idol of Ohio, Henry Clay.

Major James Dunlap, an officer of the Pennsylvania militia in the war of 1812, then a citizen of Cambridge, was marshal of the parade, assisted by Ancil Briggs, his son-in-law, who was later the first governor of the state of Iowa. The Major had two sons, George Washington and Andrew Jack-

son. These were conspicuous in the parade. George beat the base drum and "Fat Jack," dressed in his best bib and tucker, walked by the side of his father, at the head of the procession.

When all was in readiness, the marshal headed the column, followed by Old Glory flaunting in the breeze, followed by the drum corps. Then came General Jackson, mounted on the white war horse, with the trappings and stars and spangles glittering in the morning sunlight, followed by the carriages, soldiers and citizens.

The Cambridge postmaster, Jacob Schaffner, was conspicuous in the drum corps, playing the snare drum. As the column moved through Wheeling avenue, General Jackson, with his three-cocked hat, surmounted with a long white plume, in his hand, waved it right and left to the onlookers, whilst his long white locks fluttered in the breeze. At the top of the east hill the change was made back to the regular traveling mode.

"FROM HEN TO MOUTH."

Old Major Bute, grandfather of J. B. Ferguson, Esq., of this city, was a frequent horse-back traveller on the old pike. These horse-back travellers usually got up early at the tavern where they spent the night, and rode five or more miles to another tavern early in the morning to take breakfast. The Major told this story:

He had ridden some miles in the early morning, and reached a tavern where he stopped to feed his horse and eat his breakfast. After washing and getting ready for breakfast, he took a seat on the porch in front of the tavern. While seated there the hall door was opened, and he heard a boy call, "Mother, the old hen is on!" The landlord came out, and took a seat by the Major. After waiting some time, the Major asked the landlord if breakfast would soon be ready. The reply was, "Yes, in a short time."

Then the Major heard the boy call, "Mother, the old hen's off, and I've got the eggs." The landlord went in, but soon came out and invited the Major to breakfast. On the table was "ham and egg."

The Major remarked that he had often heard of people living from hand to mouth, but that was the first time in his experience he had heard of anyone living from "hen to mouth."

THE OLD PIKE AND EARLY INNS.

(From Reminiscences published in the local press by Colonel Sarchet.)

A few miles west of Fairview old Billy Armstrong kept a notable tavern and wagon stand, on the top of the hill, then known as the "Taylor Hill," on

the old pike. He kept a team on the road. He was a jolly old Irishman. It was a famous place and the wagoners often drove late at night to reach Armstrong's, as did other travelers.

It was said that an Irishman, traveling on foot, stayed there over night, and in the morning after breakfast told old Billy that he had no money to pay his bill. "Why didn't you tell me that last night?" said old Billy. The Irishman said: "And faith, I'm sorry enough to tell you this morning." This Irish wit so tickled old Billy that he gave him a parting drink and bade him proceed on his journey with good luck.

Old Billy was a great Jackson man and a Democrat, and would argue that Jackson did more for the old pike than did Henry Clay, its great champion. His Democratic friends of Oxford township for his party loyalty elevated him to the high and honorable dignity of esquire. He was now no longer called old Billy, but "Squire Billy." Toward the end of the palmy days of the old pike, he was further rewarded by his party and was elected from the Guernsey-Monroe district to the Senate of Ohio.

In the Senate at that time was a leading Democrat named Aiken. He was fond of a joke and concluded to play one on old Billy. His name on the Senate roll came just before Armstrong's. He conceived the idea that old Billy always voted as he did on all questions, whether political or local. One day a measure came up to be voted on of some political character. Aiken's name was called and he voted with the Whigs. Armstrong's was called and he voted the same way. After the vote was completed the Democrats gathered around Aiken's desk to know why he had voted with the Whigs. He replied that he was setting a trap. The next morning, after the journal was read, Aiken rose up and asked to change his vote to the Democratic side, which was granted. Then old Billy, who sat some distance away, rose up and asked that his vote be changed to the Democratic side, which was granted. And now with the Whigs old Billy came to be known as "the follower of the file leader."

At the old Hoover tavern, then kept by David Holtz, the writer first saw old Pete Jackson, colored, who was later a historic darkey of Cambridge. He married "Tempy" Mitchell, and Pete and Tempy had many warm times. Pete would get drunk and try to clear the kitchen and break the dishes, and Tempy would drive Pete off. When he was asked why he did not stay with Tempy, Pete would say: "Oh, there is a coolness now, but it will warm up again when the moon changes."

Pete worked a good many years at the old Cambridge foundry, carried on by Clark Robinson and B. A. Albright. They finally disagreed and dis-

solved partnership, and had many lawsuits. Pete was one of the witnesses. In one of the cases a question was prepared by Billy Hillyer, a pettifoging attorney engaged in the case. He stated the question to Pete and said, "Now you must answer the question by yes or no." Pete studied a little and then said: "I wouldn't believe that lie if I swore to it myself."

Some distance northwest of Middleton lives old Isaiah Parlett. He was one of the very "old timers" wagoning to Baltimore, which is more than three hundred miles from where he lived. The usual average day's drive was fifteen miles, and in winter and bad weather was less, so that almost a month and a half was taken to make a trip.

At Middleton and near it were a good many old wagoners. Many of these hauled east to Cumberland, Maryland, after the Baltimore & Ohio railroad had been completed that far west. Among these were William Parlett, William and Andrew Moore, William and Thomas Dunn. The most of these only hauled east as far as the Ohio river at Bridgeport and Wheeling and west from there to the towns along and adjacent to the old pike, as far west as the Ohio canal. The teams in Ohio, west of the Ohio river, that east of Wheeling would have been called "sharpshooters" were called "militia teams."

That the old pike was a first class highway was evidenced by incidents given of wagoners who left it with loads for the adjacent towns.

We give this incident taken from the "Old Pike:" Daniel Barcus agreed to deliver from Baltimore in 1838, a load of merchandise weighing eight thousand three hundred pounds, to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in good condition at the end of thirty days at four dollars and twenty-five cents per hundredweight. He left the old pike at Jacktown, west of Zanesville. From Jacktown to Mt. Vernon was thirty-two miles, the whole distance being three hundred and ninety-seven miles. At Mt. Vernon he loaded back with tobacco in hogsheads, seven thousand two hundred pounds, at two dollars and seventy-five cents per hundredweight. On the way back before reaching Jacktown, he upset, without any damage except the detention. The expense of getting his wagon turned up and re-loaded was a jug, ten cents, and one gallon of whisky, thirty cents. Barcus says that when he struck the National road at Jacktown he felt at home again.

Barcus says that he often stayed at the Wallace tavern near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and one night after taking care of his team, he accompanied the two daughters to a country party, where they danced all night, till broad daylight, and walked home with the girls in the morning. These social parties were frequent on the old pike both east and west. Many of the old wagoners were good fiddlers. Most of the old tavern keepers kept a fiddle.

Major James Dunlap, who was the first marshal of the incorporated village of Cambridge, and one of its prominent and respected citizens, kept a tavern on the old pike east of Washington, Pennsylvania, called the "Mt. Vernon House." He was keeping that house as early as 1816. This is what the "Old Pike" says of him: "Major Dunlap was a prominent man of his day, and brigade inspector of the Washington county militia, an officer of no little consequence in the history of Pennsylvania. He later kept the 'Jackson House' in Washington."

The writer has heard Major Dunlap and Joseph L. Noble, who kept a tavern on what was known as "Egg Nog Hill," and who was later a citizen of Cambridge, tell of the winter frolics at the old taverns in the mountains. There was a noted tavern called the "Three Gals' House." It was kept by three maiden ladies, and thus its name. One of the "gals" played the fiddle, and fandangoes and hoedowns were of frequent occurrence at the Three Gals' Tavern. Old Sam Smith was a wagoner and kept a tavern at Elizabethtown on the old pike east of Washington. He was one of the celebrated Smith families, tavern keepers, stage drivers and wagoners on the pike, east of the Ohio river. These Smiths followed the fortunes of the old pike west into Ohio. Part of the old Smith tavern is still standing as a relic of its past glories. It was a place where tobacco was brought in from the south by the "militia teams," to be re-loaded for the east, and was a well-patronized tavern. Teams of some character were to be seen day and night in the Smith wagon yard.

After the busy days of the old pike were over, and Sam Smith slept in the village grave yard, old Billy Richards lived in the old tavern. He had a boy that was not bright. The late Dr. J. T. Clark told this story:

Richards burnt wood for his fires and had a large wood yard in front of his house. The wood had been cut up in the yard, leaving many chips to be gathered up. The Doctor said as he was passing one day on his professional business, he noticed the Richards boy going to the house with a big arm load of chips. When he reached the door, he threw down the load and said: "Damned if I carry chips." Moral—don't quit too soon.

Samuel Jackson, known in the early history of Cambridge as General Jackson, was an old wagoner on the road east of Wheeling before the National road was constructed. He drifted west along with the old stone bridge builders, the firm of Kinkeade & Beck, who built the celebrated "S" bridge on the pike west of Washington, Pennsylvania. Near this bridge was the celebrated tavern of the widow Caldwell. Cumrine, in his history of Wash-

ington county, gives many of the enlivening scenes that took place at the Caldwell tavern.

In the opening chapter of "The Old Pike," by the Hon. L. B. Seabright, the Hon. James G. Blaine, who was a student at Washington and Jefferson College, says: "Caldwell's tavern (we did not use the high-sounding 'hotel,' but the good old Anglo-Saxon 'tavern'), with its wide open fireplace in the cheerful bar-room, and the bountiful spread in the dining room, and the long porch for summer loafers, and the immense stabling with its wealth of horse-flesh, and the great open yard for the wagons! How real and vivid it all seems to me at this moment! All the reminiscences of the old pike, for which you are an enthusiast, are heartily shared by me."

This firm of Kinkeade & Beck built the crooked stone bridge east of Cambridge, and did the stone work of the old bridge over Wills creek on Dewey avenue of this city and the crooked stone bridge over Crooked creek west of this city.

With these bridge builders General Jackson came to Cambridge as a waggoner, and first resided in a log cabin which was located on the high ground south of Wills creek and east of the old bridge. After the completion of the National road west to Cambridge, he began again wagoning to the East on the pike, which he continued for many years, and was followed in his old days by his son, Samuel, who took for a wife Miss Phoebe Valentine, daughter of John Valentine, a noted tavern keeper of West Alexander, Pennsylvania.

Of him the "Old Pike" says: "If he had a predecessor or successor in this house, his name is totally eclipsed by that of John Valentine." This family of Jackson, father, mother, son and wife, rest in their graves in the old "Hutchison" graveyard, in Adams township.

Some time ago, in a conversation with Rev. Dr. Milligan, he inquired if we had read a book in the Cambridge library, entitled "Claysville on the Old Pike." We replied that we had not. He then said, "You ought to get it and read it, I think it would interest you." So we took his advice and with his assistance in finding it in the new library room, we took it out and read it with a good deal of interest. It was written by Rev. Dr. Birch, of New York. It was a history of the old Claysville Presbyterian church, and in it the author gives some of the enlivening scenes of the old pike, as witnessed in his boyhood and while a student at Washington and Jefferson college.

There was much in it that we had heard in our boyhood about the old pike. He gave the names of many of the wagoners, and described their old broad-wheeled wagons, and the names of many of the old stage coaches, stage drivers and descriptions of some of his stage rides on top of the coaches with

the drivers from Washington to Wheeling. He gives a reminiscence of old Joseph Lawson, father of Mrs. Isaac Lofland, of this city, and his famous tavern in West Alexander, and calls up from the dead past the celebrated "Gretna Green" and the old justice of the peace, Joseph F. Mayes, who married nineteen hundred and eighteen eloping couples, from 1861 to 1881, and in all, from 1835 to 1885, more than five thousand.

He speaks of the old Reed tavern at "Coon Island." The point is now Vienna station on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Think of an old stage driver or wagoner going back to "Coon Island" to find himself "a mere looker-on in Vienna." He speaks of the relay house at "Rooney's Point" and of the "Clay monument" and other historic points on the west end of the old pike. Among the stage drivers he mentions is the redoubtable Archie McNeil, whom the writer knew in boyhood.

His father, Archibald McNeil, carried on blacksmithing at the old Sarchet salt works on Wills creek, five miles north of Cambridge. Around the salt works and his father's shop, young Archie spent his boyhood days. He was a great lover of horses and would run away from the blacksmith shop and sneak off with a bridle or halter to the large bottom farm of the writer's father, Moses Sarchet, who at that date kept a large number of colts, aged from one to three years. Archie would drive them into a log stable and catch the first one he could, without regard to age, and ride it about the pasture field. So while Archie continued around all the colts, year after year, were broken to ride. Archie finally drifted to Cambridge, and began to lead extra stage horses from station to station on the old pike, and at times ride back and forth with the stage drivers on the box. He soon began to handle the reins and became a noted driver. He drifted east on the old pike, east of Wheeling.

This is what Hon. T. B. Searight says of Archie in the "Old Pike:" "Archie McNeil was of the class of merry stage drivers and enlivened the road with his quaint tricks and humorous jokes. An unsophisticated youth from the back country, of ungainly form and manners, sauntered into Washington, Pennsylvania, to seek employment, with an ambition not uncommon among young men of that day to become a stage driver. He fell in with Archie McNeil and made known the object of his visit. Archie, ever ready for a joke, encouraged the aspirations of the young 'greenhorn.'

"Opposite the 'National House' there was a long shed into which empty coaches were run for shelter. Archie proposed to the young fellow that he furnish a practical demonstration of his talent as a driver, to which he readily assented. He was directed to climb up on the driver's seat; then Archie fastened a full set of reins to the end of the coach tongue and handed them

to the young fellow, and also a driver's whip and told him to show what he could do.

"The coach bodies, be it remembered, were placed on long, stout and wide leather springs, which caused gentle rocking when in motion. The young fellow, fully equipped as a driver, swayed himself back and forth, cracked the whip first on one side and then on the other of the tongue, rocked the coach and manipulated the reins, with great pomp, and continued to exercise himself in this manner for a time, without evincing the slightest consciousness that he was the victim of a joke.

"A number of persons, the writer included, witnessed this ludicrous scene, and heartily enjoyed the fun. Among the spectators was James G. Blaine, then a student at Washington College.

"McNeil was a son-in-law of Jack Bayliss, the old stage driver from Washington to Claysville."

James Bayliss, an old stage-driver here at Cambridge, was a son of Jack Bayliss. Henry Bayliss and the Misses Bayliss, of this city, are children of James Bayliss.

This is an old song that the writer heard William Sheets, an old stage driver and wagoner, sing in the tavern of George W. Hoan, at Fairfield, Iowa, a half century ago. G. W. Hoan was a former tavern keeper at Cambridge.

"Oh, the songs they would sing and the tales they would spin,
As they lounged in the light of the old country inn,
But a day came at last when the stage brought no load
To the gate as it rolled up the long dusty road.
And lo! at the sunrise a shrill whistle blew
O'er the fields—and the old yielded place to the new—
And a merciless age with its discord and din
Made wreck, as it passed, of the pioneer inn."

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